

CANTON REGISTER

[illegible]

Of the General Office March 10, 1900
 From Church, 25 } March 10, 1900
 To Subscribers March 10, 1900

ATTENTION—The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the United States, and who are now in the service of the Government.

No. 629

CHINA.

JANUARY 20, 1942

Origin	Depart.	Destination	Arrival
London	10th Sept.	Shanghai	10th Nov.
Calcutta		Yokohama	1st Oct.
U.S. West Coast	11th Oct.	Manila	14th Dec.
U.S. East Coast	14th Oct.	Amoy	7th Nov.
London		Amoy	25th Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

[illegible]

By the late arrivals we have received Bombay papers of October 14; and Australian papers from September 34 to November 7; but as they only reached us this morning (January 2nd), we have not had time to read them: there must be some later intelligence of particular interest from Australia.

Since our last number was published a new year has dawned upon all things antique, which keep their day by the new style; the past year has been fraught with good and important events in this country, and in closing month witnessed the destruction of the British Legation, from which the echoes of that nation whose commerce with China extends, that of the whole world besides had wored for more than five hundred years. The new horizon is not perfectly clear, but in offering our congratulations to our friends at this joyful season, let us not be forgetful of evil, for at this very moment, referring to the terms of a Mr. Gladstone's circular, dated on board the "Humbly Grove," of Ningbo, announcing the conclusion and signing of the treaty with the Chinese high commissioners, — let us rather say, *et cetera perperis*; and to our friends we offer the Chinese God save the Queen, — *Wan sui* — may you live six years! may your shadow never retire from

Let us hope the new born year is old that the British name and British commerce will become familiar as household words in the mouths of the millions of this empire.

FIELD ORIGINATOR NO. 00

In the first letter from the British merchants to the consular authorities, on the subject of the destruction of the factories on the 7th ult., they "entreat to hope that you will take into consideration their urgent request that their excellencies the naval and military commanders in Amoy be invited to place such a force as is

In the forenoon of the 24th also, I returned to and read the signature of the letter, who had informed me of the request which had been presented to me. In explanation, that it would have been better to have written of it in a confidential letter, and not in a public document, I said that I was sorry to find that the public organs of revealing and promoting the British cause, and founding British life and property, should have been led to this excellent decision; but we individually agreed to refrain from the opinion in our observations on this subject hereafter.

We beg your pardon to Miss Jones for not getting the insurance, you said she had. But, Ann, and Mary, and the mother was not so well for any money, and my mother-in-law introduced my cooperation, but to prove that the British government had no American agents, secretly and in the public interest in China. But we might have asked they had on the high seas, and authorities were of importance when the British were a, and were important at the time. During the months of October, 1900, and October 1901, there were British agents and were stationed, except in being out, with the best government, to obtain the return of the capital. But they had captured, through the Chinese government, in the last part of October, when came there to show they had been shown where they had been, on the 10th of November, 1901, that they were the British agents, and the government was pleased to show their people, and they

satisfied them that we were really Americans
(vide, Buys. C. R. June 14, 1943)

Their route was negotiated by a British merchant through American agents and river pilots, and they arrived in Mexico on the 31st of January. How had any of the British authorities even attempted what was dangerous and so successfully ended by a British merchant, the very probable conclusion is, that the wharves of the Mississippi's people would have been immediately beleaguered, or interrupted as Peking is still, a most terrible fate to be put to a slow and agonizing death.

Editors generally write in a hurry, and have often to correct their hasty blunders. I do,—but most usually with no other motive than to give honor to themselves or to me,—do we what we should not have done, publish the name of the merchant who was the most conspicuous in this particular, philanthropic and successful negotiation:—we regret having committed this oversight, which a more thoughtful consideration would have induced us to avoid; but the blunder is solely our own; our misapprehension should have been thought of with more attention; let us bear it in mind in future.

The following is a correct relation of the brutal assault on Captain, Cecille, of the French national frigate, *Esperance*, and his companions, by a party of the inhabitants of the 北山嶺 Pichin village, on the Zana island.

Arriving in the place of the Zappa, we met several young Portuguese, who were on their way. They told us they had had a quarrel with some disaffected Chinese, whose they had met in a village at some distance off, and they proposed to go on in that direction; at this moment I would have returned, but the intention of those who guided the *procurador* was to follow on ahead there, and they appeared besides as some urgent every kind of danger that, in spite of my remonstrances, we continued to follow a route daily frequented by foreigners, and which led us far from the place which they had indicated to us. A little time after a Chinese came to us, and complained of having been maltreated by the Portuguese. We assisted him with kindness, and refused to help him in a claim which he pretended he wished to make to the Portuguese authority. This man followed us and was joined by some others, whose numbers were continually increasing. Tired of such an escort, we desired these people to go and wait for us at the landing place, that we should soon return to Moupin; that they might come with us; & if they had a complaint against any person we would go with them to

"I shall arrange these precious ones to be buried, ill-looking individuals; one of them had a kind of God hidden beneath the clothes. Judging that it was prudent to retire, I called, by one of the pupils, Mr. F., and that one of the fathers who had witnessed their play, and told the complement to follow us to the place where we deposited our steps. On reaching the river and those who accompanied him appeared to induce him to do so. However, afterwards, they delivered us to the Governor. We were then escorted by a large military force, and the soldiers surrounded them by their angry officers. We had still to go across a mile to reach the landing place, where we saw two old men, who, from their dishevelled appearance and bearing, on a more elevated ground, and the presence of the Chinese

UNDER DEFEATISM

For London—Gibbs.
For Bombay—A. Anderson, Bombay Mail.
For Calcutta—Pantalone, Bygone.
For Madras—Wells.
For Manila—Bacon.

VA-504A EXPLOTTED

Mrs. Lillian George Wells, Asst. Mailing Clerk,
 Catherine Community City of Dairy Lady
 B.O.
 Mrs. Lillian - Wife of Mr. Wm. Stiles, Treas.
 Man. House (very beautiful) C. Stinson,
 Chandler
 Mrs. Catherine - Asst. Sec. Wm. Wash. Bink,
 Mary Stinson, Secretary
 Mrs. Emma - Wife of Gilbert Stinson, Lady
 of the House
 Mrs. Lillian - Wife of Mr. E. K. Stinson,
 Chandler

The Tulsa Tribune is off a average of only 18 days from last winter. In fact, the 1914-15, the Wm. Todd Littleton is listed from December 10 to January 10.

[Faint, illegible text from bleed-through]

Caution, I think that the Chinese immediately over-
saw the people must be caused misery and
disorder, have ought you carefully to restrain
the merchandise, in order that henceforth they
may not be indulged in peltries and with impudence
their women, in order that no child be dressed
any more in European fashions and vessels, except
those which carry goods, eight and nine miltion
tons, to enter the inner waters; otherwise I
know not how to restrain my people, but
driving force, and in the result that a
multitude of many thousands men, you cannot
withstand the force to me alone, irritating the
feeling of humankind of the Emperor towards
foreigners, I have thus manifested something;
may the power of Heaven be with you and all
the people.

True Blue Ark

In consequence of the early departure of Captain DeWitt of the *Enterprise*, he was unable to continue his account of the journey that commenced at the wharf at New York, in the manner he had intended, and he has been so hindered by other duties, that he has been unable to devote time to the task, which he would have done in prison, the course of which, some are allowed, we shall find time in time submit to, and read only, and the weather at times when we think it necessary, such as storm, contrary gales in July, during the heart of the winter.

W. MONTGOMERY.

CAPTAIN DREW'S JOURNAL

1849. March 30th. On Thursday, March 30th 1849, standing at the English bay, a ship was wrecked on the island of Porosmo, near a village called by the natives *T. mato*. We were surprised and in a prisoner and arrived here on the 24th of March. At this place (*Turafono*) we were separated and sent into four different prisons; 1250 ft. m. We gave some clothes and some food to the natives (*Portugies*) etc. Partridge, the hunter, and the seamen in another, the carpenter and shillie in the third, and the negro, and Is cure, in the fourth. We made arrangements from then until this town, most of the way (with hands and feet in irons) we were carried to chains. At one place we stopped 5 or 6 days, where I was examined, and from which a letter was taken and given to a Chinese, who promised to take it to Amoy. Two of the crew are missing; the people say they are dead from famine and cold (all usage might be added). (P. 118, 119)

March 20th.—I re-examined, 31 names taken, with ages, country, wages, and duty on board.

April 26th.—I was marched through the town in irons and with a chain round my neck, to another mandarin's house; here I saw Mr. Gully and the people who were with him; saw also the head mandarin (wearing a blue button); at last taken back to prison.

Dth. — Examined by one missionary; find the bird has been telling lies. Got this paper (the Chinese paper journal) into a little book in which the journal is written) and ink to day, and commenced my journal.

10th — Washed and cleaned our prison; wrote a note and gave it to a Chinese, who promised to get it sent to some ship on the coast; on delivery he is to receive \$100.

11th.—The Chinese showed us the note enclosed in an envelope, and said he was going with it.

12th.—Very monotonous—employed drawing ships for the Chinese

12th.—Do. do. Heard Agem, the interpreter, was stopped by order of the mandarins.—room serves him right as a d—rascal.

14th.—Employed drawing—finished a three-

1943—Employed as. Examined carpenter.
own interpreter, nothing new transpired. In
chain and iron on hand.

100.—This morning a party of soldiers arrived bringing to Chinese prisoners after sundown about five hundred all—examined for their masculinity and saw the carpenter, who told us he had sent a note to the Chinese in the examination of sailors on their arrival. The superior officer, man of the mission, visited the British and other prisoners in India, enquired to the owners, geography, names of ships, things which the body was seen, and returned that it was in 1894 and Chinese, as

176-378000-000

party for the coast when he gave us opportunity of landing. This day all in the place got a clean shave, it being the first since we were wrecked. We each paid 5 paces; we got the shaves from people who came to look at us and buy the medicines.

1966. — Two men and two lamps were taken to the coast to draw ships for the mauling, and the attraction was there taken to the large court. Four were examined by the superior, and the most of the question were about. Saw the gunner and his partner, who had the maul. Gully was small. A mauling of being dragged was rewarded with a new suit of clothes. Came back about 9 p. m., the usual in chains and maul.

10th—Waken and travel as before. The mandarin said, no more work. In the afternoon I was taken to the large cathedral and the superior's study. No questions, no answers, no religion and the games were gone. My English still small. Had a good dinner and two nice pieces to send the same day to my friends, Gelly and Mr. Ruffin. That day my Chinese was much well. One letter was taken with the mandarin this morning and received six copies of the bamboo for allowing me to be there.

404. Taken out at before to day, after
ward taken in chains and irons to the execution
place, accompanied through the town by about
20 miserable looking Chinese convicts, and 10
Chinese and coolies. Mr. Knapp, Mr. Partridge
and the miners were examined. I was left at

Ship.—Mr. Bull's guide sailed. Returned in about an hour's time. Rooms in better this evening; no more of the Chinese medicine.

Ship.—Mr. Bump and myself took the morning ship off day in the evening & little fish was given to us at dinner, and we were then taken back to prison.

22d. - Visitors have not been allowed to see us since the jail was flooded, he being very silly, except when drunk, which he is generally every evening with opium. No prospect of our liberation.

24th.—Taken up before the mandarin the carpenter's alleged interpretation, questions about our year, number of months, days, sundays etc. how we observe festival days, and how many are held in a year; and, moon, stars, etc. Had a good breakfast after the carpenter told us he had yesterday given the note to a junkman, who was going to Amoy in four days, and promised to deliver it for \$100, and bring an answer back for another \$100. Reprimanded the man for bringing so bad food; our rations had been getting worse and worse every day; when I threatened to take it to the mandarin, he promised to bring better food.

23th.—Had a good breakfast. (I, *as though*, Ed. C. H.) Heard that the chief underriding and working in this town, and that an examination would be made to day. Mr. Rogers and I were taken to one man's house, where a racket and ironing of coarse blue dungaree, and very small, were given to us. We were then carried in chairs to a large house, where we met Mr. Partridge and the gentleman. He showed us Mr. Hathorn's letter to us were shown, also some private letters, taken from my desk, and I was made to explain their contents to the Chinese carpenter, the shrew writing down my explanations in Chinese. After finishing two or three letters, I rose, went out, and Mr. Partridge walked up to the gate. In the evening we had a good dinner (*though*), some of which we were allowed to take to our fellow prisoners. The house is about half a mile from our camp. Here lives the highest mandarin I have seen, wearing a transparent blue button at 6 p. m. returned, chained as usual, and with a pair of foot and iron.

30th.—This evening Mr. Esop and myself were called before our mandarin, and I continued explaining Mr. Matheson's letters as much as I well as I deemed prudent; they all related to mercantile affairs, and being about 24 to 3 years old, must have been of great importance to the Chinese government; they all relate to the

To dry an cigarette, an officer's jacket and a general's cap, with buttons on back, were brought in as evidence; the button on the jacket had belonged to a U. S. 5th regiment. They thought the cigarette was worn on the head; many very foolish questions were asked. The jacket, etc. were taken from the suspect "Reverend," after that time he

will be furnished for the above party
on the 1st of January. For further info. to
HARRISBURY BOSTON
1st January, 1961.

• Further particulars are printed in Handbills.
The sale will commence promptly at eleven o'clock.

ENGRAVED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
 JOHN B. BAKER.
 AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

1980

Page 2. This was the first of many...
...of the
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THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
 To the *Canton Register* and General Price Current
 For **Twelve Months** 15 dollars quarterly.
 In advance 3 do. do. do. in advance
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 Vouches for freight, charter, sale, &c..... 1 00
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 do. repetitions, half charge.
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Advertisements to appear
 Tuesday's *Canton Register*, should be sent to the
 Office at 10 o'clock on Monday.
 ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be
 continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
 number of the required insertions are noted on the left
 of the advertisement. (Inserts when omitted.)
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising.
NOTICE—New Subscribers to the *Canton Register*,
 requiring any publications issued from the *Canton*
 Register office, are respectfully requested, to enclose at
 least ten pence to send each with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 2. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1843. No. 630.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, January 5, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
 Two following provisional appointment is made
 by his excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c.
 C. B. Hillier, esq., to act as clerk of the court,
 under the chief magistrate pending the receipt
 of instructions from her majesty's government, to
 have effect from the 19th instant.
 By order J. ROSE, MONTGOMERY,
 Acting secretary and treasurer.
 Government house, Hongkong,
 31st December, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
 The following appointments are made by his ex-
 cellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c.
 Alexander F. Gordon, esq., to be land officer,
 surveyor, and inspector of roads on Hongkong.
 Mr. William Tarrant, to be assistant in the
 above departments to Mr. Gordon.
 These appointments to take effect from the 1st
 instant, pending the receipt of instructions
 from her majesty's government.
 By order J. ROSE, MONTGOMERY,
 Acting secretary and treasurer.
 Government house, Hongkong,
 3rd January, 1843.

The following is a copy of the form of sailing
 letter, given to parties, who may require such a
 document, in carrying on their trade with this
 colony.
 No.

SAILING LETTER.
 To be answered yearly,—for the protection of
 ships owned by British subjects, but not entitled
 to the privileges of British ships duly registered
 and navigated.
 I, her Britannic majesty's
 superintendent of the trade of British
 subjects in China, do grant this sailing letter,
 as above designated for the use and navigation
 of the ship or vessel called the whereof
 is at present master, and whereof
 owner; and
 I hereby make known to all her Britannic ma-
 jesty's public authorities appointed to reside
 abroad, and also to all other officers in her said
 majesty's service both civil and military, and
 also to the several constituted authorities in
 foreign countries, that the said ship or vessel
 is the property of a British subject,
 and that she is therefore entitled to the protection
 of the laws of England, in all matters re-
 lating to the rights of property. But I do, at
 the same time, make known that by this sailing
 letter, there are given to the said vessel all rights
 of trade or navigation which are by the laws of
 England confined to British ships properly so
 called, and provided with certificates of British
 registry, which is the only legal evidence of their
 title to that character; and to exercise any pri-
 vilege of trade or navigation which is by the
 laws of England confined to the ships of any
 foreign country owned and navigated by the sub-
 jects of such country. But, inasmuch as the
 British laws of navigation and registry do not
 preclude British subjects from employing ships
 other than registered ships in voyages between
 foreign countries, between which they trade, nor
 in certain other cases, this sailing letter is
 granted to the said vessel in order

that she may be duly protected as British pro-
 perty, while employed in any of such unrestricted
 voyages. And for the more certain identification
 of the said vessel, for which this sailing letter is
 granted, I do hereby certify that she has
 decks, and masts; that her length, from the
 fore part of the main stem to the after part
 of her stern post abaft, is
 feet, in her, ft. in.
 English; her breadth at the broadest part is
 feet, in her, ft. in.
 English; her depth of hold is
 ft. in, English that she is rigged as
 a with a bowsprit; is
 sterned; has quarter-galleries; is built;
 has a head with a rise of
 feet, inches, ft.
 in, English to the quarter deck; and
 that she measures about
 tons tons according
 to the mode of admeasurement proscribed by the
 British act, to regulate
 the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden
 of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom,
 passed in the year.
 In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed
 my name, and affixed my seal of office, at
 this day of in the year of
 our lord one thousand eight hundred and
 Superintendent of the trade of
 British subjects in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.			
JANUARY 10TH, 1843.			
Latest Dates.			
England	8th Oct.	Singapore	14th Dec.
U. States	11th Sept.	Java	1st Dec.
Calcutta	27th Nov.	Manila	14th Dec.
Bombay	15th Nov.	Austral Asia	7th Nov.
China		Amoy	
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.		
No.	Ship.	From.
31.	MARIA SOWEN, Baker.	China.
31.	T. J. COOTE, Wadd.	do.
31.	EXETER, Appleby, Lyster.	do.
31.	MARY ANN, Edg.	do.
Left.		
1.	D'ARCY, Garrison.	Singapore.
1.	LADY RAELEN, Fickett.	London.
2.	SIR ROBERT PEEL, Somers.	China.
3.	BARRETT, Jernie, Marshall.	do.
3.	CLAUDINE, Norris.	do.
3.	HOPWELL, [U.S.] Eagle.	Valparaiso.
3.	AMSTER, Hakes.	Singapore and Calcutta.
7.	NATCHER, [U.S.] Waterman.	Mexican.
BAILED.		
No.	Ship.	For.
31.	NANTING, [U.S.] Hepburn.	New York.
Left.		
3.	HONGKONG, Lamb.	Singapore.
4.	WELSH, Hunt.	Singapore and Madras.
4.	VERDICK, Woodward.	Manila.
4.	SWIFT, Frost.	do.
4.	FOUR WILLIAM, Hagg.	do.
5.	CLAYTON, Terry.	London.
7.	ROTHMAN, Small.	do.
8.	ARMY, Mackinnon.	do.
8.	FRANKLIN, Mitchell.	Singapore.
8.	GLORIA, Walker.	London.
9.	PANTAGON, Porter.	Singapore and Calcutta.
PASSENGERS—For Sump, Messrs C. W. Bagn.		
and A. Bagn.		
UNDER DISPATCH.		
For London—Ellen.		
For Calcutta—Gyle.		

For Bombay—Miss Robinson, Buckinghamshire,
 Anonymous, Anna Elias.
 For Madras—Mary Catherine.
 For Singapore—Helen.
VESSELS EXPECTED.
 From London—George Wallis, Asia, Madras, Little
 Catherine, Coronado, City of Derry.
 From Liverpool—Will [The Wisp, Julia, Tapley,
 Siam, Ursula, (very doubtful) C. Rawson,
 Gondolier.
 From Calcutta—Walter Witch, Eliza, Mary Sannatyan,
 Buchanan.
 From Bombay—Woolman, Gilbert Henderson, Lady
 Grant, Bonides, Monarch, Almagu, Ori-
 ental, Manlius.
 From Madras—St. Vincent, General Kyd, Symmetry.
 From Singapore—Venus, Childers.
 Arrived in England—September 12, Autumnus,
 China, Downs; Pearl, China, Downs; 15th, Ephraim,
 China, Downs; 20th, John Ranvier, China, Downs;
 25th, Lancet, Manila, Cork.
 Sailed from England—Sept. 14, City of Derry,
 Portsmouth, China; Ina, Liverpool, China.

The *Canton Register* of to day is filled with
 interesting extracts; and we have no room for
 editorial remarks.
 The manifest of the people of the Aem of
 Tinghae, although full of rhodomontade and
 bombastic enough, contains some notable ob-
 servations which our readers will easily recognize.
 It has been extracted from the *Canton Repository*
 for December.

The October mail contains little news of pub-
 lic interest, except the return of H. B. M. from
 her ancient Kingdom of Scotland, and reports
 of an abundant harvest throughout the U. K.
 The death of captain John Hine, long and
 well known to this community, is reported, also
 that of the marquess of Wellaley.

On Saturday evening two seamen, dis-
 charged from the "Antares" embarked from
 the Praya Grande in a flat-boat to go on board
 the Pantalon with their chests and trunks for
 their friends in Bengal, and about 100 dollars
 cash in money. They have never reached the
 vessel, and all they were steady men, and now
 most desirous of getting back to their families
 in Calcutta, it is feared they have been murthered
 by the boatmen for the sake of their
 goods &c., which they had with them.

THE "BIRD" ANG.
 CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNALS
 [Continued from the No. 2, Page 2.]

1842. April 27th.—This morning wrote a
 chit ready for the carpenter, to be sent on when
 an opportunity occurs: Hard squalls and rain,
 in the afternoon, sent for by the mandarins.
 Sent back immediately, and Mr. Partridge sent
 for with the gunner, the latter, sent back direct-
 ly, and Mr. Partridge kept for the purpose of ex-
 plaining the letters taken from the brig, to the
 carpenter and written down in Chinese by the
 sheriff. Saw a strange laicer who proved to be one
 of the Northgill's crew, who are still prisoners
 on the island amounting in all, Europeans and camp-
 followers, to 120 men, there are no Europeans
 among them and they were quite surprised on
 being told that their captain sold the rest of the
 crew and passengers were alive, and had arrived
 on the midshipman's ship; he said the
 ship was not in consequence of parting from

her anchors, she having come to, in 5 or 6 or 7 days, but which had been sprung of 10 or 12 before. In the evening Mr. Partridge returned, and early left, and said what he thought proper about them.

24th.—Troops put on summer caps and clothing. Mr. Partridge sent for a steady, and for the same purpose I hired another man belonging to the British, who said the night before, but I could keep away all night by order of the mandarins who sent us some wine. His reasons for not letting them be with us, is "he is a friend I shall teach him to much rogery," so much for the opinion of me. This evening gave the carpenter the last last written.

25th.—Self and ganger out, but up, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Partridge explaining letters in the evening. Had a poor dinner after which dinner was taken in prison. Mr. Partridge kept at the mandarin, who sent us some wine. His reasons for not letting them be with us, is "he is a friend I shall teach him to much rogery," so much for the opinion of me. This evening gave the carpenter the last last written.

26th.—In our prison all quiet, no one not the mandarin apparently very busy, having plenty of Chinese prisoners brought up to day. Many of which were punished, as we could hear by their cries. This has been a very long day.

May 1st.—Washed and cleaned our prison out, much to the annoyance of our jailer. I am very anxious to see the Gully, the day seemed very long. I hope some of our ships have gone off, if not I only know when we shall get clear of this horrid place. Escape appears impossible. The language, our clothes, and color being so completely the reverse of theirs. The language we have a chance of learning, as we cannot mix with the natives, and parole is considered a farce among them. Most sincerely do I pray for some ship to come and clear or random us.

2nd.—The morning much like the last. In the afternoon heard that the mandarin had received some news, and some one came back, and heard different stories about some European vessel. One telling us that two or three vessels were near here, and three more in the offing, and that ten ships were at Amoy, and coming for us in a few days; whatever it may be, it is evidently a great surprise, and I am sure I wish much to see the carpenter and hear the truth of this, as well as to send another ship. The night very wet, but our place too much confined to tell from what quarter.

3rd.—Fine morning, all very well. Our mandarin put twice before breakfast, drawing a steamboat for the Chinese. Our old jailer away on duty, refused to make tea for dinner for the first time, and for grub gradually worse, the old man not back to night, one or two Chinamen very anxious for ships to come and capture the government, promising for every assistance, and volunteering to deliver all the mandarin (nine in number) to the English.

4th.—Fine day. Breakfast very bad, refused to eat any, it being small pieces of shark, five in number, about the size of the top of my thumb. Being very anxious to see the carpenter, I made up my mind to refuse all food, and request an interview with the mandarin. But up dinner during the day, heard several pieces of cannon fired, contradictory reports going about English ships being in the vicinity; at 11 p.m. The old jailer returned, he had been ordered by the mandarin to bring a large amount of silver. Said he had been here, having carried guns to fortify the place with. This was to look forward to, to have some of the cannon, think there is much truth in the reports of ships.

5th.—Still refused to eat, food not so good as yesterday, mandarin sent for early, and I refused to eat, having no silver, and a great deal of trouble, told them I intended to starve to death, wrote a letter for the coast. In the afternoon sent for the mandarin, who asked what I wanted; told him that I wanted proper food for the men, leave to visit them daily, a proper place to live in, and for Mr. Gully, Mr. Partridge, and myself to live separate from the rest. That I was not a thief, to be locked up and chained in the prison; to be sent on any errands should be made known to the local mandarin, he had no power of releasing me, comply, but he would do what he could for me; he was very kind, and understood me some, and he promised to be in the morning, and to come, also some things to be made in the morning. He said he would go to the carpenter, and the carpenter the day, he would get rid of the former, and he would be with me, and I would be with me.

off this place, and that their boats were not coming, that the head merchants of the place had been told, that some boats were coming every day. And that the mandarin was in a great fright, had some idea of attempting an escape. (To be continued.)

A VISIT TO THE DISTANT PARTS OF THE YUANTUNG VALLEY.

Continued.

The Yantung is one of the most extensive valleys on the island of China, and though one side of it is close to the city of Tientsin, yet being crossed and traversed by chains of hills the most part of it is very secluded, and there are many places belonging to it where barbarian foot has never yet trod. However, for the sake of a stroll we determined to visit some of these remote spots, and for that purpose, we left the east gate of the city one day, at about one o'clock. Our way lay for a short time by the side of a rather considerable stream, in which a good number of boats of middling size were moored, and crossing on a very little bridge, this little river ran on the island, and flowed at a little distance from the mountains into the sea, and in the mouth of a river, being crossed, on which the boats, as boats from that place, can come up at some distance. By and by we came to two fine bridges, which cross it just as it divides into two branches, they are made wholly of granite, a big neatly carved and having large figures at their support. At a distance was a large number of boats collected opposite to them which was filled with the business men who were drinking, smoking and discussing politics. For about a mile, nothing worthy of notice met our eyes, till we reached an old village and entered a gorge that led through the hills; here the scenery began to grow rather picturesque, and high hills well wooded having fish cultivation at their feet, surrounded us on all sides; some particularly high and black towered above the rest, on its top there were fire burnings, and a much better situation could not have been chosen for them, for during the whole day we had them in our view. It is a practice amongst the Chinese to construct these buildings on all the high hills throughout the empire, so that when any hostile power makes its appearance upon their coast, they instantly make huge fires by them, which give the alarm to all the surrounding countries, so that they can instantly take to their arms and be prepared for acting on the defensive. On a neighbouring hill there appeared in our imagination a line of forts, which seemed to be armed with those awful machines for the destruction of life, but we soon found to our astonishment on a closer examination, that it was just the opposite, being only a few huts with a quantity of sweet potatoes stored and laid out before them on mats to be dried by the sun, for the preservation of the poor villagers during the rigor of the winter. These villages when they are sufficiently dried will keep for many months, which is exceedingly fortunate for the poor people who during the cold season have very little else to live upon.

The farther we proceeded the more obscure became the country, and the more we were winding along the steep and craggy side of the mountains at other times going through deep dells, in which there were few or no inhabitants. What there were seemed very badly off, suffering much from the cold, and their very houses being of such nature as to afford them the least warmth. However, wherever there was a spot of ground that would yield any thing it was always cultivated, chiefly with paddy, sweet potatoes and exhalants; the hill sides were also generally covered with trees, of which the fir and cedar were the principal. There was also a little tea growing, and a few orange plantations that were bringing forth rather spontaneously and had a very beautiful appearance. On the top of a corner of the hills we passed by a temple of new construction, it was not a despicable building, but rather the contrary being well ornamented, and filled up with splendid idols of all descriptions, we arrived just in time to see the priests trying with all their might and main to put a good deal out of purgatory, keeping up continual singing and praying, and now and then sending forth bursts of music, that could be heard for a distance of some miles. We went on for about a mile farther through the same beautiful country with a good ascending

a force of another set of hills we came up to another town, a fine inferior to the one we had just passed. Happy some golden ore about six miles of this wild country, and thinking there had gone on quite far enough, we determined to alight here, and after having given our ponies a feed to return home. On entering the town we found the building to be a chapel of longevity, but we were rather surprised to see in a corner of the yard some workmen employed in making candles, I think our masters will here agree with us that such things did not exactly coincide with the name of the place, from the loneliness of its situation, and the few and uncivilized inhabitants, and a consecrated chapel at once would be a far better application for it. The poor people received us as well as they could and offered us some green tea, but of their own civilization, but they seemed afraid of even the necessity of life, for themselves much more, had they any thing to bestow upon strangers. Our horses however got better as we obtained a good feed of fresh cut grass, and after they had had their rest we were again taken to the city. Our way home we saw nothing very worthy of notice, though what has already been described, except that we repeated the large four letters, the officials were deeply engaged in performing their ceremonies, they were when we happened them, although during that festival some time had elapsed.

From the Chinese Repository, December, 1841. Art. III.—A public manifesto by all the people of the twenty six districts of Tientsin.

Our district of Tientsin stands orphan-like in the midst of the sea; our markets and customs are plain and unostentatious, nor are there wanting among us those who have been faithful students and upright men. From the time that the present family ascended the throne, the virtue and value of our ancestors have been the theme of history, and the last two hundred years our hills and valleys have been all places of glory and hardiness. On a previous occasion, the English rebelled and invaded Tientsin; we seeing that their appearance resembled the human species, a thought their dispositions were brutal, and that they only wished to hold commercial intercourse, consented to dwell with them, and raised no disturbances; and last year when they again came we treated them as host and guest, and held intercourse as usual. This spring the imperial soldiers came to exterminate them, but because these people during the two years that they have been here made some show of mock humanity and goodness, we were deceived by them, and fondly looking on to see who conquered, and who was defeated. And further we found that if we had recourse to arms, it would only increase their enmity, and expose us more fully to its deadly effects, which was the reason why orders were sent to stop the progress of the imperial troops. We have submitted to these insults and injuries because of our desire to save our lives and properties, not to say that we have been willingly so foolish and so ingenuous. But now their ships having been burned by our soldiers, the English have gone everywhere burning the houses of our people, and have without any cause carried some of them into captivity; they have seized on their persons and demanded money for their ransoms; and they have demolished the temples, and desecrated the images of the gods themselves. And they have further called together a band of villains to act as police, who daily rob, plunder and oppress the people, and extort money; and they have forbidden us to plough our fields, and the good grain that was planted near the city they have compelled us to root up again. In this, to judge from their varied tyranny and oppression, they will be satisfied with nothing less than the very last of our people of Tientsin. Formerly we considered our good name for our lives and our properties, but these things we can no more, what farther have we worth caring about?

It now happens that the great and inspiring general Yung has issued a proclamation to the effect that those who rob and plunder will be rewarded and if their houses are burned or their properties destroyed, they will be rewarded. How much better than that in the midst of death we should have a chance of life by giving up our courage for their attack and destruction,

then that we should set us with our hands and awaiting death, or that we should leave behind us the stigma of traitors, and that our ghosts should blight to see our fathers in the other world. For that end we must summon up our resolution every man of every die not must like many pillars of the glorious cause; we must go to the temples and there solemnly swear, with hands and hearts to one, that whosoever we can meet them and find an opportunity, we shall kill them, and wherever we see a ship, we shall burn her. Perhaps some may say, "they are strong and we are weak." But then I answer, they are few and we are many; they cannot afford to be a moment off their guard, and we can conveniently wait for opportunities; they cannot move a step from where they are, whereas we may carry out our plans anywhere; if we do not succeed the first time, we may try it a second; if we fail in an attack by sea, let us next try a land attack; if fair means miscarry, foul means may obtain the same end. By using poison, by concealing a dagger, we may cause their guards to be no guards, and render all their preparations of no avail.

They have come from the distance of several tens of thousands of miles, and they have entered into the midst of our territory; this then becomes a war of the few and the many. If we kill a man of theirs, it is always a man lost to them; if we burn a ship, it is always a ship the loss; until by these means we shall speedily see all their ships and men perishing imperceptibly before their eyes. Besides their little country has already been well-nigh exhausted by the length of the contest, they have no resources to make up for losses, so that even without exterminating them, they must ere long die off of themselves. Lastly there was a ship added to their number, but she is a French ship, which the English have invited to assist them, by which we may see that their strength is at a low ebb, and their ability not equal to the task they have undertaken. But the people of France are in their dress and appearance somewhat like the natives of China, and they are also respectful and kind. Let us, the people of Chusan, then proclaim to the French that the English foreigners sold opium, and delayed our central land with their poison; that the great emperor, who loves his people as children, again and again forbade them to see it, that the English were obstinate and would not obey his commands, for which he took their opium and destroyed it; and for this they lighted the torch of war. But this affair took place at Canton; and had no reference whatever to Tinghai, yet they suddenly took possession of our district. Still the great emperor graciously consented to pardon their crime, and restored them several tens of their people who had been taken, and permitted them to continue their commercial intercourse as usual at Canton; but they being full of wickedness availed themselves of the presence to make peace, suddenly to attack the brave forts at Canton, when our people were off their guard, and to kill a number of our officers and soldiers. That our gracious emperor being full of goodness as heaven itself, and looking upon the English as so many wolves and tigers, with whom it were unworthy to enter into discussion, paid them back the price of their opium. But these having not as much of conscience and being insatiably greedy, without any reason whatever attacked Amoy in Fukien, and a second time took our Tinghai in Chekiang, where they have conducted themselves in the most ruthless manner. And this was not done because they had any very skillful leaders, or valorous soldiers, but because our civil officers were without knowledge, and our military men fearing that there was no one to head the good people, and lead them on to oppose the enemy, which had caused that Chishai, Ningpo, Ningbo, Fuzhou, and other places have been alike exposed to their ravages, so that their empire is filled to the brim and they are now directing us Tinghai people with greater cruelty than ever; and other words to that effect. The great French nation seeing an advantage from us the common people, such as this, must in reply that they will on no account be disabused or give assistance to those evil English. There are now five men of that nation living at Mr. Fairman's house, who are constantly telling our people that the hearts of the English foreigners are poisonous, that we must on no account hold intercourse with them, or afterwards we are sure

to suffer by it; that they (the English) are not like us (the French), who depend upon heaven, and that all the people of the other countries whom the English have invited to assist them (in this war with China) desert their wickedness and desert, and look upon them as enemies. This implies then that their support from foreign countries is cut off, and we, though we be at enmity with the English, yet much on account of a single ship or a single individual belonging to the French nation; he who dares this injunction, we shall all of us adjudge him as guilty of reckless murder. In reference to the linguists of Canton and Fukien, whom the English depend upon as their very wings, these were originally good subjects of our central land, who perhaps fled from punishment, or were seduced to serve them, but who never willingly left the land of their fathers to join the ranks of these birds and beasts. On a previous occasion our high officers graciously permitted them to return to their allegiance, and now there is a linguist belonging to one of the ships, who has already proceeded to the camp and returned to his duty; and among them who enervate their business, there are those who have privately made their arrangements with us, though they still remain with them, and profess to serve them, so that in this respect their wings are already pretty well clipped. But we are the same people and yet we cannot assist in slaying them! If there be those among us so besotted that they will not awaken, then we must look upon them as not having human hearts, and we must slaughter them as we would sheep or pigs, and in this way they will also be dispersed.

The houses of all these black, white, and red devils are removed several tens of thousands of miles from this they have sought now for three or four years; when a city is taken, their officers get fat upon it, but what wealth or fame awaits them? When they meet in the shock of battle and cross their swords, it is done by order of their officers, who thus doom numbers of them to destruction. If they live, it is only as strangers in a far country; if they die they become ghosts in a distant land. Truly they are much to be pitied! They are constantly saying so to our people, and tell their complaints with a abundance of tears. Lastly at Chong, Kanhi (Gough) was wounded, when the whole of them swelled with the greatest hatred and indignation; they retired, and said to our people, "We do not wish to fight, but are compelled to do it, and must obey orders; so there is no help for it! If your soldiers could kill our *ming-to-li* (mandarins), we should then be able to return home, and other words to that effect, which proves that they are on the point of a mutiny. If then these black and white devils will seize their officers and deliver them over to us, we the good people of Chusan will no longer remember our previous enmity, but will beg our high officers to send them back to their homes. Oh ye black and white devils! Why should you throw away your lives in assisting the tyranny of your masters to be cut in pieces by us? If ye do not soon awake to a sense of what is for your benefit and improve it, if ye do not betwixt agree with us to deliver up your leaders or to kill them, we shall not be able to know who is good and who is bad, but you must all of you be either captured or killed; we will on no account permit a single man of you to return home! Ye linguists and interpreters, who are detained among them by compulsion, must translate these arguments into their language, and declare the same to them all, which will be a work of the greatest merit.

The son of Ching Ialung, the commandant of Chachan-fu, had previously assembled a thousand ships, and ten thousand volunteers; he had several times burned their ships, and carried off their people, thereby reaping a harvest of merit. We have lately heard that Lin, the lieutenant-governor having requested ships to make peace, young Mr. Ching's ships and volunteers are now dispersed, and he is gone to accompany the bier of his great father to his native place. Let us all agree to send proposals step by step, and we must charge him that he on no account forget the enmity he owes the English for the death of his father, and that we will not let him back as the great devil he owes his country; he will speedily again come and re-assume his ships and volunteers. If the English hereafter still dare to remain unmoved in our land and oppose us, we shall then arrange with

him (i. e. Ching Ialung), and fit upon a day when he will attack with his ships and volunteers from within, and we shall rush in, in deadly earnest against them from without. Moreover, we shall request the English people to contribute, the linguists from Canton and Fukien will privately assist us; the black and white devils longing for home only wish that they may get departed in order that they may return; they will on no account exert themselves to defend their opponents, so that these barbarians, though their ships and guns may be powerful, what mischief will there be in pointing out the day when they will be all utterly exterminated? Moreover, our people in burning the ships of the English have a much quicker plan than the slow process of using fire-junks. Let us therefore covenant together, that if there be any among us who fearing their paltry gains forget their own name and fame, who step obstacles in the way of this public covenant, or whose hearts incline towards the English, as well as those who think of death, or danger by away, and will not aid and assist us to kill the robbers, then such people are no longer worthy to be considered as sons of Finghai; they must be the offspring of those barbarian dogs!

Though they may by good luck escape the laws of the land, yet in a year are sure to meet an untimely death, their properties will be dissipated, and their prosperity entirely cut off. All we, however, who cherish a faithful heart within our breast, must have on shifting or changing of opinion; we must look forward to the time when we must utterly cut off the barbarians, when each shall be able to enjoy his estate in peace, and perpetuate his virtues to succeeding generations. Thus shall we fulfil the great duty we owe our country. Those who have done meritorious deeds on a large scale will be rewarded with the glories of official employment; those who have labored on a more humble scale will be rewarded with money. It is right then for all of us who have blood and breath valourously to exert ourselves, and strive to be foremost in the good cause. Let us not deceive ourselves thereby burdening our memories with a still greater load of shame. Let these sentiments be reverentially born in mind by all. A respectful declaration.

Thanking, of the Ta Tung dynasty, 32d year, 4th moon, 29th day. (June 7th, 1842.)

Any I. Narrative of the destruction of the H. C. steamer *Madagascar*, given by her commander J. M. Drey, in a letter to his country's naval commander Sir William Parker, &c. &c.

[Before introducing this narrative, we must detain the reader with a few explanations. The spot at which the party landed, was in the district of 惠來 *Hweilai* in

the department of 潮州 *Chauchoo* a few miles westward from Namoh (or Nangau). Just below the district of 潮陽 *Chowyang*, southward towards the sea, a narrow inlet opens and the water sets back, forming a long bay, on the western bank of which is a military station, a fortress, called 靖海所 *Tsinghai so*, or the fortress of Tinghai. It was a few miles south-west from this fortress, where the party landed, and proceeded to Hweilai; from thence, they were carried through the district 陸豐 *Lufung* and 海豐 *Hai-fung*.

惠州府 *Hweilichai fu*, in a course a little north of west, and a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Hweilichai stands on the southern bank of a large river; and is distant, nearly due east, say an hundred miles from Canton; the river unites with the Chuking river below Hsiamon; and it, we presume from the reports we have heard of it, navigable for small ships right up to Hsiamon, and perhaps still higher. The conduct of the Chinese government was, in this affair we think, very reprehensible. Sir Henry Pottinger had been pleased to open the authorities of Canton, on condition that they remained neutral. Under these circumstances, therefore, the party, thrown upon the coast of the province, ought to have been immediately restored. The governor could not but have known they were English. The demand for their release made by the American merchant and consul, was based solely on the ground of their being shipwrecked foreigners; and it was argued that, as such, they ought, in accordance with a provision of the Chinese laws, to be immediately restored. How the Hong merchants represented the case to the governor, and how his excellency reacted to his conduct in doing so, we have never been able to ascertain. In our point of view, Drey is very wrong, and it is right that the circumstances be recorded. We know the American vice consul was not thought to be so he did say any "strong influence" of a third party; that otherwise, unfortunately at the moment, was offering in the opposite direction, and what was done was done only by a sense of duty and humanity to the persons in difficulty.

The vessel for withstanding the tempest, and the vessel for the purpose of the above.

On the 10th Dec. at noon, we were in lat. 23° 34' N., long. 117° 2'. Clouds with increasing wind and weather very unsettled, and a high sea running. At 5 o'clock the Lanchester, bearing N. by W. about 6 miles, and shaped our course for the upper part of the river, the other two vessels were directed to follow, and the vessel had been rapidly on fire in the further passage to the coal barge, and smoke was seen coming from the yardward after and the vessel on deck. I thought the coal in the lower part on fire, I turned all hands up, and commenced putting them on deck, but at 10 o'clock we saw that the coal in the lower part was not on fire though very much heated at 10 30 a.m., the smoke was too dense to remain before in the after part of the ship. I therefore closed all the hatches again, and covered them with gunny and canvas to smother it as much as possible, leaving only a part of the smoke hatch open. This was nearly over the place where I suspected the fire to be, viz. the bulkhead about the boiler, and a constant stream of water was thrown on the after part of the bulkhead and upon the coals in the after hold, by means of various pumps and hose.

At 11 p.m. I ordered Mr. Oliver, the chief officer, who had with him Mr. Stanger, the third officer, Mr. Harbuck, the gunner, Mr. Wilson, 3d coxswain, and a gang of hands, to clear away the coals from the fore part of the bulkhead, and to open the coal box plates, which were closed by midnight, although the heat from the boiler (shown below us) as well as the fire was almost insupportable. The plates of the coal boxes having been opened, and removing the top of the boiler, by opening down, we got immediately at the fire, and discovered that the lower part of the bulkhead was on fire, and the coals in the after hold on fire. A plentiful supply of water was kept up about as well as before the bulkhead, and being satisfied that the coals in the after hold were on fire, I ordered the coals in the engine room to be opened and five feet of water to be let in the steamers was also put before the wind to smother it as much as possible, and prevent its spreading off to the mainmast.

(To be concluded next week.)

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. Apply to
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SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
FROM MACAO RANDE.
THE "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to
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THE "DUNBURN," 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
FROM MACAO RANDE.
THE "LADY OF ST. KILDA," 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to
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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
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THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR SALE.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
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FOR SYDNEY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, TOWNSHIP, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PORTS IN THE EAST.
THE "HERNA" captain BRENDEN, 514 tons, captain J. BRENDEN, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sale.
JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mince, Dried and On-the-Spice, and other good household articles, and will be despatched on the 10th January, 1843. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mince, Dried and On-the-Spice, and other good household articles, and will be despatched on the 10th January, 1843. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE. By virtue of authority received from the Hon. the Chief Justice, under the power of the Court of Chancery, in the matter of the estate of the late J. B. Smith, deceased, the following property is offered for sale, to-wit: a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mince, Dried and On-the-Spice, and other good household articles, and will be despatched on the 10th January, 1843. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of the firm of J. B. Smith, deceased, is hereby notified, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners, Messrs. J. B. Smith and FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA. Dated 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE. The undersigned has this day transferred the business formerly conducted by him to his son, Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK. W. H. HUGHES. Dated 31st December, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date. JOHN SILVERLOCK. Dated 31st December, 1842.

THE BOSTON INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1843 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of all kinds at the rate of the Society, and are authorized to take Policies, and to make payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Dated 31st December, 1842.

ANALYTIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to receive Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Singapore. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Dated 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.—Sums can be obtained at low rates in Calcutta, Singapore, and elsewhere, where there are no fixed rates, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 24th Dec., 1842. 45 Queen Road.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK BUILDINGS, IN HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Dated 31st December, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three in SUITE, in a large house in the Rue de Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—TAN and FROST in barrels. Apply on board the BARRELLA, in Hongkong Bay.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few barrels of Barmstedt, Berlin, Grosse, and other Barmstedt, superior Blue and Black Cloths, diamond Pattern, and one very handsome 5 yd Cloth, in rich silk material, with a pair of three yards Corduroy, the whole covered with glass doors. Apply to
JOHN SMITH. Dated 31st December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GUNTER, COMAR, & Co. well known MACHINES, in Hongkong and Macao, and in Hongkong. FLETCHER, LANKINS & Co. Dated 31st December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEA, DEARS from 10 to 18 first long and from 10 to 14 short, and also one fine TEA SPAN from 10 to 14 long, and one fine TEA SPAN from 10 to 14 long. P. J. LOUREIRO. Dated 31st December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1843. THE Anglo-Chinese Society of Hongkong for 1843, is now at the C. R. Office, and of 50. One of the Viceroy's Book, Hongkong. Price 25 cents. Patches taking six copies will be charged 50 cents.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Press Current for 1843—bound, price 50. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 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THE

NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requesting any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are cordially requested, to submit application to, and meet with, their cost.

VOL. 16. No. 3. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1843. No. 631

But, say commercial affairs are at an end they should then return down on board the vessel and go home; it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the fair, residing in the factory.

down to sell, and prices have declined to 60
 per cent; the public sales of 312,000 bags
 weekly; supply the whole of the sugar, sugar
 and sugar, fine white at 67 1/2 cts to 68
 per cent. The old to 65, and 64 to 65 cts, low,
 to 65 cts, good yellow to 65 cts to 66 per cent
 lower than before, and about 10 per cent
 lower to 65 per cent. The stock is 421 h
 greater than on the same day last year. High
 of Manila and then and have advanced

offering at any public sale privately, however, purchased to a fair value have been made at 15s 6d to 17s 6d for common to fine broods, and good to fine yellow 12s 6d to 15s per cwt. The supply of market is small. Of these some parcels have been disposed off privately at 22s to 24s for good and fine white, and low to midling 20s 6d to 22s per cwt. Jack has continued our previous quotation, and his fair business has been transacted privately; none has been put up to public sale.

Spices.—Pepper has brought full rates, and the demand increases; Penang public sale fetched 24s 6d for good brown, and privately common Sumatra has been disposed of at 22s 1 1/2 per lb; in white sales have been made privately at 40 to 50 for common to fine. Cassia Lignae is still much wanted, but the supply at present at market is small; oil of low middling have been made at 50s 6d to 91s 2 1/2, mid. 90s a 91 6d good to fine 96s to 97s per cwt. Prices are sustained for ginger of all sorts and the demand is good. Cinnamon has fully sustained the advanced rates, and the demand has been good; the supply has become very small. Cloves have been required for and sales made at 1s 10d to 1s 10 for common Bourbon. 1s 10 to 1s 9d for Ambony, and 1s 8d to 1s 4d for Bengool; the stock continues to diminish. Nutmegs have secured a fair sale at previous rates; the stock is light.

Calcutta 10s to 12 6d.

Rice.—Java is scarcer, and wanted; 41s to 13s 6d paid for common to white.

Garage.—Prices have further declined; Pearl at auction, mid-low at 4s to 11s 6d, mid. 12s 6d to 15s 6d per cwt.

Lampyris is declined to 12s; but the latest transactions have been at 12 1/2 to 13, at which about 200 shots have been sold, and the market is now firm.

From the Canton Press, January 14.

Prizes.—The prizes are growing more frequent than ever in this river, and neither and railway, we are sorry to say, are now being more frequently committed on the water, without there being, apparently, any means of putting an end to these doings. The English lorche (a lighter of large size built like those used in Macao), *Sheridan*, capt. James Sharpe, was on her way from Macao, on Thursday night the 5th instant, at night near Fankai, was run aboard by pirates, and the vessel plundered of a very valuable cargo of about 25,000 worth, and then set on fire.

After our paper had already gone to press, we had the great pleasure of a call from Mr. Wilson who had a most miraculous escape. It appears that the lorche was attacked by pirates on her way to Hongkong, six hours after she had left Macao and a northerly wind blowing at the time, it is probable that she may have been under or near Lantau. Capt. Sharpe and Mr. Wilson were first waked by a noise on deck, immediately after the pirates entered the cabin, cut captain Sharpe's throat in his bed, and Mr. Wilson, when intending to make his way on deck, was knee down and lay motionless stunned, for which reason he is unable to give any account of what passed immediately after. However, there is little doubt that the Manilla men and the crew were likewise murdered. Mr. Wilson, the steward and a Chinese female contrived to escape themselves in the poop, where however they were discovered and treated, the former receiving a cut just under the eye and the latter very badly wounded. It seems that the greater part of Friday was employed by the pirates in plundering the vessel of all it contained, having completed which, they set her on fire and left her. Luckily the lorche's boat was casters, into this Mr. Wilson, not without danger of drowning, the female and the steward contrived to get, while the lorche was all on fire, and as the money of wind and tide they were, on the following day, drifted on the island of Pong, where they were 1 day rescued by the fishermen, who hospitably gave them food and dressed their wounds; the passengers however expired two days after from the severe burns they had received. It was only yesterday that the fishermen, after having made bargains for a considerable amount (500), the island being but about 12 miles distant, ventured off to Mr. Wilson to Macao, where by arrival, after the most successful completion but eight. The Chinese fishermen

on this day to leave Pong in a fisherman's boat for Whampoa, to which place she belongs. The loss of life on this melancholy occasion, therefore, is reduced to six instead of eight. Mr. Wilson saw the corpse of captain Sharpe.

THE LATE MURDER AND PIRACY.

Advices from Canton state that two of the pirate boats which attacked Mr. Sharpe's lorche have been taken.

The officers attached them from 50 men—they having heard that the pirates had been committing some more sanguinary depredations—up amongst the outer islands on the morning of 15th inst., and then set the aid of these vessels in their capture; the boats were forthwith captured and armed and the pirates were taken in a few minutes; five were shot and twelve made prisoners and brought to Canton on the next morning. They confessed their great guilt, and gave the names of all implicated. We have not heard if any of the lost property has been recovered; but have confident expectation that it will be, all or in part, so well as all the victims concerned in the atrocious deed; for, from the experience of the Chinese police, when they are thus upon a scent, they seldom lose the trail.

APPREHENSION.

We were enabled last week to report the safe arrival of general Pollock's division on the other side of the Kibber, we are now enabled to announce that the whole force has reached Ferozwar although at without some opposition, and we regret to say some loss.

In the beginning of the week, reports were rife of a more serious disaster having happened to general McCaskill's division, (the second), and the Delhi Gazette extra, mentioned that 12 pieces of ordnance were captured; this we are happy to be enabled to state was a considerable exaggeration, the total loss of ordnance having been one mountain train piece; two it appears were lost but one was recovered, and the carriage of the other. A large brass gun which was by the governor general's particular desire on the way to Hindustan as a trophy was abandoned and ultimately destroyed. This piece was brought from Jellalabad and was designated the "Case". The delay occasioned by this cumbersome charge appears in a great measure to have compromised the loss that did occur.

APPREHENSION.—The whole of the British troops led by the latest accounts in the Colombia papers received, reached Ferozwar, general McCaskill's division was, it appears, much encumbered with a number of ammunition waggon, and store carts, which had to be pushed by the troops over difficult ground, and a large brass gun known as the Case which by Lord Ferozwar's particular desire was brought from Jellalabad, proved a source of great annoyance by its weightiness, and it is stated indeed to have been the chief cause of the delay by which the losses that happened were caused. The troops suffered great fatigue on the march to Lundahima where they arrived late on the night of the 2nd Nov. On the 3rd they encamped at 2 A. M. with the ammunition and stores in advance, and the main body arrived at their ground late in the night, but the war guard in charge of the Case gun retarded by it, were overtaken by darkness between Lundahima and Albo Majed before they reached the Tongue of the pass where they were attacked and lost. Christie and Nicolson were killed, and about 20 men killed and wounded, besides a number of camp followers killed, wounded and missing. One mountain gun was lost and the battery Case was abandoned from want of means to take it any further. After this attack they met with further opposition and reached Ferozwar on the 5th. General Nicolson detached on the 10th Oct. reached Datta on the 1st Nov., and on the morning of the 4th traversed the Lundahima pass and found the Case, which appeared to be in a state of disrepair, but on finding it impossible to do so, he left it thus rendering it useless. General Nicolson's division had some difficulty in reaching the

DISSEMINATION

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THE "MILL" Express Delivery, 100 tons, with large quick dispatch. See the list reply to
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FOR BRIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE "British built ship BELLA MARINA, 400 tons (A. & for 12 years), captain T. ASSURANCE.
This vessel has been on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 2nd January, 1943.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE "British built ship LA BELLE ALLIANCE, 57 tons, captain W. B. PHIBBS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE "British built ship SUNNY, 451 tons, captain M. J. NAYLOR.
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THE "new and fast sailing A. I. brig "HOCKUMPT", captain HARRISON, 545 tons registered.
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THE "British built ship ANNA ELISA, 400 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
C. B. COMPTON.
Macao, 27th December, 1942.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.
THE "British built ship ANNA ELISA, 400 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.
THE "British built ship MARY CATHERINE, 400 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE "British built ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, 400 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA, THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE "British built ship "FANTASIE", 400 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, OR CHARTER.
THE "British built ship BLAKE STAR, 57 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, OR CHARTER.
THE "British built ship BLAKE STAR, 57 tons, A. I., will be dispatched for the above ports with the 10th of January.
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th December, 1942.

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NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the London Register,
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From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, Extraordinary, of Janu. 21.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart &c. &c. is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed correspondence, and to intimate that he will be glad to hear from any gentleman, who may be disposed to submit his individual opinions on the subject to which the letter from sir Henry Pottinger particularly refers, viz, a tariff and scale of duties, including such charges as &c. &c.

By order
 KING AND WONGHAM,
 Acting secretary.
 Government house at Hongkong.
 January 16, 1843.

[For the first part of this correspondence, see *The New Yorker*, January 17, 1943, No. 3].

To his exo flency,
 air Henry Pottinger, bart.
 his m's plenipotentiary and superintendent
 of British trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of y. c.'s letter to the British Consulate in China, under date 28th ulto., with the several enclosures therein referred to and in replying to that communication we beg leave to forward to y. c. a copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the merchants, by which y. c. will observe that the undersigned have been requested to act as a committee on the occasion.

It does not appear to us that, at the present moment, the information before us of a sufficiently tangible or specific character, to enable us to place anything before y. c. which could be useful; but if y. c. could furnish us with translations of the documents which are said to contain an exact account of the imperial edicts, we might be better able, on arrival of the Chinese commissioner, to state the views of the British merchants as to any proposed alteration.

On all other points y. a. will probably agree with us, that it might be expedient to refrain from drawing up any statements, until the arrival of those authorities which enable us to learn the principles upon which it is intended the trade shall in future be conducted.

And we need only add that our committee will at all times be ready to communicate with y. e. personally, or by letter, whenever y. e. may wish us to do so.

Your excellency's most obedt. humble servts.
 A. MATTHEW, G. T. BRAININ,
 Wm. Thompson, D. J. BERRY,
 Madea, 6th Jan., 1842. W. P. LIVINGSTON

Government House, Hongkong.
7th January, 1912.

Guillemo.—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday's date, and have no time for informing you, in reply, that I have as yet received none of the papers which the high commissioners speak of in one of their memoranda as likely to come from the board of revenue at Peking, nor do I expect to be furnished with those papers until I recommence my business here with the commissioners at Canton.

Under these "circumstances" I have the honor
to suggest that you should proceed with the in-

formation which you must already possess, from your long local experience of the trade of China, to draw up, in a council from a report, showing the alterations in the present system which you would wish to see effected, and the footing as to tariff and duties including anchorage charges *deu. deu.* on which you would desire to see the trade placed in times to come.

Should your report and the deliberations of the revenue board at Peking, warily, or wholly assimilate, the matter would be at once arranged without further delay or trouble; and, on the other hand, should there appear important discrepancies in the two documents, I should have great grounds for urging a reconsideration of the Chinese plan (which, you will have seen, the commissioners say is to be based on the present system), and supporting my arguments by your opinions and advice.

It is almost superfluous to add that in the latter case I shall communicate with you further before I proceed to any final arrangement.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
A. C.'s plenipotentiary.

To Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Thomson,
Barn, and Livingston;

To his excellency,
 sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
 h. m.'s plenipotentiary and superintendent
 of British trade in China.

Sir.—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of y. e's letter of 7th instant.

As it is understood that the new tariff is to be based on the regular import duties, and as we have no means of ascertaining what those duties actually are, we do not conceive there would be any advantage in proceeding. As y. c. suggests, "with the information actually before us, and our long local experience," in preparing a report on the subject.

The imperial duties, properly so called, are generally understood to be very moderate, except on two or three articles; but these duties have been swelled by a variety of additional charges, some of which are precisely regular, although it is generally believed many of them have arisen from either the necessities of the local government, from custom charges, or exorbitances of the government functionaries.

We may instance the article of tea, the internal duty on which is said to be nominally 100 mace per picul, but raised by incidental charges to one tael, two mace, and four candareens while for several years the actual payment including customs charges, has varied from 2 taels to 2½ taels.

We may observe, however, that we never have been able to obtain any authentic accounts of the authorial desire, and we again beg leave to suggest to y. e. the expediency of obtaining copies from the Custom government, a copy of the imperial tariff, to enable us to proceed with the consideration of any alterations which may suggest themselves.

As the privilege of the hong merchants, and indeed the system of which they were part, was to be abolished, an entire change must necessarily be made in the management of the trade. Historically the settlement of duties, toward and outward, arrangements for warehousing goods, taking charge of them when landed, in short, all the details of the trade have been made by the

body, while they are besides proprietors of the factories in which we visited, and the warehouses in which our property has been stored. As the responsibility both of them and of the government will necessarily cease with the extinction of the cohong, the important question arises, of what system y. e. and the Chinese commissioners may propose to establish in place of the former one; we are not aware whether it is the wish of y. e. that our report should embrace this branch of the subject; but should such be the case, we may be allowed to observe that, unless other parts of the treaty than those we have men should in some measure define the principles upon which the foreign intercourse in Canton is to be in future conducted, it might be desirable that we should defer a y. consideration of the matter until some specific plan be passed, before us in the room of the system about to be abolished.

We have the honor to be, your excellency's
Most obedient humble servants,
ALEX. MATTHEWSON, D. L. BURN,
GEORGE T. BRAINER, WM. THOMSON.
Macau, 12th January, 1843.

No. 31. Government house, Hongkong,
15th January, 1843

*Gentlemen.—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th instant in reply to mine of the 7th.

I beg to point out to you that most (if not all) of the facts as to extra-charges &c., which you detail, were expressly alluded to in the extracts, from both the high commissioner's and my own memoranda, which I sent to you with my letter of 25th ulto, so that it was quite unnecessary for you to bring them to my notice, and I have to add, that I still retain my opinion, that it would have been advisable for you to furnish me with a statement as to tariff, duties, &c., showing what you would in future consider desirable, without reference to the papers that may have been prepared by the house of revenue at Peking last Oct. I may further here observe that I believed in affording you the opportunity of stating your unbiassed opinions on these points. I was doing the very thing you had not collectively and individually, been most anxiously longing for, for years past; and I am sorry to find that it is out of your power to comply with my suggestion.

As to the arrangements to be made for carrying on your trade at Canton after the confining shall be formally abolished, it appears to me that they will depend solely on yourselves. The trade to be conducted is China tea in all other parts of the world, and I am not aware that it would be possible, or proper to make the smallest difference between Canton and the other ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants.

After I shall have seen Eleana, should I have any fresh information to communicate, I will again address you, but you will defer and from the above observations that it is my present intention to leave the commerce largely untouched by rates, by duty and by any other kind of interference, including such duties as are

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours most obedient humble servant,
Nathan Pottinger.
To Hiram Johnson's planing-machinery.
No. 211, Second Street, S. W., Wash., D. C.

Insurance.—The fire companies have secured

Printed and Published by
JAMES BLAIR,
at the Printing House Office.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1843.

APPENDIX.—E.

Shewing the rates of freight paid on all the Malwa opium shipped at Bombay for China from June to December, 1838.

Sailed	Chests	Drs.	
Per General Palmer.	6th July	117 at 7	each.
Vansittart	11	207	7
City of Poona	21	231	7
Helen	23	251	6
Mary	24	237	7
Ingis	25	248	7
Benares	7 Aug.	322	8
Cleveland	12	34	7
Julia	15	100	6
Oriental	17	98	5 & 7
Fyzahany	18	43	6
Fazil Currim	do	75	6 & 7
Sulimany	20	98	7
Earl of Clare	21	166	7
Sir H. Compton	do	614	7
Baltana	27	112	4 & 6
Parrock Hall	4 Sept.	168	6 & 8
Baparell	8	430	8
Bombay Castle	1 Oct.	306	8
Malabar	2	229	5
Donna Pascon	do	30	8
Ardsener	20 Nov.	1718	12
Mahomedie	23	1489	12
Good Success	25 Dec.	1999	9 & 10

Total chests....9882

N. B.—The price currents of Bombay for the above period, with the exception of those dated 17th and 24th of November, 1838, do not mention the freight of opium to China, nor are there any printed documents that can be referred to for that purpose.

The above list therefore has been framed on a reference to agents and shipowners, and comprises the sums actually paid for the freight of all opium shipped at Bombay for China between the month of June and December, 1838. The price currents of 17th and 24th Nov. quote the rate of opium freight at 8p. Drs. 12 per chest.

APPENDIX.—F.

Shewing the value of Malwa opium per chest in the China market during the year 1838.

Pr. Canton	Goal.	Price Curr.	2nd Jan	\$ 440 a 430
11th do			430 a 440	
16th do			430 a 440	
23rd do			430 a 440	
30th do			420	
6th Feby.			415 a 420	
13th do			390 a 400	
20th do			380 a 400	
27th do			380 a 410	
6th March				
13th do			390	
20th do			390	
27th do				
3rd April				
10th do			410 a 415	
17th do				
24th do			430 a 435	
1st May			450 a 460	
8th do			460	
15th do			530	
22nd do			6	
29th do			6	
6th June			500	
13th do			500	
20th do			500 a 505	
27th do			530	
4th July			645 a 650	
11th do			680 a 685	
18th do			610	
25th do			600 a 6	
1st do			625 a 630	
7th Aug.			690 a 610	
14th do			690 a 6	
21st do			7	
28th do			605 a 600	
4th Sept.			670 a 600	
11th do			680 a 610	
18th do			670 a 600	

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, January 19, 1843.

PIRACY.—On our Printers, a Portuguese, who visited Macao in the Christmas holidays, writes us that he left there for Hongkong on the 5th instant, in the lorcha No. 62, when near our harbor, off the Kapshymoon about ten o'clock at night they were attacked by a large pirate boat, with a crew of about 120 men armed with swords spears &c. &c. who boarded the Lorcha and demanded the surrender of the money and valuables of the passengers. Two Englishmen on board (names unknown) who resisted, were stabbed, and deprived of money and clothes of the value of \$200; the other passengers were robbed of their trunks.

COMMUNICATED.—A Macao lorcha on her passage hither from Macao, was attacked in the night of the 5th instant by a pirate boat in the Kapshymoon whilst under weigh.

Among the passengers robbed was the unfortunate gunner of the late brig "Aun" who was on his return to Hongkong with \$312, which he had received as the amount of his wages up to the time of his shipwreck. He was wounded in 3 places by the pirates.

It is to be regretted that a subscription cannot be set on foot to relieve this poor fellow, who had consoled himself with the idea of going home with his hard earnings, after the protracted and miserable imprisonment and suffering he had undergone on Formosa.—*Ibid.*

FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA, DECEMBER 1st, 1842.

Saturday, November 26.—Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Chinese commissioner that six millions of the indemnity to be paid by the emperor to the English as the price of the confiscated opium, captain Elliot's opinion was, to the extent of forty chests, was yesterday sold at the exchange at the rate of only 440 rs. the chest.

Nov. 29.—We deeply regret to learn that the report of the enterprising Arthur's only's death at Bokhara is confirmed. The catastrophe was brought on by the treacherous cruelty. He was kept for a hundred and twenty days at the bottom of a dry well, with no other refreshment than a little meal and water occasionally given to him.

Downing-street, October 4, 1842.

The queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Harcourt, of her majesty's 13th Bengal regiment of foot, to be a companion of the most honorable military order of the Bath.

Her majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers, in the service of the east India company, to be companions of the said order.

Brevet major James Fraser, of the 11th regiment of Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal artillery.

Brevet major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th regiment of Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet major (J. Broadfoot, of the 24th regiment of Bengal native infantry.

Brevet major (and rank in Afghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery.

War office, 4th October, 1842.

DEVEY.

To be first colonel in the army.

Major Robert Pattison, of the 12th regiment of foot. To be major in the army.

Captain Henry Havelock, of the 13th regiment of foot.

Captain Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, of the 18th regiment of foot.

Captain Hamlet Wade, of the 12th regiment of foot.

Captain James H. Purvis, of the 12th regiment of foot.

To be majors in the army in the east India only.

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal artillery.

Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th regiment Bengal light cavalry.

Captain George Broadfoot, of the 24th Madras native infantry.

Captain Thomas Seaton, of the 20th Bengal native infantry.

Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 3rd Bengal native infantry.

Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 10th Bengal native infantry.

Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal artillery.

Captain Astley George Francis John Youngblood, of the 20th Bengal native infantry.

To be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army in the east India only.

Lieut. colonel Thomas Monteath, of the 20th Bengal native infantry.

To have the local rank of major in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery.

The above commissions to bear date 4th October 1842.—*Englishman*, Nov. 26.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Drunkenness among the natives.

To the editor of the FRIEND OF INDIA.

Sir,—In the last number of your paper, is an article on the subject of drunkenness amongst the natives of Calcutta and its vicinity. Every one acquainted with the present state of native society, the principles by which it is characterized, and the habits by which it is distinguished, must bear testimony to the truth of your observations, that habits of drinking are becoming rapidly prevalent. It is no less surprising than true, that the purity of the most orthodox Hindoo firmly has, of late years, been more or less contaminated by the growing vice of drinking. A Hindoo who does not drink now-a-days, is generally called a "Pious" or "honest," having no idea whatsoever of the pleasures of a civilized life. He is scorned by many for his "staid taste," is pitted for his simple style of living, & censured for his rigid adherence to the institutions of the Hindoo ritual. "Socrates is my friend, Plato is my friend, but brandy is my greater friend," was some years back the emphatic expression of one of the enlightened Hindoos, and since that period the expression has been more honored in the observance than the breach. The motives which have induced the natives to indulge in drinking, are not one and the same in all cases. Some drink for health, others to serve a religious end, and they are generally distinguished by the name of "sober" while the majority to enjoy the pleasures of intoxication. The vicious habit cannot, we think, be effectually counteracted, unless sound moral and religious principles are inculcated into the minds of those who have unfortunately imbibed a fondness for drinking.

Yours obediently,

A NATIVE.

TWO QUEENS.—Among the gossiping at Kenmore is the following:—Through with the fine scenery and splendid entertainment at Taymouth Castle, the queen is said to have sent for Mr. Robert Peel on the night previous her departure, and petitioned for an extension of the visit for two days longer. The answer was invariable; the arrangements were all made at "Drummond Castle, and on in Dalhousie, and could not be altered. Fully an hour was spent in this conversation, and another was held next morning with the like effect. The queen was a little nettled, and when the premier, shortly afterwards, went to color the royal barge, on Loch Tay, her majesty said, "We do all fall here, or Robert; there is no room!" and the Queen or Robert had to step out and proceed in another barge to Kilbo—*Scotsman's* editor.

Previous to prince Albert's departure from Taymouth, it was understood that the sovereign of Sweden, having presented his royal highness with a splendid diamond cap, composed of Scotch pebbles and pearls, richly mounted in gold, the pebbles forming the bottom of the cap being a magnificently beautiful specimen, the material here in which present the figure of a Highland hawk with the open mouth &c. &c. The cap has been much admired by all who have seen it.

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AT THE CARLTON PRINTING OFFICE.

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 the office, to send such with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 5. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1843. No. 633.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 42. Macao, 24th January, 1843.
 Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for
 your notice and information certain extracts from
 a memorandum which I addressed to the imperial
 commissioner Elopoo and his colleagues on
 the 21st instant.
 I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 HENRY PUTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 Messrs. Matheson, Braze, Burn,
 Thomson, and Livingston.

EXTRACT.
 The first step to be taken is to fix a tariff
 showing the price at which a certain stated
 quantity of each article of import and export
 commerce is to be assessed, and on such price
 to lay down the duties that are to be hencefor-
 ward charged and which must include fees, per-
 quisites, and allowances of every description,
 for if anything is left unfixed, it will be sure to
 lead to future references, discussion, and trouble.
 If the Chinese authorities desire it, I see no ob-
 jection to the duties being divided into "imperial"
 and "extra" or "official" dues, but whatever may
 be the appellation, they must be rigidly defined.
 After the tariff and import and export duties,
 the anchorage or harbour charges are to be set-
 tled and the most simple mode that occurs to me
 of doing this is, to name a certain sum per ton
 on the registered tonnage of every vessel (above
 a certain size) that may enter the ports. In
 considering the anchorage and harbor charges it
 is to be borne in mind, that the government of
 China has hitherto done nothing towards faci-
 litating commercial intercourse by building light
 houses, laying down buoys or moorings, and
 erecting beacons; and therefore, it necessarily
 follows, that these charges should be exceedingly
 light and equally well defined as the duties.

The consuls at the different ports are to see,
 agreeable to treaty, that the duties and anchorage
 or harbor charges are paid, and the moment the
 amount of each is fixed the necessary rules will
 be laid down, in concert with the Chinese high
 officers, for the regulation and guidance of the
 consular functionaries, who will not be allowed
 to trade themselves, and will consequently have
 nothing to divert their undivided attention from
 the efficient discharge of their duties.

The plenipotentiary has already, at Nanking,
 explained to the imperial commissioners, that the
 British government holding Hongkong can in no
 way disadvantageously affect the external or in-
 ternal commerce of China, because the English
 government have no intention of levying any kind
 of duties there, and consequently goods carried
 to that island from any port or place in China
 should pay, on shipment from each port or place,
 the export duties, while goods purchased at
 Hongkong and brought from that island, whether
 in foreign ships or native vessels, to any port
 or place in China will pay the established import
 duties at each port or place, just as if they had
 come direct to China from foreign countries.

It will be understood from the preceding ar-
 ticle, that Hongkong is merely to be looked upon
 as a sort of landing transhipment in foreign
 merchants can deposit, in safety, their goods
 until it shall suit their purpose to sell them to
 native Chinese dealers, or send them (in the case
 of imports) to export or place in China for sale,
 and in the case of exports to ship them to foreign
 countries; and, it being accordingly equally ob-
 vious and certain, that some of these measures

can possibly interfere with the just revenues or
 dues of the emperor, the plenipotentiary has to
 beg, that proclamations may be issued allowing
 free and unrestricted intercourse to all vessels
 from ports in China to Hongkong and vice-versa,
 on the export or import duties (as the case may
 be) as well as anchorage or harbor charges being
 duly paid at the ports to which they may be car-
 ried, or from which they may be shipped, within
 the Chinese empire.

Before the plenipotentiary can offer any de-
 cisive opinion with regard to transit duties, which
 are likewise by the treaty to be specially fixed,
 he requires to be furnished with a concise me-
 morandum, explanatory of the present system,
 showing the authorized amount in each province.
 It is so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to
 point out, that whatever facilities may be intro-
 duced for the export and import trade of
 the sea ports, the whole of those facilities may
 be rendered absolutely nugatory, so far as the
 greater part of the empire is concerned, by such
 onerous transit duties being demanded on goods
 passing through the country as should amount to
 a positive prohibition of their transit. This must
 be looked into, and the plenipotentiary
 hopes to be favored with the memorandum
 alluded to, at the early convenience of his
 excellency the imperial commissioner.

As soon as the leading and important points
 discussed in this memorandum are settled, there
 will be no difficulty in arranging the details, such
 as the mode and period of payment (of dues), the
 landing and storing of goods, the locations to be
 assigned for the dwellings and warehouses of the
 merchants at the different ports, and other similar
 matters; and the plenipotentiary concludes this
 memorandum by observing, that should any of
 the arrangements, now about to be made, not
 work well in future, or appear, on trial, unsuited
 to the object for which they were intended, they
 may be at any time easily revised, since where
 confidence and good intentions mutually exist,
 no suspicion of, or objection to the motives of,
 a revision can possibly interfere.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Akbar" in
 the Canton river, the 21st of January, 1843.

(Signed) HENRY PUTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 RICHARD WOODHAM,
 Acting Secretary.

**Minutes of a general meeting of British mer-
 chants held at the house of Messrs. Dwyer & Co.
 to take into consideration the notification from
 h. m. plenipotentiary published in the Hongkong
 Gazette, under date 16th January, and three
 communications to the committee of British
 merchants dated respectively 24th 25, and 27th
 January.**

After some discussion with reference to the
 first document as to whether the committee
 should continue their services, or whether it
 should be left to the British mercantile com-
 munity to communicate separately with h. m.
 plenipotentiary it was moved by Mr. Barker,
 seconded by Mr. Henkin, and carried unani-
 mously:—

1. That the committee be requested to con-
 tinue to act: and moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded
 by Mr. Compton, and carried unanimously.

2. That it appears advisable to this meeting
 that to render the services of the committee
 satisfactory and efficient, all communications of
 a public nature between h. m. plenipotentiary
 and the British merchants regarding the Tariff,
 should pass through the hands of the committee.

The communications from h. m. plenipotentiary
 under date 24th January, being then read, it
 was considered that no further reply appeared
 at present necessary beyond the expression of
 the thanks of the meeting to h. m. for the infor-
 mation it contains.

The letter dated 25th January relating prin-
 cipally to the Hong debts, with the enclosure,
 being then read, it was moved by Mr. Henkin,
 seconded by Messrs. Barker, Rymonjee and carried
 unanimously.

That after mature deliberation, the creditors
 are unanimously of opinion that it would be
 highly inexpedient on all grounds to postpone
 the payment of the balances due on the Hong
 debts beyond the period already fixed on by the
 treaty.

The communication under date 27th instant
 was referred to the committee for reply after
 which the meeting was dissolved.

(Signed) G. T. BRIDGE, Chairman.
 Macao, 28th January, 1843.

To his excellency
 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
 H. m. plenipotentiary and chief
 superintendent of British trade in China.
 Sir,—We have the honor to wait on y. e. with
 copies of certain resolutions passed at a general
 meeting of British merchants this day; and we
 beg leave to refer to the same in reply to the let-
 ter which y. e. has addressed to us under date
 24th and 25th inst.

With reference to y. e.'s further letter dated
 27th inst., we beg to state that we will lose no
 time in collecting all possible information on the
 subject to which it relates. And as soon as we
 are in a position to furnish such details as can
 be useful we will again have the honor of ad-
 dressing your excellency.

We have the honor to be &c. &c.
 (Signed) G. T. BRIDGE.
 GEORGE T. BRIDGE.
 W. THOMSON.
 D. L. BURN.
 W. F. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 28th January, 1843.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.
 In circulating the annexed correspondence,
 with h. m. plenipotentiary, the committee beg to
 solicit communications on the subject referred to,
 in h. m. letter dated 27th instant.
 Macao, 28th January, 1843.

No. 44. Macao, 27th January, 1843.
 Gentlemen,—I forward to you a translation of
 a (No. 1) letter addressed to me by the imperial
 commissioner Elopoo and his colleagues and re-
 quest you will oblige me by furnishing me at
 your earliest convenience, with the information
 these high officers require.

I beg to suggest, that this letter and it's ac-
 companyments should be circulated generally,
 and that all British merchants should be invited
 to address communications to me (either direct
 or through you) on the subject.

I take this opportunity to forward, with the
 same view as to circulation, and for general in-
 formation, a letter which was (No. 3) addressed
 under my authority to Messrs. Hall & Co. on
 the 25th of last month.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 HENRY PUTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 To Messrs. Matheson, Braze, Burn,
 Thomson and Livingston.

“Elected imperial high commissioner, &c. Kung, governor general of the ‘Two Kwang,’ &c., and Leang Paduehng, governor of Kwang-tung, &c., make this communication of their views.”

In the treaty recently concluded in Kiangnan, it is stipulated, that, at all the ports which are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, their trade be established on a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated (by the board of customs), for general information.

We find, upon examination of the subjects, that on all goods imported and exported by merchants of any foreign countries, the duties to be levied are laid down in an old, already existing tariff; but that the hongmerchants conducting foreign trade have, in the process of years, gradually added charge upon charge till they amount in some cases to several times the sum of the tariff dues. Under this head of miscellaneous charges, there are things affecting the tribute payable to the emperor, the purchases required of them by the emperor and sundry contributions to the public service. There are also some things which the hongmerchants find pretexts for charging, to the personal advantage of themselves. It of course behoves that these things should be examined into to the bottom, equitable arrangements should be made regarding them, and that the tariff should be reduced to one standard, so that the whole may be sent up to the board of revenue, and by it be published to the custom-officers of the several ports, & conformity thereto commanded in the receipt of all customs-dues—that thus the hongmerchants may be prevented from finding any screen for illicit and gain-hunting practices, to the creation of further evils and offences.

The high commissioner and his colleagues have, therefore, called upon the superintendent of the maritime customs of Canton, to direct the hongmerchants engaged in foreign trade to make a complete return of all charges and fees; and lest there should be any intentional concealment or omission therein, lest the whole should not be reported thoroughly, the high commissioner, deeming it their duty also to request of the honorable plenipotentiary, that he will take the trouble to examine into this matter and to direct some officers, well experienced in, and acquainted with commercial matters, to learn what amount of charges is actually paid on each article of their imported and exported goods, by the British merchants, and to make a clear written return thereof; also, that he will have such return rendered into Chinese, and will send it to the high commissioner, &c. to facilitate an equitable consideration and arrangement of the matter.—In the hope that the plenipotentiary will cause this to be done speedily, this most necessary communication is now made.

To Mr HENRY POTTING, bart.

h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Taipei, 23rd year, 12th month, 23rd day.

(23rd January, 1892.)

(true translation) (Signed) RICH. MORTIMER,
(Chinese secretary and interpreter.)
(true copy) (Signed) RICHARD WOODMAN,
acting secretary.

No. 100. Macao, 29th December, 1891.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by Mr Henry Pottier to inform you, in reply to your letter to my address under date the 27th instant, that seeing, that at least one reference to Peking will be necessary, before the final settlement of the new tariff and regulations, the excellency does not think, that the new tariff and dues can come into operation during this season and, that it is not the excellency's intention to require that the new tariff should have a retrospective force with regard to goods already imported.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RICH. MORTIMER,
Acting secretary and treasurer
to the superintendent of trade.

To Messrs. Bell & Co.—Messrs.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

No. 44. Macao, 29th January, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for your notice and information a copy of my letter No. 43 of this date to the excellency of Mr. Mortimer.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY POTTIER,

H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Messrs. Matheson, Brasine, Borne,
Thomson, and Livingston.

No. 43. Macao, 29th January, 1892.

Sir,—Your private letter of the afternoon of the 29th instant reached me late last night and I take the earliest opportunity of answering you in this form of my unqualified approbation of, as well as great satisfaction at, you and Mr. Thom having declined either to reside at the hong merchant's Conno house or to meet the Chinese officers at that place, for the transacting of business.

I need not waste you at this hour, that I have personally, every feeling of good will and kind regards towards the hong merchants, whom I consider to have long been a most useful and trustworthy class of individuals, but the time has arrived when their official connection with the officers of the British government must cease, and although it does not fully appear from your letter, that it was intended by the Chinese high officers, that the hong merchants should be the medium of communication with you, yet I infer that such was the intention; and even had it not been so, the people of Canton could not possibly have supposed that there was any other arrangement had you and Mr. Thom taken up your residence at the Conno house.

Although my opinion with regard to the hong merchants having no longer any official intercourse with the officers of the British government, is so decided and conclusive, yet I will avail myself of this opportunity to record, that I not only do not see the smallest objection to their continuing to act as brokers in the same manner that the wealthy trading houses and other natives do in India to the British merchants, but shall be very happy to promote such an arrangement by my advice and suggestions, and I will even add, that were the whole of the creditors of the insolvent hong merchants to come forward, and unanimously propose, that the payment of the three millions of dollars, provided for by the treaty on that account, should be suspended, and the said merchants debt to that extent, be discharged (as they have hitherto been) by instalments, I shall be prepared to give effect to that proposal pending the commands of her majesty's government—it being of course clearly and distinctly understood, and recorded beforehand, that the guarantee of the British and Chinese governments does not extend beyond that amount.

I quite approve of your having engaged a hong for the residence of yourself, Mr. Thom & Capt. Balfour, and to carry on your business, during your detention at Canton, but your first letter on this point has not yet come to hand.

I propose to send a copy of this letter to the committee of British merchants so that there is no objection whatever to your making it public.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTIER,

H. m.'s Plenipotentiary.

J. R. MORTIMER, esq.

&c. &c.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA

January 31st, 1892

Latest Dates

Shanghai	6th Dec	Hongkong	2nd Dec
U. S. Mail	11th Sept.	Amoy	1-4 Dec.
Colon	2nd Dec.	Swatow	27th Dec.
Bombay	15th Nov.	Amoy	6th Dec.
(Chinese)		Amoy	2nd Dec.
Manila			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

From

Mr. H. M. T. C. Adams, C. Frederick, esq., master

Mr. Pottier, ———, Customs and Consular

By

MAILS

Mr. H. M. T. C. Adams, C. Frederick, esq., master

Mr. Pottier, ———, Customs and Consular

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By

MAILS

Mr. H. M. T. C. Adams, C. Frederick, esq., master

from a China girl who was kneeling on the bed of Captain Sharpe, I then discovered by the dim light of the lamp, that Captain Sharpe was lying with the bed-clothes off him, on his bed, with a severe gash either on his throat or from his mouth across the left cheek. I immediately seized a cutlass from the cabin and I was rushing out to the deck, when I received a severe blow from a cutlass given by a man standing over the foremast staff, and which knocked me down and for the moment stunned me. I however made a second attempt to gain the deck, still having hold of the cutlass and the blow was repeated; and after the second time knocked me down, and my cheek was slightly scratched, I then secreted myself behind my bed curtains, and remained in one position for about a minute, and then crawled along the berth to the end nearest the pantry, and drew the curtain a little on one side to ascertain if the man was still standing over the companion, when I found that he was still there, and had discovered me, I saw him walk aft and heard him breaking some wood, he then came again to the companion, and commenced thrusting at me, from the deck, through the curtains with a long pole which I feared to be a boarding pike, he stabbed at me in this manner for about one minute, when a scuffle again commenced on deck, and attracted his attention, and which gave me an opportunity of secreting myself in the pantry. I accidentally made some noise among the ship's covers, and I fell down with my hand upon the steward's head, who was lying on the floor and covered with a door, sash or some other heavy piece of wood, I immediately told him I was an Englishman, and begged him to let me under this door which he kindly did. We lay there concealed all the remainder of the night, all next day and part of the succeeding night, before we were discovered and without any other food than an orange found in a basket on the floor. We could hear the men several times come into the cabin and they once or twice struck the door under which we were but without discovering us beneath.

Throughout all this time we at intervals could hear the girl's voice on deck as if talking with the men. They took the Lorch to either three or four different places, taking out the cargo, as we could feel her bumping against a quay or some vessel.

While sailing between these places, I could hear but one man or two men on deck, first at the helm and then at the sails as if talking, when they had finished plundering her, they commenced knocking violently against her side as if attempting to subside her, we could also hear them breaking coals on deck, and scraping the deck as if attempting to erase stains of blood. When they had quite finished plundering her, the trap door in the partition between the pantry and hold, was thrown open by the goods being removed, and I saw a man appear with a lantern in his hand and look all round the pantry until he by the glare of light discovered me and the door, he then called loudly to some of his colleagues, and seized an iron bar, and commenced striking me from the hold, having pinned my left hand to the side of the vessel, I seized the bar which appeared to be square with my right, and in despair placed the end of it against my head, that I might thus be killed at once rather than captured; he then gave it a severe push and wounded the back of my head, after this he aimed at my forehead and gave me several other wounds, I did not move a muscle after receiving the wound on the back of my head, but lay as if dead, but I was quite sensible of what was going on; the steward had by this time hidden himself under a sack, through which he received some severe wounds. After this the men left the cabin and we then heard the girl screaming fearfully—on deck, as if being murdered. A few minutes we heard a noise as of the explosion of gunpowder, and shortly afterwards the hold appeared in flames. The poor steward and myself now made our escape from the pantry on deck, which was apparently abandoned by the pirates and so hurriedly that they had left the long boat towing astern. When I was dropping down the rope to get into the boat I saw the girl come aft and without the appearance of a wound. After much difficulty I reached the boat, but found that though very nearly full of water she was too high above the surface of the water for me to get into her, having my great coat on and being too weak to raise myself, I then saw the girl floating on some bamboo that fell overboard from the rigging alongside the boat, on to which I succeeded in getting and from there into the boat, I then assisted the girl in, the steward hauled the boat under the stern of the Lorch and dropped into her.

It was now blowing strong and a heavy sea running, and we were without either coal, oil or even a ruler to direct the boat's course. We heard two or three explosions of gunpowder directly we left the vessel and the cabin shortly caught fire, we hung on to the Lorch until the fire parted us, by burning the pumpe, the poor steward lay all the night in the bows of the boat crying piteously for water, while the girl coiled herself up in the stern of the boat, and endeavored to clear the boat of water by being hit, with my boat, and I tried to steer her with a piece of board but without success.

In the morning we found ourselves drifting on to an island supposed to be that of Pango, but could not see any further appearance of the thing inhabited than there being a few staff poles flying upon it on a hill. When we got on shore however we discovered some men coming down to us with food (rice) for which we were very thankful; these turned out to be fishermen who lived upon the island. The steward got on down with great difficulty, and he lay down

on the bench from which he could not move and the fishermen could not be induced to give him any assistance beyond bringing food to him, which he could not eat. I was too weak myself to move him, so after lying in this miserable state for two days he died.

Soon however they behaved with the utmost kindness, and dressed my wounds two or three times a day—and allowing me to partake regularly of their daily food. Immediately on landing, the China girl was taken to another part of the island, and the fishermen gave me to understand that she left for Hongkong shortly afterwards. After spending six days upon the island, however, I saw her again when she assured me, she had been on the island ever since we last parted, and with her assistance, I engaged a boat to carry me to Macao for \$60 (sixty dollars); she refused to accompany me, but at the same time made an arrangement to be taken to Whampoa for \$40 (forty dollars). I accordingly started for Macao at 3 p. m. on Friday the 13th inst., and reached it about nine the same evening, when I was most heartily and sincerely congratulated by both friends and strangers, after being absent eight days.

THE BRIS ARK. CAPTAIN NEWMAN'S JOURNAL. [Continued from the Herd, Page 18.]

1842. May 21st. Very fine weather, this day for the first time the sun shone on the railings in front of our prison, feel rather better, face still swollen and painful, no fever; during the day, taken up before our mandarin kept writing about the house, and when I saw him, all he wanted was to know a few trifling things about ships; we were then sent away. The carpenter tells me he has heard nothing new neither can he get any letters sent away at present, being so strictly guarded, very unwell and feverish this evening, take physic. Feel very painful, write a letter for our friend to take or forward to Amoy if he having promised to do so the first chance; no answer from Mr. Gully, mandarin full of propitiation, saw our new prison that is to be, but cannot form an opinion till we go to it, the day very hot.

22. Beautiful weather, during the day I was taken up before the mandarin and questioned, afterward taken out with the carpenter and shod to the yard and in the evening the mandarin came out and brought a chair of English channel, enquired how the Queen was and many other questions about England and France, if getting dark soon he told me he would send for me the next day. I told him our old jailer had borrowed 2 mace and 25 cash from me and forgot to pay it before he left, he said he would get it for me. The carpenter tells me that the sheriff gets 2 mace a day from the mandarin and did not give him or either of the other 2 Chinese a cash at it, but spends it all for himself, (gave the letter to our friend, and told him, no giving it to any English vessel the bearer would get the sum of \$500).

23. Beautiful weather but very hot, taken up to the mandarin and the chart brought out, names of most of the large places on the coast of England, France, &c. written in Chinese and stuck on the chart, the mandarin thinks it is a very great prize, wants to know how far it is, I suppose he will propose making a fleet of ships and steamers to take it. I told him about stolen coaches, which he appeared much surprised at, and wants a train drawn, told him if he would let Mr. Gully come here and tell me, I would draw him up, promised to do so tomorrow, hope he will keep his word as it is the only chance of our meeting that I can see at present; had dinner in yard, and afterwards taken back to our horrid place of confinement, while up asked the mandarin to let us have a barber, said he would speak to the head mandarin about it, face a little better, but still very painful.

24. Fine weather, employed painting and drawing, equally with thunder lightning and hard rain, had up before the mandarin, and only stopped a few minutes when he sent us into the yard, no word about Mr. Gully, or of getting a ship; the mandarin did not ask a single question, in the afternoon sent us some cakes and some tea, and ordered back to jail, and we should be wanted tomorrow. This day makes 2 months since we arrived at this town. At night our friend brought us some fish for supper, and a tooth brush for me, also some coals for bank potatoes with, had a copper accordingly.

25. Finished the large picture for Kwang-iron, and commenced a steamer for the mandarin head clerk, and N. E.

26. Employed drawing and painting, very dull and unpleasant, wrote a letter to Mr. Gully

Kwang took it and promised to deliver it, very anxious to see Gully, this evening took a good spell at Aquas, very ill, but to make me sleep, made me feel very ill and sick, but went to sleep almost directly.

27. Fine day with fresh S. W. wind, very ill and spent a sad time during the day, can see nothing of any kind, it is the last time I will touch opium. About 2 p. m. was greatly pleased to see Gully brought here, I was not for and found him employed drawing a rail way train and had a long talk with him, and dinner brought to us in the yard made me sick again. The sight of the food being enough, unable to touch any thing, after dinner Gully allowed to return with me to prison and sleep here, tells us that Mr. Partridge is to come here tomorrow. I am in great hopes they will let Gully stop with us, at night Kwang brought us some pineapple, and a large pot of No. 1 China wine; feel very unwell.

28. Fine day, rather better but still unwell, ate no breakfast. The cook tells us something about our mandarin going to the Soré, blue button, a Canton mandarin, about my food, told the clerks that to day was the Queen's birthday and we should expect a treat. About 11 o'clock the cook brought us a dish of salt pork, the pieces about 2 inches square with the skin on, as thick as a deal board, also 20 basin of the stuff called mée made of locusts and looking like small boiled worms some of which I could touch, afternoon got out again to mandarin with Gully, and Mr. Roope, dined in the yard and afterwards returned to our den during our absence Kwang's father (Ta sy yak) brought us a large basket of potatoes, some of which were cooked for supper, Kwang brought us a bowl of China wine, still very unwell.

29. Royal oak day much better to day, up to this time, 2 p. m. we call for any of us to go out to draw. The mandarin out all this evening, this day is some religious festival with the Chinese, the priests going round with music and food for the people. Very fine day, not out all day, Newman sick, at night mandarin returned, Kwang less paid us a visit, and said he could not get the letter sent, gave it back to me and said he would take one himself soon but refused all remuneration for it, gave us some wine, this has been a very dull day.

30. Fine day, had up to draw and paint, employed on rail roads, steamers, and ship, many demands for paintings on fans. A sort of house erected a little way from the back of our prison, and the noise from gongs &c. delightful Newman and Mr. Gully unwell.

31. Fine weather, employed as yesterday, on returning in the evening to prison, a letter from Forbes was put into my hand in answer to one of mine of the 10th ult. his dated 14th inst., of course all highly pleased that our friends knew where we are; the man who brought it promising to come tomorrow for an answer as he could not stop, I am very sorry I did not see him, wrote an answer, and enclosed the letter, I gave it to Kwang look ready for the man should he come for it during my absence tomorrow. Thank God there is some chance now of leaving this horrid place, Mr. Gully and Newman still unwell.

June 1. Fine day, up and employed as yesterday, Wilson and Miles drunk, the bearer of the letter having given them 2 mace; went up by strength to the top of the joss-house, and saw the sea about 3 of mile from us, returned at night to prison, but the man has not been yet for my answer, I am very anxious to see him and give him his letter, Mr. Gully and Newman very unwell, during the day Newman wanted 2 worms each about 3 or 4 inches long and both alive, much better after it, as much for our good living.

[To be continued.]

DEATH.—At Amoy. On board H. M. S. *Serpent*, on the 22nd inst. after a few days illness, Lieutenant Edward Meadows Noble, an officer of naval rank, deeply regretted by all the officers, and a numerous circle of friends.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S BACHT, about 1200
Yards measurement, built in a better
than iron, coppered and copper fastened,
with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running
rigging, compass, chronometer, Mahomet's code of signals,
compass, &c. &c. complete. In a fine harbor, and a good
substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, N. & CO.'S, Ltd., Canton.

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 continued, and charged by advertising, unless the
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VOL. 16. No. 6.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1843.

No. 634

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

Latest Dates.

England	8th Oct.	Singapore	23rd Dec.
S. States	11th Sept.	Java	14 Dec.
Calcutta	3rd Dec.	Manila	10th Jan.
Bombay	18th Dec.	Australasia	8th Dec.
Shanghai		Amoy	23rd Jan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ship.	Arrival.	From.
32, OCEANIC, Ldgkewy, New Zealand.		
33, H.M. E. WOLFE, 16, J. W. Johnson, cap.		comdr, from a cruise.
34, MARCH, (Sp.)		
35, ELIZABETH, (P.) Goffroy, Manila.		
36, H. M. E. WOLF, 16, J. M. Hayes, cap. comdr.		Singapore.
1, PERAM, libery Singapore and Calcutta.		
3, H. F. HENDON, 35, captain Leveque, Manila.		
7, ZENITH, (U. S.) Johnson, Bombay, 16th Dec.		
7, JUDITH ALLAN, Hayes, Manila.		
PASSENGER—For Oyster, Dudley Sinclair, cap.		
SAILED.		For
30, ISABELLA ANNA, Thompson, Manila.		
31, H. M. B. WOLFE, 16, J. W. Johnson, cap.		comdr, on a cruise.

- 1, ISABELLA, Hardie, Bombay.
- 2, HIRALAYA, Barr, London.
- 3, JANE GORDON, Paul, Singapore.
- 4, ANN LOCKHEW, Wightman, Robert Town.
- 5, ZENITH, (U. S.) Putnam, New York.
- 6, VICTORIA
- 7, Iphigene, Johnston, Bombay.
- 8, JOHN CARR, Rodgers, Singapore.
- 9, GUYTHORPE, Hutchinson, Singapore & Madras.
- 10, GUYTHORPE, (Port.) Silva, Timor.
- 11, ROBERTSON, Harrison, Manila.
- 12, HILARY, Dunning, Singapore.
- 13, H.M. B. WOLF, 16, J. M. Hayes, cap. comdr.
- 14, MARIA, (Sp.) O'Connell, Calcutta.
- 15, WILLIAM, May, Singapore.
- 16, BEAR, Allanson, Payer, Singapore.
- 17, FEAR, Greig, London.

UNION DISPATCH.

For London—Gomiel.
 For Bombay—Anthony Anderson, Thomas Greenhill.
 For Singapore—Penny, Calcutta.
 For Manila—Lady of S. Kido.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Ann, Madras, Coromandel, City of Derry.
 From Liverpool—Wm. P. Wap, John, Tapley, (overland) Gondolier.
 From Calcutta—Elizabeth, Mary Bonny, Successor, Thos. Smith, Pinner, Tannor.
 From Bombay—Woolman, Lady Great, Badin, Edmund, Alameda, Oriental, Madras, Edmund, Madras, Madras, Madras.
 From Madras—General Red, Symmetry.
 From Singapore—Venus, Children.

No papers have yet been received as by the arrivals recorded above.

We learn from both of our contemporaries of the establishment of a weekly paper at Manila, called the *Seminario Filipino*, but as yet we have not received any of the numbers.

The establishment of a newspaper in Manila, is a great step in the government

of the beautiful island of Luzon; and with a free trade to China, and the consequent rapid improvement in prosperity of all the ports of the island, the *Seminario Filipino* will soon become one of the most important and interesting papers in the far

We invite the particular attention of the community to the 1st no. of the Chinese Repository for this year: its opening article is worthy of attentive perusal; and the 4th and 5th art. convey very important and interesting information. From the "Journal of occurrences" we copy the following:—

Shipwrecked Japanese. The Am. ship Hopewell, captain Eagle, from Oahu, brought two Japanese sailors to Meaco, on the 2d inst., who were the survivors of a crew of seven belonging to the junk Strong Virtue. This vessel belonged to the principality of Kaga, on the northwestern shore of Nippon; and had coasted round the island through the straits of Sanger down to Yedo; having sold the cargo, the captain set sail to return, and on his way northward, put in at the port of Simoda in the principality of Ise, where he left the vessel to go home overland to Kaga. The crew sailed on their return, November 17, 1841, but in passing cap. King, were driven off into the Pacific, where after tossing about for 210 days, and seeing them dying of thirst, these two men were rescued by the Am. whaler Francis, captain Hovey, and carried to Oahu. Their names are Chibbiyo, aged 35, and Yashibyo, aged 27, both belonging to Kaga.

Mr. Mor, lately arrived in China from Lima, informs us that on his passage hence last year in the brig Ana, on the 30th May, in latitude 24° 30' N., long. 161° 40' E., he fell in with a Japanese vessel of about 90 tons, laden with sugar, cinnamon, and wax, from which he took four men, the survivors of a crew of eleven, three of whom had been washed overboard. This junk was going from Nagasaki, to Ovari, and had been driven into the Pacific by a north wind. The men were carried to Lima, from whence they will probably find their way to China by some opportunity. The youngest of these saved, named Kamifichi, was 14 years old. A beautifully printed book, entitled "A Mirror of Episcopacy: Copious for Families," was obtained from the junk, which is now lying before us.

We insert the following letter, although we disapprove of the tone of parts of it; our reasons are, firstly, that it was enclosed in an envelope containing a letter signed by five commanders of vessels at Whampoa; and we are told that we "are at perfectly liberty to refer to their names in case of enquiry," and secondly, The F. of China and H. K. Gazette has not been very scrupulous in many of its strictures on the vessels at Whampoa on several occasions; but we confess our lack in not a pleasant case, for we dislike the imprudent proceeding of reflecting on our contemporaries, unless

argued to such a course by some very powerful reasons.

Whampoa, 21st January, 1843.

Mr. Editor.—We have just perused the inane remarks, contained in the columns of the Hongkong Gazette, which appear in our humble opinion both absurd and ridiculous.

Unequal as we feel ourselves to reply, yet we cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the gross misrepresentation there stated with regard to the seizure of the pirate boats at Whampoa.

We deny that any Chinese were killed, and for better information, we wish to inform you that two of their boats, with part of their crews, were captured, by the boats belonging to both opium and other vessels at the request of the Chinese authorities, and immediately handed over to them for punishment; not as is stated summarily dealt with by the avengers.

We do not by any means wish to believe that the editor of the Hongkong Gazette has willfully misrepresented the case; as to our knowledge reports concerning the slaughter of the Chinese have been circulated which we do not think correct, as the Chinese do not confirm the report.

We know the source from whence these reports sprang, having been made to an official officer, and if it were not that we deem the party too insignificant to take notice of, we would write you more fully on the subject.

The editor of the Hongkong Gazette appears to be quite mistaken on other points, for instance, he tells us for our information, that the atrocities lately committed (which we agree with him are extremely shocking and disgusting) are ascribed to habits of carelessness and insubordination induced by the British contraband trade in opium. We cannot believe that he is so wholly ignorant of history as not to know, that before opium was introduced the government was twice nearly overthrown by insurrections, or is it that he merely wants to fill his paper that he writes such insults to common sense. In our view we consider the increase of pirates to originate from a very different source, and do not hesitate to assert, that Hongkong, to its disgrace, affords protection to those employed in this nefarious occupation; it grieves us to read in the Hongkong Gazette No. 41 the granting of pirate passes by Chinese residing in a British settlement.

It is almost beneath us to take notice of such a paper, in which these several weeks we have seen scarcely anything but repetitions, and which we consider is with the intention of taking out the columns for want of proper talent to do otherwise.

But we hope you will favour us with the insertion of this in yours, and oblige a number of your subscribers.

The important public document and other articles enclosed from the H. K. G.

scarcely 500 our small sheet, we think the translation from the *Seminario Filipino* interesting; but we have not space for any editorial remarks.

We have not any news from Manila. It is our readers from Cebu and elsewhere all is quiet; all matters seem to be under the control of the military. The British are in the closing of the treaty of the 18th of August, and trade has been resumed since the holidays of the new year.

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, February 5, 1895.

APPREHENSION OF PIRACY.

Hongkong Gazette.

Extract from a memorandum addressed to the Imperial Commissioners.

A question that urgently calls for the most serious and immediate consideration, is the extent to which piracy has lately increased in the Chinese coast, and islands situated on the Bay and which, if not speedily checked, will very shortly put a stop to all intercourse, except in vessels of war, and has already obliged every boat that flies, to be armed and manned for purposes of defence. The plenipotentiary is prepared to unite with the provincial government, in any plan that may be thought advisable, towards suppressing this evil, and he thinks that might be best done by simultaneous and concerted measures; the first step of which, would be each of the governments sending two or three fast sailing and well-armed boats to cruise against the pirates; the second, that the Chinese government should send man-of-war to the different islands, to register and anchor the boats; the third, to proclaim that any boat found at sea, after a certain period, without a register, and number, would be confiscated; the fourth, to warn all persons from the present universal practice of purchasing slaves from the pirates; and the fifth, for the Chinese government to visit all cases of piracy, in which the parties may be taken, with speed and instant punishment. As British ships of war, or vessels rigged in the European style, are sure to alarm the pirate boats, and enable them to escape, the plenipotentiary is willing to purchase and fit out vessels of the build and rig of this part of China; the moment a plan of proceeding is agreed upon; and the plenipotentiary hopes, that even the most desperate characters would not long venture to show themselves against the combined efforts of the two governments.

[True Extract] EDWARD WOODMAN, Acting secretary.

Fire.—At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday, a great shed containing coals, situated on the lot of Messrs. Daddaboy Runtanjer & Co. was discovered to be on fire. The flames communicated from thence to some temporary erections on the adjoining locations of Messrs. Fletcher, Larkins & Co., Messrs. Gemmell & Co. and the widows' stores. We are sorry to hear that the destruction of public and private property will amount in value to about \$10,000. Fortunately there was at the time a fall in the wind, or no effort could have arrested the progress of the flames, which otherwise would have involved in unconsumed ruin the spacious godowns of the above named firms, the warehouses, also the commissariat and other stores. It was at one time apprehended the coals would ignite and do much mischief; but by the promptitude of the storekeeper, Captain Barrow, they were removed when the fire broke out; but one or two exploded, happily without injury. It was not till late in the evening that the fire was completely extinguished. It is a matter of much surprise that one-fifth of the public money which has been voted on the transport service, could not have been appropriated, (as it would have sufficed) to the erection of suitable buildings for the defence and preservation of the government stores on our island. For months the magazine was only a mud-bat, and at the present time the same inflammable material

is used for the housing and preservation of the public stores. The fire is supposed to have originated in the discharge of a rocket, which was plentifully exploded by the Chinese at this holy day time.

We learn that the cutter of J. A. Murphy, reg. odds, passage between the 2nd and 3rd, was fired into by a launch in the Kap-shay-moon passage. The launch was coming to the harbour, or had captured some Chinese junk. It was believed that the launch was a pirate. The case being reported to the authorities, immediate measures were taken to secure the master of the launch. Although the whole circumstances at present look very suspicious, as yet I do not think it will turn out to be a mistake, still it must be confessed, that it appears a rather awkward one, for a launch to fire into any vessel of European rig.

POLICE.

Before the Chief Magistrate.

December 12th, 1894.—*Mr. Joseph Ome* keeper of the army and navy tavern charged with having drunken men in his house yesterday (Sunday) contrary to orders and in breach of his licence.

Sergeant Collins deposes, last evening, about 7 o'clock, I was passing Mr. Cass's tavern when I saw a great number of sailors going in and out the house, and the door opening and shutting. As the magistrate had ordered that all figures should be closed against the sale of wine or liquor on Sundays, I went in and saw about 15 soldiers and sailors. Three of whom were drunk, one of them had a bottle in his hand partly filled with wine. I asked a Chinese who appeared to be the waiter, where Mr. Cass was, he said he had gone out, and I did not see Mr. Cass.

Corporal Mowsey of the police deposes about 7 o'clock last evening, I went to Mr. Cass's tavern with *Sergeant Collins*, there were about 15 or 16 Europeans in the house, they were soldiers and sailors, 5 were below 3 of them (sailors) were drunk and they had a bottle partly filled with wine, the remainder were up stairs enjoying themselves, sitting round a table with tumbler and bottle before them, *Sergeant Collins* enquired for Mr. Cass, but he could not be found. A Chinese was there, he appeared to be a waiter. When going with my patrol about 4 past 11 last night, there was singing in the house and the voices were those of Europeans.

Defence—My house was closed yesterday by order, and I was not aware until 11 o'clock this morning, that it had been opened, there was no liquor or anything else sold during the day or night, except to the boarders who are four in number. I know nothing more. I was out walking several times during the day and so was the Butler, when *Sergeant Collins* went there, the Butler had gone for the police to take up the 3 drunken men, who had forced the doors and brought into the house with them a bottle containing wine. The Butler told me this.

Robert Lobry, Butler to Mr. Cass deposes yesterday nothing in the shape of spirits was sold in the army and navy tavern, the magistrate's order of prohibition on Sundays was strictly adhered to; about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I went out and on returning which was about 6 or 7 o'clock, I cannot speak positively, I found 4 sailors below stairs, and one forced himself in whilst I was there, the door had not been broken, but I was informed by the Chinese left in the charge of the house the sailors came in, as he opened the door to bring in buckets of water. I went up for the police and *Sergeant Collins* came there during my absence.

King Chong deposes I saw the drunken sailors leave their way into the army and navy tavern, the day before yesterday, the cooler could not prevent them, there was no other person near at the time.

Sentence—To pay a fine of \$50 to the queen and severity admonished.

December 30th, 1894.—*Achu* charged by *Ting* with retaining illegally a house which complainant had pledged to him.

Ting deposes, I am a shop keeper and was formerly in partnership with *Achu*. When the partnership was dissolved I owed *Achu* 80 taels which I have paid him, I can produce his receipt for the same (receipt here produced & found correct) last night I bought from the prisoner a bottle of shamshoo, the spirit made me drunk and I committed the excess of which I am now so sorry.

Private Mahony of the police state, I this morning accompanied *Parasaram* to the part of the public road below the artillery barracks, where the prisoner was found with a bottle of shamshoo on his person.

Prisoner denies the charge.

I was some time ago fined 40 dollars to the queen of England, I had not at the time the money to borrowed it from *Achee* and pledged to *Achu* the house, I was by my agreement (agreement here produced) to pay the money with interest, in October I offered the money to *Achee* in October but he would not take it and said that he would retain the house.

Achee deposes I am clerk to *Jung-see* I saw *Jung-see* take the money, out of his box to pay to *Achee* he took out 25 taels and some more which was the amount of the debt with interest. I did not see *Jung-see* pay the money but I saw him return shortly afterwards with *Achu's* receipt. The writing and seal of the receipt are *Achu's*.

Achee and *Tungsee* sworn by, cutting off the cock's head in the above deposition.

The agreement and receipt produced by plaintiff were examined and found to be correct.

Ting and *Achu* deposes I saw *Tungsee* offer several times the 40 dollars to *Achu*, *Achu* refused them on this plea, that the house was forfeited to him.

Defence—*Achu* denies having received the 25 taels or having had the 40 dollars offered to him, states that the seal affixed to the receipt is his, but that the hand writing is that of another person, supposes that complainant must have copied his seal.

Decided that the complainant pay the 40 dollars to *Achu* and that *Achu* immediately return the house to complainant.

The 40 dollars were paid to defendant in court.

MANILA.

We perceive by the *Seminario Filipino* that the tranquillity of the province of Zamboanga has been disturbed by an outbreak of the natives. The authorities by their promptitude, soon quelled the commotion and punished its originators.

It appears the culture of Indigo is extending and a much greater breadth of land has been sown with this product, this season.

With reference to the treaty of Nanking we translate some of the remarks the editor of the *Seminario Filipino*, he says, Among the most notable events of the past year, is the settlement and treaty concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese commissioners. Under whatever aspect this treaty is regarded, its importance is immense, its results incalculable, since it opens a new era to the commercial world and to the destinies of the greatest of empires, which has held itself isolated and isolated, from the rest of the nation. Henceforth the Chinese will live in the world, whilst hitherto they have been lived in China. England like a formidable ogre is extending her arm from the east to the west, as if she would embrace the whole world in her grasp. Verily she has accomplished one of her greatest triumphs in the treaty of the Yangtze—Kiang—added millions to her treasure—obtained new and important markets for her

prejudices, and the acquisition of a TERRITORY OF INAPPRECIAABLE VALUE. These are only a few of the advantages she has obtained. No one, with any geographical or statistical knowledge of China and its commerce with Europeans, but must agree with us that the cession of Hongkong in itself, is alone equivalent to a rich conquest by its new masters, and without exceeding the fixed limits of the imagination and exempted from partial illusion or exaggeration it is undeniable, that the natural consequences and results of this decision must be, to secure before long to England not only a colony of great importance, as a base, centre and depot for her great mercantile operations with the new channels opened to her industry; but also, at the same time a point d'appui to sustain the advantages which the new order of things promises her, and the further augmentations which hereafter from thence may easily be made.

The Chinese deprived with respect to the true value of their forces, were cut to pieces by the skill tactics and discipline of Europeans: yet they provoked a war with Great Britain which has cost them so dear, and has moreover destroyed the prestige of their power. Hardly two years have been needed by the English, to demonstrate to the world how weak are the foundations of the power of the colossal empire of China by destroying its cities, capturing its fortresses, scattering its armies and indeed subjugating every place within range of the British cannon.

Communications from the Spanish consul at Canton, Mr. Hulcon have been received by the governor, at Manila, and have been transmitted to the chamber of commerce there, who have published the same. It is hoped, the advantages secured to British subjects by the treaty of Nanking, will be participated in by the Spanish and other nations.

In the Price Current, Sugar, white is quoted at 11s. per picul, without demand. Sugar currants \$3.3. do., do. Hemp \$3.4. Cotton cleaned and pressed \$12.4 to \$13. Indian ls. can 2s \$60 to \$70 per quintal. Sulphur \$2 per picul. Cocua nut oil \$2 to \$2.4 for a tinaja of 18 gantas. Rice \$1 to \$1.6 per cavan. Coffee \$10 per picul. Wax \$38 to \$48 for lb. 110. Tortoise shell 1st qy. \$500 to 650 per picul, 2d qy. \$350. Cigars 3s. \$8 per 1000. do. 4s. \$6. do. 5s. \$5.2. Birds nests no. 1. \$18 to \$20 per catty. do. inferior \$7 to \$9.

Exchange.—Bills on Spain, at 3 months sight, par. Treasury bills on London at 80 days sight 4s. 4½. to 4s. 5d. On China 80 days sight 3 to 4 per cent premium. Freight to London with Sugar \$2.15 to \$3 for a ton of 16 picols. Hemp \$3 to \$3.5 for 50 feet. Hides \$4.5 to \$4.10 for 16 picols. To Sydney with sugar \$3 for 16 picols.

The above quotations are from the Semanario Filipino, of the 8th January. By it, we see the French corvette, *Heroine* of 30 guns has arrived at Manila, from the tale of Roarham. The *Charlotte*, the *Christine*, *Fort William*, *Fortitude* & *Hope* had arrived from Hongkong. The English bark, *Arachne*, had sailed for Sidney on the 5th of January with a cargo of sugar, rice, coffee and 2000 cattle of ordinary tea (16 ordinario.)

A slight shock of an earthquake had been felt at Manila. The last accounts reported it was not known whether any damage had been done in the interior.

We are very happy to give insertion to the letters of Mr. Bird, from New Zealand; and as the recommendations are so high, we sincerely hope he will soon obtain his object.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN.

Smith's Hotel,

Melbourne, 28th January, 1848.

Gentlemen.—I am anxious to obtain employment in a mercantile establishment for such period, and on such terms as may be mutually agreed. I was regularly trained to business under "The British Linen Company" one of the most successful banks in Scotland, and am fully competent to undertake any department in the counting house.

I have recently arrived from New Zealand, and, previous to my departure from that colony, I received from several of the most respectable colonists letters of commendation, a copy of two of which, I annex for your perusal. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. BIRD.

(Copy) New Zealand, Banking Co.

Auckland, 22d November, 1842.

My dear sir,—I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known you ever since your arrival in New Zealand, and that your conduct during that period has been steady, honorable and upright, while your superior education, intelligence and business habits have rendered you a valuable member of our community; and secured to you, the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of your acquaintance, with best wishes for your prosperity.

I remain, My dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. KENNEDY,

Mr. Alex. Bird, Manager.

Auckland.

(Copy) Auckland, November 24th, 1842.

Dear sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to your zeal and attention to the duties of your office, since your appointment as clerk to the bench of magistrates of this place—a testimony in which I feel confident I shall be seconded by the rest of my brethren of the bench—and also to the correctness of your general deportment and to the respect in which your private character was held.

I heartily wish access to your exertions in the more extended field to which you are proceeding, and shall always be happy to hear of your welfare. Believe me,

Dear sir, truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN JEFFERSON, J. P.

Alex. Bird, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

THE BIRD.

CAPTAIN BIRD'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from the No. 2, Page 25.)

1842, June 2 Cloudy day but very sunny, and as usual drawing & painting, Mr. Gully very unwell. After also, natural effect of his folly; he night, short allowance of food. Insisted on having more, & after waiting for some time had more brought. Kung then said as a visit, told him we had heard from Amor, appeared out of belief; it received a note from Mr. Partridge in which he tells me 2 of his prison fellows have been fighting with him; Mr. Gully gets some rubbish, receive some cash from Kung loan, no sign of our postman yet.

2. Cloudy, rainy weather, with squalls, thunder and lightning, not out to day most of us have had cold this evening, very little for dinner on Sunday, asked for more it was refused, for which I broke all the dishes and plates and smashed the rice dish. Went highly delighted at the fun, judge

would not come near us, I suppose afraid of being pounded, in the evening about 8 p. m. they sent us about 40 bread cakes & Kung loan brought us some China wine to gobble up for short allowance. Their calves bring that, we could have no more food, because it rained consequently if it rained for a week, we are to starve, during one of the squalls about midnight felt a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 2 minutes the floor and sides of our prison shook so much as to wake all but 2 of us.

4. Dark, squally, bloody weather with hard rain at times, our postman returned as yet supposed he is off to his own town, which is some distance from this, Mr. Gully better, in the afternoon, the long and anxiously wished for postman came, gave him a letter to Captain Forbes, he could not stop, and appeared finally gave me about one more in each with a small pot of China wine, for which he got a promise to write it appear he came to buy one, but started off directly. This evening got some rabbits from Kung loan for Gully.

5. Flying showers of rain, stinking small fish for breakfast refuse to eat any and up to this time 2 p. m. have sent about 12 times, for the head jailer without any success, am keeping some as a specimen for the mandarin of our town, but no one came walked up to the court room, the surprise of every clerk and soldier present and there waited with what I had kept of our breakfast, Kung loan in a bright rain for Gully and Kung at last we saw the mandarin who took the cook's part, but promised to bring food and more of it, and ordered an some dinner. The shroff and carpenter were brought up to interpret. We were shortly after taken before the mandarin again to see what he had got. It appears that it was requested some one should be punished to deprive the mandarin indignant feelings so postman was picked out. We were told that if the emperor knew we were out of prison without a guard or permission he would be very angry, had this he had forgotten. Must be show what he would do to us, if the offence was repeated; told him he had better try it. After which we went out and had some chowchow. One of the head clerks told us the boy was caught for stealing our food & knowing that he could not do so and that it was the cook who stole, as I had been told more than once, promised the pair of them a good licking when they came with the evening food, they got to windward of us by sending 3 strange men with the dinner which was very good, at night Kung got drunk on a lord and told us what he would do to the mandarin when the English came, which by the way all classes appear very anxious for but the mandarin.

[To be continued]

A DELICATE DUTY.

The *Athenaeum* has, we observe, given such of its subscribers an air in arrears, a gentle hint to pay up, and we are under the necessity of following the example of our contemporary, as the arrears for subscription to the *United Service Gazette* now amount to so large a sum that we are put to the most serious inconvenience for want of it. This arises we know in a great measure from want of thought as the part of the subscribers so indebted to us, as the regular payment of such a trifle as newspaper subscription could be no possible inconvenience to their individuality, whilst such in the aggregate is to ourself a matter of no small moment, as the expenses of a newspaper are extremely heavy and must be regularly paid monthly, or the arrears mount to a stand. We are sure that it is only necessary thus to submit the facts to the good feelings of our subscribers to induce all in arrears at once to pay them up, and hereby relieve us from a very pressing inconvenience!—*Editor U. S. Gazette*, Nov. 8.

The foregoing appears our own wish, made so completely that we have only to say ditto—ditto—*E. J. The Athenaeum*, Nov. 18. do. do. *U. S. G.*



FOR SALE.

THE "GEM" STEAM YACHT, about 200 tons measurement, built in 1887, with 1000 H.P. engine, boiler, and copper fastenings, with main, side, anchor, galley, and running rigging, compass, chronometer, Maury's code of signals, and a full outfit, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s, Hongkong.



FOR SALE.

THE "BIG LITTLE CATERPILLER", of 100 tons old, and 147 tons new measurement, built of galvanized iron, fastened, has good accommodation, carries a large cargo, and is well supplied with stores of all kinds. Enquire of board in the Tyne, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Messrs.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "THOMAS GRENVILLE", captain THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st February. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LONDON.

THE "EDINBURGH", James H. C. C. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive cargo in a few days. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE "JEAN", 181 tons burthen, per register, captain REYNOLDS, the brigantine "ABERDEEN", 180 tons, capt. DEVLIN, and the schooner "MARIAN WATSON", 100 tons, captain PERLEY. The above vessels are well found and will bear strict inspection—they can be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. Devlin, on board the "ABERDEEN", or to W. T. GEMMELL & Co.



FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

THE "LADY OF ST. ALBA", 181 tons burthen, per register, captain REYNOLDS, the brigantine "ABERDEEN", 180 tons, capt. DEVLIN, and the schooner "MARIAN WATSON", 100 tons, captain PERLEY. The above vessels are well found and will bear strict inspection—they can be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. Devlin, on board the "ABERDEEN", or to W. T. GEMMELL & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "BRITISH BULL", 461 tons, capt. R. J. MATHESON, 181 years, captain T. A. MATHESON. This vessel has been on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "BRITISH BULL", 461 tons, capt. R. J. MATHESON, 181 years, captain T. A. MATHESON. This vessel has been on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "A.I. BRITISH BULL", 461 tons, capt. R. J. MATHESON, 181 years, captain T. A. MATHESON. This vessel has been on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "ANTHONY", captain ANTHONY, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st February. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "ANTHONY", captain ANTHONY, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st February. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



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Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On a day hereafter to be named, in the premises, on the Prince George, formerly occupied by J. H. Astell, esq. (between the present dwelling house of Dr. Agnew, and that lately the office of Messrs. Ferguson, & Co.), JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the residue of valuable and handsome WAREHOUSE FURNITURE and FITTINGS—WINE and LIQUORS, &c. &c. Further particulars will be published before the sale.

Messrs. 30th January, 1893.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

For Sale.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, on the evening of the 10th February, in his Auction room, a collection of NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Messrs. 30th January, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Cornish, Mocha Turtle and On-tail Soup, and Soup and Soufflé, also a few cases of very superior and high flavored FINE WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Messrs. 26th January, 1893.

EXCHANGE ON PAR.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for 2000 for France 70,000 a 20,000 in various currencies by certain Pans of the French corvette Pans in the French Treasury at 30 days sight.

Messrs. 26th January, 1893. J. A. DURAN, Jr.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents of Messrs. for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Messrs. 26th January, 1893. A. A. MELLO.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will hear of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—By virtue of authority received from John Gurney Fry, William Stern Fry, Francis For, and John Sanderson Munn carrying on the business of Merchants, under the Firm of SANDERSON, FRY, FOR, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. ROSS & Co., the undersigned hereby notifies that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

Messrs. Dec. 31st, 1892. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Jose STEFANO PEREIRA in the firm of PEREIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 10th October 1892, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANUEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA.

MANUEL PEREIRA. FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA. Messrs. 30th December, 1892.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business heretofore conducted by him in China, to Mr. JOSE SILVERLOCK.

Messrs. December 19th, 1892. J. H. HUSHER.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business heretofore conducted by Mr. W. H. HUSHER in China, from this date.

Messrs. December 19th, 1892. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

HOBSTON INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1893 & 1894.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

Messrs. 30th December, 1892. D. & H. MONTAGNA & Co.

Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Messrs. 10th December, 1892. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Insurance can be obtained at low rates in Canton, Shanghai, and elsewhere where there is no Fox Risk, by application to G. V. GILLISPIE.

Hongkong, 26th Dec., 1892. 45 Queen Street.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDISE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY SHEDS, GODOWNS at HONGKONG, TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Messrs. W. & A. LANE.

NOTICE.—APARTMENTS, three IN SUITE, in a large house in the Road to Whampoa. Apply to the Canton Register's Office.

FOR SALE.—Tin and Pew in barrels. Apply to board the BARBARA, in Whampoa Bay.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine, Barnard's, Swin, Guss, and three Rhinoceros, various Blue and Black Clarks, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and one of three barrel, Conditionals, the whole covered with glass dome. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Messrs. 26th January, 1893.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Gossard, Conant & Co.'s, with known WAREHOUSE, in White Quarter and Bell Cane, and in Bell's. Apply to FLETCHER LARSEN & Co.

Messrs. 26th December, 1892.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK PLANK from 10 to 15 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one 200 Year Spad 20 feet long and 14 inches square. Apply to P. J. S. LOURING.

Messrs. 17th November, 1892.

ABOLISHED CHINESE KALENDAR, 1893.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SOCIETY KALENDAR for 1903, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lee at the Yee Yee Hotel, Hongkong. Price 50 per copy. Particulars and copies will be charged 50 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1893—annual price 50. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1892, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 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ПРОСТРАНСТВО

Therefore, in addition to the other commands which the high confederacy, verbally gave to its country and scholars who appeared before me, it happens now, further, that there should

Latest Dates.			
England.	6th May.	Singapore.	Dec.
U. S. N. Y.	6th Nov.	Java.	1-1 Dec.
Calcutta.	2-1 Dec.	Manila.	23rd May.
Bombay.	16th Dec.	Amoy.	6th Dec.
Shanghai.		Amoy.	23rd Jan'y.

8. **ERSON ABRAMS**, (U.S.) *Dance*, *Memphis*.
9. **TASER, GEORGE**, *Liverpool*.
10. **THURTELL, ANNE**, *Singapore and Calcutta*.
11. **MACDONALD, or DONALD WOODBURN**, *Singapore*.
12. **WILLIAMS, Wm.**, *Rhine, London*.
13. **MAIA, SPENCER**, *Singapore*.
14. **TEHUMUKU THURGOOD**, *Singapore*.
15. **WILKINSON**, *Wendover, London*.
16. **WILKINSON, GILL**, *Singapore*.
17. **MARSHALL OF HATFIELD**, *near Sydney*.
18. **GORDON PEARSON**, *Widows, Calcutta*.
19. **OSGILL**, (Jr.) *Soleida, Martin*.
20. **MONTAGU**, (Jr.) *Newland, New York*.

Relay.	Country.	Per
1.	Spain, General Mendez.	
2.	Los Prios (Spain) 2nd de Mendez.	
3.	Guayaquil, Williams (Spain).	
4.	Porto Rico, P. E. Thorndike, Secretary.	
5.	Norfolk, Campbell, Columbia.	
6.	Chesapeake Bay, Norfolk, Virginia.	
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For London—Germany
For Czecho—Water Wheel
For Bombay—Zephyr.

York London—George W. F. A. C. C. C. C.
 City of Derby, Prov. Rep. P. M. C. C.
 New York—J. H. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 Canada—A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 New Orleans—C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 E. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 New York—C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 Ontario, Quebec, Windsor, Alabama.

H. E. the vice-admiral commanding in chief arrived at Amoy, in H. M. S. Cornwallis on the 24th inst.

We regret to state that for some days we have been deprived of the services of two of our senior printers; one of whom was brought sickened with the small-pox.

M. M. S. Fowler, 78, is retired teacher.

We think it would be well to translate the observations of the Lord Mayor on the six hostile tariffs—which we have extracted from the Morning Atlas—for the information of Glasgow, in forming the new commercial relations with England.

We should also now have noticed the appearance of *A. aurum* Macrurae, and the courtesy of the proprietors and editors in exchanging with the C. R.

Many may be proud of this new luminary, which is owned and conducted by a society of men.

We have been furnished with the following report.

SHIP HORATIAKE REPORT.

Ship *Horatiake*, Howland, from New York, November 24th, 1845.
 Spoke Nov. 12th, lat. 25° 00' N., long. 30° 00' W. then sailed on, George the 4th, from Sydney for Liverpool. January 24th, lat. 31° 00' S., long. 91° 00' E., spoke Ann. Whalers, Good Return and Remora. Reported having spoken about 25th December, ship George the third, by China from London.

In Manilla Straits 25th January, spoke the bark formerly the Bohemian from Bally and left from Amboyna for China, reports going into latter place the ship *Morrison* from New York for China; with loss of rudder, having struck on a shoal in the Baidra Sea 20th inst.; also left at latter place schooner *Gastelle* from Boston for China. Also a new English ship from England for China disappeared in a squall in Manilla Straits. Lat. 2° 00' north, long. 120° 00' east. Boarded by English Whaler *Alert* from London 18 months out 500 barrels *Spinn*. On the *Equator* 152° 00' east; spoke ship *Seppings* 16 days from Singapore for Macao.

ICE FROM CHUAN.

The *Omega*, captain White, arrived on the 11th inst. at Hongkong from Chuan, with a cargo of ice.—We will not say that this is the very first importation of ice to the southern regions of China in a British vessel; for the fact may be proved, a salary and a half ago, when the British factory was established at Ningpo: but it is certainly the first cargo of ice brought from Chuan within the memory of man.

We hope some enterprising speculator will purchase and find means to store the *Omega's* cargo, until the warm weather commences. The ice houses at Chuan afford a hint which the Chinese will perfectly understand; and we conclude this arrival will get the Hongkongers on the qui vive to erect similar structures.—This arrival is in a manner a congratulation to the *Islanders*, which we most cordially send.

Overland Mail, Nov. 4.

The Leeds Mercury has called the attention of the public to the fact, that at a period of our history, except during the ascendancy of the emperor Napoleon, too such an alarming succession of blows been struck by foreign governments at the commercial prosperity of England, as since the outrage of Sir Robert Peel's office.

"We do not only," it observes, "that it has been owing to the intention of our own government—though in another article we show that ministers are very ill supplied with commercial intelligence by their agents; but we state the simple fact, that within the last ten months not less than six hostile tariffs have been published by other countries; and it is possible that the year may not conclude without adding a seventh. We state these facts for no party purpose whatever, but with a view of calling the serious attention of government, of parliament, &c. of the country to the events themselves, and to the considerations they suggest as to the future commercial policy of England."

The hostile tariffs to which our able contemporary has referred are the following; and they are entitled to the best consideration of our readers, whether these readers are commercial men, or any general friends to the prosperity and happiness of this mighty empire:—

NEW TARIFFS WITHIN THE YEAR.

1. The Russian tariff, issued in November, 1841; by which the duty on worsted or woollen goods, and mixed worsted and cotton, was raised from one eighth rouble per lb. to one silver rouble and 75 copecks, (that is, from 6d to 2s 2d per lb. English); the new duty is from 300 to 360 per cent. ad valorem; prized goods are prohibited. The king of France, during his late visit to St. Petersburg, induced the emperor to issue a more favourable share for the products of France.

2. The Portuguese tariff, bearing date the 15th December, 1841; by which the duties on English woollen goods were raised from 300 reis per lb. to 500 reis per lb. The duty is equal to

an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. on the average quantities of cloth sent in Portugal. Before 1872 (in which year the tariff was raised) the duties were only about 10 per cent. ad valorem (though nominally 15 per cent.). A formidable tariff is now in course of negotiation.

3. The French tariff, bearing date the 20th June, 1843; by which the duties on English linen yarns and linens were doubled, and made almost entirely prohibitory; this being by far our largest branch of export to France.

4. The Belgian tariff, issued in July, 1843; by which the duty on English linen yarns was raised to the same prohibitory rate as the French duty, in obedience to the dictation of France, and with a view of preventing the smuggling of English linens and yarns into that country through Belgium.

5. The United States tariff, bearing date August, 1842; by which the duty on woollens was raised from 20 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, on worsted goods from 20 to 30 per cent., and on cotton goods the duty was made nominally 30 per cent., but on some kinds of goods it is in reality from 100 to 200 per cent. ad valorem, and on many kinds of cottons, woolsens, and other goods the duty will be prohibitory.

6. The German League tariff, passed September, 1842; by which the duty on one of the largest branches of our exports—namely, worsted goods, figured or printed—is raised from 30 dollars to 50 dollars per cent. ad valorem, in many cases prohibitory; and by which the duty on quinine calicoes, or hardware, is increased probably 50 dollars per cent.

And it is not impossible that next month the Brazilian tariff may be raised very greatly, the Brazilian government having given notice to that effect; but we hope this severe blow will be averted by the concessions which Mr. Ellis, the special minister lately sent out to Brazil, is empowered to make on the sugar duties.

Our readers cannot but have felt, on the perusal of the above statement, that thus, within a few months, a great part of the civilized world has declared nothing short of commercial war against this country. Russia, Portugal, France, Belgium, the United States, and the great German League, including Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and several smaller states; and Brazil may very soon be added to the number. Who, on reflecting upon such facts, will not admit that so unparalleled a succession of untoward events is indeed most menacing to our manufactures and our foreign commerce, demanding the most prompt and anxious attention of the government?

But what is the duty of our government under such peculiar and adverse circumstances? "To retaliate, to be sure," cries one, who forgets that to retaliate in reality would be not to trade at all with Europe and America. No; this would aggravate the evil immediately; and prepare no good for the future. Besides, as the Leeds Mercury most judiciously observes—

It would be to stab other countries through our own sides; for the effect of the measures would be either to exclude altogether, or to tax heavily, the products of these various countries, which are of the first necessity to our own people, such as cotton, wool, silk, timber, tallow, hides, and many other articles. And it would be old consumption, while offering the loss of these things (partly on total), to retail that other countries were sharing in the suffering.

No; it is not by retaliation that our government can secure either aid or new channels for the introduction of other manufactures; and yet something must be done. But what something?—It is the duty of our government to make commercial treaties wherever they can be made advantageously. With Portugal and Brazil something has been attempted and may succeed. But what has been tried with reference to the hostile tariffs of the United States, France, Belgium, Germany, or Russia? We wait for a reply. It must not be imagined that foreign countries will listen to our complaints at home, unless they are thundered out by an ambassador abroad. What is Lord Croley about? M. Guizot is an able and clear-headed man, with English tastes, and large and liberal views. Has he been repeatedly attacked, contorted with, and made to feel that the interests of France through our open trade cannot be injured? We fear not. Nor must it be expected that foreign governments will be permanently influenced by any other considerations than their own interests.

And how can this be brought about? Listen to our enlightened contemporary!—

"In, by consenting, to receive the products of their industry; and

"And by such a superiority in her own products, either in respect of quality or of cheapness, that other countries cannot exclude them without making a heavy sacrifice."

With reference to the first of these recommendations, it may be observed, that at this very moment Great Britain is eagerly waiting the expiration of the treaty to raise the duties on our goods, and to favour Germany and other countries because those countries take her sugars, whilst we refuse to receive them? And again, in the United States of America, those states whose products we receive are favourable to a low tariff, while those states whose products we will not receive support a high tariff. Thus, as a nation, of course, benefits are not with benefits, and retaliation by retaliation. The Mercury justly observes:—

Other countries cannot, even if they would, purchase our products, at least to the same extent, unless we will receive theirs in payment. Merchants always by preference send their ships where they can obtain return cargo; and the inland trade of many countries would be able to pay for our goods if we at the same time bought theirs, who could not pay for them with money. Indeed, the very commencement and continual basis of the trade with many countries is in our buying from them, not in their buying from us. Yet it scarcely every beneficial purpose both to us and to them, just so much as if the process had been the reverse. Trade, whether foreign or domestic, consists in the exchange of products, and by that exchange all the wants of men and nations are supplied. A nation that will not buy, cannot sell.

With respect to the second mode by which we can make it the interest of other countries to receive the products of our industry—viz., by rendering them inferior, either in quality or in cheapness, that other nations cannot refuse them without a manifest sacrifice to themselves.—It may be observed, that our own government should aid this plan by pursuing such a policy should not have the effect of raising the price of our manufactures by artificial and unnecessary means; such as, by export duties, and duties on the importation of raw materials. But what is the character of our present policy? Do not our sugar duties violate the first principle we have laid down as the basis on which we might reasonably hope to increase our sales abroad of our own manufactures? And, notwithstanding the great improvement effected by the new corn bill, do not even the reduced and amended sliding scale on foreign grains also tend to keep out of our ports the products of other lands? Sir Robert Peel must know these things. They are to him as familiar as his native language; and yet, though he knows that scarcity and dearth are evils that high duties are destructive to all, and that industry best flourishes when it is least controlled, he still maintains the restrictive system, which he deprecates in other governments, and abandons it in smaller matters only to adhere to it in those which are more extensive and important. Not enough. We are breaching on the privileged ground of our "Atlas prize essays," the high and honourable names of whose editors are to-day denounced in a subsequent column.

The Times of this morning contains the following obliging notice of the recent proceedings taken with regard to the Atlas prize essay. We are, indeed, happy to perceive that our enlightened contemporary is of opinion that the doubts which were entertained by some persons, as to the possibility of forming a tribunal wholly independent, are removed by the names of the adjudicators now given to the public:—

The Atlas prize essay.—It will be remembered that the proprietor of the Atlas newspaper recently offered premiums of 1000, 500, and 250 for the three that essays on the causes of, and the remedies for, the distress existing in the country. At the time the advertisement was made, a doubt was suggested whether, on a subject which might be supposed to embrace so many and so important political considerations, it would be possible to find a tribunal sufficiently free from a special bias to be able to give a decision on the intrinsic merit of the essays offered, independent altogether of the principles on which their

arguments might be based. That doubt will in a great measure be dispelled by a glance at the names of the out of five of the adjudicators of the proposed rewards. They are—*Mr. David Brewster*, F.R.S., vice-president of the royal society of Edinburgh, and principal of the school of sciences of Edinburgh; *Mr. Leonard*, and *Mr. Andrew*; *Mr. Herman Merivale*, M.A., of Balliol college, Oxford, late professor of political economy in that university; *Mr. George*, F.R.S., professor of political economy, and late fellow of Trinity college, in the university of Cambridge; and *Mr. John Wilson*, professor of moral philosophy and of political economy, in the university of Edinburgh. The formal consent of the fifth adjudicator has not yet been obtained but where his name is published he will be found to be of equally high reputation with the above gentlemen.

TEA.—Since the arrival of the last India mail there has evidently existed a stronger inclination to realize, and the impression is gaining ground, that from better arrangements and more extensive intercourse with the natives our supplies will be larger next season, and obtainable at less cost, even should there be a continuance of hostilities; he that as it may, the market has felt the influence of sales being procees; prices in the course of the month having receded 13 at 14d on congou, and 2d on the pekoe kind; 1d at 14d on twankay, and 1d at 2d on hyson. The imports have about doubled since for the corresponding period of last year, say twenty-eight millions of pounds, against thirteen and a half; the deliveries on the other hand are progressively increasing, and now amount to about 29,000,000 lbs., against 26,500,000 lbs.; the stock at this port stands at 26,500,000 lbs., against 25,500,000; and prices for the common sound descriptions may be quoted:—congou, 1s 7d at 1s 7½d per lb.; twankay, 1s 7½d at 1s 8½d; hyson, 2s 3d at 2s 5d; pekoe, 1s at 1s 3d.

China liquors.—The stock is still very light, being only about 1700 chests, against 3200 in 1861, and 4000 in 1862; while the imports for the same period amount to 17,500 chests, against 18,000 in 1861, and 4000 in 1862. The demand has been good throughout the month, and higher prices have been realized. The present quotations are 90s at 90s against 90s at 100s.

Silk.—There were public sales of 1,300 bales Bengal, consisting chiefly of Cossimbazar, Hurrpaul, Jungpore, and Radnagore; and 400 bales of China on the 27th and 28th ultimo, at which about half the Bengal were disposed of at full prices, and the other half withdrawn and brought in; the China being limited about 1s 6d at 2s above their value, were all taken in. The Cossimbazar sold at 3s 6d at 12s 6d per lb., and a few at 10s 6d; Jungpore, 8s at 12s and 10s at 12s 7d; Radnagore, 8s 4d at 12s 6d; and Hurrpaul, 9s 6d at 14s 3d imports to 20th ultimo:—Bengal, 7,934 bales, against 5,878 in 1861;—China, 1,349, against 2,453;—the deliveries, Bengal, 5,837, against 4,233;—China, 2,669, against 3,031; and the stock, Bengal, 7,448 bales, against 5,836; and China, 1,200 bales, against 1,700. Customs have uniformly no change in value since the last public sales:—the imports now amount to 961,500 pieces, against 931,000 in 1861, the deliveries, to 206,500, against 302,000;—and the stock to 144,800, against 103,400. Prices:—1st sorts (15s-12s) at 15s 6d at 16s 6d;—2d, 14s at 15s 4d;—and 3d, 9s at 12s.

Tin.—At public sale last month, and strains sold for 6s at 6s per cwt., and 6s 10d in bulk for 17s;—the transactions in the foreign were to some extent.

Sugar.—There has been a good demand for Java, and the sales have been considerably at 24s at 21s per ton butyly, which is an improvement upon the rates previously current. Java sugar commands 21s 6d; and Manila is worth about 24s.

Chambrail.—The silk in London and the rest parts, present a more dull and depressing aspect, without any flattering prospect of improvement. Perhaps at no former period has the depression been so universal as it is this year, extending in every class of demand from the highest to the lowest; although we have not been visited by a winter of such severity, as in 1859 and 1862, which raised prices 10

thousands below they had been to transfer their property with which to meet their engagements. We must now wait patiently till the spring, in hopes of a return of better prospects at that time.—(Globe.)

OBITUARY.

The biographer of Wilkie, the friend of Scott and of Channing—Allan Cunningham—is no more. No longer will the poet and the biographer spare us by his compositions, and add to our national literature by his own. His death took place on Saturday evening last from paralysis and to the last moment he was wholly unconscious of his fate from the time of his attack. His health had been for a long period declining. We are happy to learn that the life of *Mr. David Wilkie* had been by him completed two days before his death. It will, undoubtedly, remain as a we moral, equally honourable to the subject of the memoir, as to the biographer himself.

CHANNING, for who, though an American in heart and soul, wrote for our own fine and powerful language so nobly and well has also been summoned to a world where bright and glorious intellects will find new fields for study without accompanying weariness, and for investigation without any research or mortifying disappointment. Channing was a captivating writer. His eloquence was genuine English; and though his Americanisms were too frequent, they were so well placed as seldom to be offensive. William Ellery Channing died at the still early age of sixty-three. His grandfather Ellery was one of those who signed the declaration of American independence. His father was a merchant of some eminence, and highly respected. As an Unitarian minister, he preached and published sermons of astounding power, though his controversial opinions are not those which we can adopt. His publications on the subject of American slavery have been everywhere known and admired. One of the last public efforts of this great man was on the 1st of August, on the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West-Indies. A report of this sermon was published, and attracted universal attention. The doctor was a man of great independence of mind. He was the poor man's friend and advocate. He prized the principles of our government, but was chiefly anxious that the people should be righteous, rather than prosperous. He loved the cause of peace, and by his tongue and pen did all he could to avert the calamities of war. In fine, however much his theological opinions might be disapproved, no one who knew him could fail to prize his purity of character, his indefeasible integrity, his lofty purposes, his literary taste, his eloquence, and his able disquisitions. His death is a great loss, not only to his family, but to the city where he resided, to the country which gave him birth, to the cause of letters and freedom throughout the world.

MRS. OR DARLING, the wife of Mr. Longmore, is also dead. There is an interesting notice of her in the Monthly Atlas.

Lord Mayor's Court, Oct 20.
Witnessing V. Stevens—*And a Rowley*
Palmer and Co., Garrogners.
Mr Ryland (with whom was Mr. Laidie) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gorney for the defendant. The sum claimed was 1,000s.

SUPPLEMENT.

FOR HIRE.
THE "MOR" daily expected, will be engaged for a week, after her arrival. For freight of bulk and 2000s, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE "RED SOVER" daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 100 tons, equipped, built in a harbor, with cabin, and copper fastened, with engine, and other, looking splendid and ready for service. It is a fine vessel and a good example of a yacht. For further particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Glasgow.

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THE "LITTLE CATHERINE" of 141 tons, equipped 147 tons, and 1000s, built in a harbor, copper fastened, has good accommodation, carries a large cargo, and is well supplied with stores of all kinds. Enquire on board in the Type, or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
FOR LONDON.
THE "DUNBAR" daily expected, will be engaged for a week, after her arrival. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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THE "MOR" daily expected, will be engaged for a week, after her arrival. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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Official Correspondence

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VOL. 16, No. 9.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1843.

No. 637.

China — The imperial tariff.

With reference to the correspondence between H. E. H. B. M'a Plenipotentiary, and the committee of British merchants in Macao, under dates the 8th, 10th, 14th, and 15th of February, (this Canton Register, February '14, 21), on the subjects of the duties and charges on imports and exports, the continuance of the levying of the consou charges, until the 1st of July, 1843, &c.; and the approaching total change of conducting the foreign trade in Canton, and in the four north-eastern ports, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, & Shanghai, it is required that some explanation should be given of what is already termed the old and the probable working of the new system.

In submitting the following remarks to the notice of the public (republished from our extra of February 21 — with some few alterations and additions), we shall avail ourselves of every source of information within our reach.

So early as 1719-20 an association was formed by the Chinese merchants for trading with Europeans, under the auspices of the public officers: this association was soon found to be of a most pernicious consequence: the hoppo prohibited the inferior Chinese merchants from trading with Europeans, and the foreign trade was overwhelmed by the most extortionate exactions.

In 1729 duty of 10 per cent (in addition to the customary 6 per cent besides the emperor's duty) was levied on the Chinese merchants by the high public officers: in 1730 this duty was remitted by the new emperor, *K'ienlung*; as well as the present of tael 1,550, leaving that portion of the port charges only which is called *measurage*: but the provincial government continued to exact the present to its full amount until 1829 when a trifling reduction was made in it.

In 1784-5, an attempt was made to get rid of the practice of the English finding *security* merchants, in consequence of which *merchants of credit would not trade with them, and they were, therefore, on a wretched footing; their notions which traded at the port.* The chief evil of this practice was, that the *securities were* liable to find, at their own cost, the *curiosities* which were presented annually at Peking, amounting to 30,000 taels per ann. The merchants were, in consequence, compelled by the *hoppo* to become security for the English ships, with an understanding that the charge for curiosities should be borne by the whole *hong*, and not by the individual securities.

In 1763-6, an ineffectual effort was made to obtain permission to trade indiscriminately and to the best advantage with the shopkeepers, and not to be restricted to the long merchants. In this endeavor the French, Dutch, Swedish, and Prussian supercargoes united. The supercargoes waited seven hours before an audience of the governor could be obtained, to present their petition, the object of which was evaded, and in violation of the governor's promise, by allowing them to deal with the shopkeepers only in small matters, but not for the company's imports or exports.

The big or wealthy merchants are the only individuals legally permitted to trade with foreigners. To obtain this privilege they have to pay heavily; and whence come these merchants, they are rarely allowed to retire, and are at all times subject to severe exactions from the local government. The *linguists* are government interpreters, who procure permits for delivering and taking in cargo, transact all the custom-house business, and

keep accounts of the duties. All the minor charges of the government, also, are paid by them; in consideration of which they receive a fee of about 125 dollars, previously to the vessel's departure.

It may be supposed, perhaps, from the previous statements, that difficulties are occasionally experienced before a hong-merchant can be prevailed upon to become security for a ship; but such is not the case. None of them has ever evinced any hesitation in this respect. The Americans, who have had as many as forty ships in one year at Canton, have never met with a refusal. The captain of a merchant ship may resort to any hong-merchant he pleases, and, by way of making him some return for his becoming security, he generally buys from him 1000, or 2000, worth of goods. Individuals are, however, at perfect liberty to deal with any hong-merchant, whether he has secured their ship or not, or with any outside merchant; that is, with any Chinese merchant not belonging to the hong,—the hong merchant acting as a broker.

The come fund is a tax on foreign commerce, instituted in 1780 for the liquidation of bankrupt hong-merchant's debts to foreigners, at the requisition of captain Panton of B. M. S. Seahorse, who was despatched by the Indian government to demand payment of British claims amounting at that time to \$3,800,075. Captain Panton acted with great spirit, insisted on obtaining an audience with the viceroy, which, after some delay and not without recourse having been had to threats, was obtained. "The result was," observes Milburn "the debts due by two " of the hong-merchants being adjusted, with interest to the end of the season 1779-80, were found to amount to about £400,000, one half " of which was immediately lopped off, and payment of the remainder was ordered to be made " in ten years in equal instalments, but without interest. The funds for the payment were not drawn from the hong-merchants, but from " a tax laid for the purpose upon the European " trade with China."—From this it appears that the fund commenced, burdened with an engagement to pay off a million of dollars in ten years, at a period when the contributions to it must have been infinitely less productive than at present. Successive failures have kept up a perpetual drain upon it from year to year. We believe too it is the only available fund to the hong merchants for making good the various *seignior* to which they are subjected for monopolies of the yellow river, rebellions, birth-day gifts, and other multifarious exactions. The tax levied on the foreign trade appears to have varied according to the extent of claims upon the fund; but we believe that it has never been actually collected into an aggregate deposit; each hong-merchant having been considered accountable for, and called on at the year's end to make good, his proportionate share of the claims.

The co-union fund, was originally established by Pookhooqua, about sixty years ago. The avowed object of it was to provide a fund to meet the demands on the co-hong for debt of bankrupted being merchants and exactions of the government. Pookhooqua being at that period supreme and without a rival in the direction of the co-hong, undertook the entire control and management of the co-union fund; and this accounts for the obtrusive comment, current circumstances, of weakness, sickness, and how being

exempted from this charge. These were the articles to which Pong-heung's trade was principally confined, and he had power and influence enough to exempt them from contributing to the fund. On all other principal articles an *ad valorem* charge of three per cent. increases in cases of emergency to five, and even six per cent. on a fixed price which never varies, is levied. The consou charge, which is accurately paid, must amount to an enormous sum annually. It is said, however that this is not the case, but that at the close of the year each merchant is called upon to contribute a portion of the sum for which he is indebted, to meet the exigencies of the co-hong. The tax of three per cent., *ne aparte*, remains, nevertheless, equally a burden on the foreign trade, as, in fixing prices, the full amount of the charge for the consou fund is always calculated; and the only difference is, that the merchant would probably style the sum arrears of co-so fund remaining in his hands, instead of direct profit. It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusion respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this fund. It is an object of mystery even to those who contribute towards it, some of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is, naturally, liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as it continues like the present continuance.

Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the common fund are not large, the co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor,	Tael	55,000
For repairs on the Yellow river,	"	30,000
Expenses of an agent at Peking,	"	21,000
Birth-day presents to the emperor,	"	120,000
Naming presents to the hoipo,	"	30,000
Presents to the hoipo's mother or wife,	"	20,000
Annual presents to various officers,	"	40,000
Expenses for compulsory purchases of native goods,	"	140,000

Total 436,000

Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual merchants from their arrears of consular fund.

Since the arrangements made for the liquidation of Hingston's and Kemper's debts, this fund has been managed more correctly; the debts are, we believe, paid up by the honest merchants as they are collected, and the amount appropriated, at short intervals, as collected, in payment of dividends on the debts of the bankrupt merchants.

From the foregoing introductory remarks the general reader will learn the missions and ~~missions~~ of the drug-merchants, and the origin and intention of the curious fowl.

It will be allowed, we think, by every fair reasoner, that one of the principles of the establishment of the body of Hong merchants, — the system is harmful to the Chinese generally, — was for the safety and protection, as the immorality of the foreigners, from acts of violence or fraud on the part of the natives, as well as for a strict surveillance over them: and we think few who have resided and transacted business long in Canton, but will allow that the system has a beneficial influence on the foreign trade: ships are secured on their arrival; Chinese compradors and interpreters are appointed to assist every vessel: the ships are unloaded and loaded by Chinese,

boats and boatsmen: all the custom-house business is transacted by the linguists; and debts owing to foreigners by the hong-merchants have been generally paid in the last run.

Of late years, many of the junior hong-merchants have done little else but acting as brokers, and in 1859, an additional duty on tea of one l. 4 mace per picul was imposed, which the hong-merchants term *compensation*—the charges custom have since greatly varied (*vide*, on this letter, 6th Feb.).

But the question which requires the most immediate consideration, is the state of transit from the old to the new system, from that system under which some security was felt for debt due from the hong-merchants, to that system under which all security for the payment of debts will be cut away:—for it has been said (*vide* translation of the imperial commissioner's report, C. Reg., Oct. 11th)—

"and since they will guard their own mark there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country." And also (*vide*, translation, C. Reg., Dec. 6th):—"That when the said barbarians reply in all the new ports to trade, they will be allowed to have commercial intercourse with any native merchant who may suit their convenience; but it is necessary to give the barbarians to understand, that in the course of time it cannot be averred for that dishonest natives may not run into their debt, which debts only they themselves must recover. The district officers will not, in any case, interfere."—Yet it has also been said (*vide*, C. Reg., Oct. 25th):—"Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating; then there will be no hindrance of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the delinquent decidedly; there will be no indulgence shown."—and trade cannot be conducted without this: that is, without credits—the legitimate facilities of commerce.

It is very true, that, under the old system of management, the consou fund was a quarry for the insatiable cravings of the local officers, who preyed everlastingly on its vitals; while it afforded them fatal facilities for supplying all the pretended wants of government, and gave them scope to frame pretexts for their never ceasing extortions.—On the other hand, the foreign creditor may have been incited to give undue credit to the hong-merchants, knowing that in the event of bankruptcy there was the consou fund in the back ground, to which he looked for the liquidation of his claims.

Until the mails arrive from England, exhibiting the state of the public feeling on the receipt of the news of peace with China and the provisions of the treaty, and the effect of such intelligence on the European markets, we believe the foreign merchants in China are willing to shelter themselves under the old system: it will certainly have the effect of stopping rash and speculative purchases.

It is questionable whether the sudden and abolishing of what has been generally called the hong monopoly will be immediately beneficial to the foreign trade. The great evils of the monopoly were the members of the co-hong being the only authorized channel of communication with the officers of government, and the power they possessed of larding and exorbitating at will, the custom charges.—Instead of 13 official hong-merchants, and often not so many,—some of whom, of late years have acted only as brokers to the foreign merchants,—if a guild were to be formed at each of the five open ports, numbering fifty or a hundred, or any number of incorporated merchants, on the principle of co-partnership, each member becoming liable, to the extent of all his means for the debts of the co-partnership, to whom the whole foreign trade should be confined, their names, capital, residences, &c. being enrolled in the hongs' books; but care should be taken at the first establishment of

this corporation,—by a clause in their first charter,—that they should not be entrusted with the execution of any official duties of any kind whatever, but should be guaranteed free from government exactions, & be only liable to the payment of duty imposed by the imperial tariff,—and, as already said, to be answerable for each other's debts to foreigners,—and under this provision—the manner and extent of foreigners trading any member of the guild would require some especial regulations.—under this system we think the foreign trade would advance and prosper; and if it be adopted we are sure the guild list would soon be filled up; and the trade then would be as open and free as can at present be expected with this singular government and people.

In connection with the above subjects, and in disparage of many of the raw, undigested, trade and prejudiced notions on the opium trade, we may now remark that on all occasions of arming any city, camp, or bastionment of the Chinese, opium was found in measures every where, exposed, without fear of detection or punishment—or possibly in defiance of either.

Junks on the great artery of China, the Yang-tze-kiang, were often loaded, and opium was found openly exposed in chests in the holds without the slightest attempt at concealment:—thus, the smuggling of opium into China by the natives, in conducted upon a far more liberal dare-devil system than the cunning smuggling trade in the Canton river by the foreign merchants, who, either ashamed of their vocation, or fearful of the consequences of detection—very cunningly smuggle their piece goods, of various denominations and fabrics, out and in—under cargoes of rice—stimulating plenty to the multitude—but checking the government by their dissimulation.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1864.

Latest Dates.	
England	6th Nov.
U.S. States	6th Nov.
Canton	11th Jan.
Shanghai	11th Jan.
Amoy	11th Jan.
Swatow	11th Jan.
Hankow	11th Jan.
Yokohama	11th Jan.
Kobe	11th Jan.
Manila	11th Jan.
Batavia	11th Jan.
Singapore	11th Jan.
Penang	11th Jan.
Calcutta	11th Jan.
Bombay	11th Jan.
Rangoon	11th Jan.
Colombo	11th Jan.
Aden	11th Jan.
Suez	11th Jan.
Alexandria	11th Jan.
Port Said	11th Jan.
Tripoli	11th Jan.
Bonaparte	11th Jan.
Algiers	11th Jan.
Tunis	11th Jan.
Constantinople	11th Jan.
Istanbul	11th Jan.
Smyrna	11th Jan.
Patras	11th Jan.
Corinth	11th Jan.
Thessalonica	11th Jan.
Sofia	11th Jan.
Bucharest	11th Jan.
Belgrade	11th Jan.
Vienna	11th Jan.
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We lost in the Palace average on the 5th instant. The weather had been stormy for two or three days previously and on the 5th night a gale blowing from the north-east sent the ship under full stress at about midnight, and three or four minutes—the vessel apparently drifted across the water towards the pier. At this time the ship was found to be the victim of a plunging sea which drove her down by the side. The masts were found to be 17 or 18 in the ship's bottom and she was full of water, the rudders gone, and she soon began to break up, and it was a great difficulty that the boats were got out. They remained in sight of the ship until the following morning when they left us ago westward, on a rising breeze. The lot by of reckoning was 10° 15' N. and 116° 37' East. The ship must have been destroyed about 11.30 a.m. by some storm or wreck. After being 13 days in the water, the crew were picked up by the barque "Bybee" about 11.30 a.m. and taken to the wreck, and brought ashore on Sunday, Singapore Free Press, January 28.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS.

Our victorious army bears the gate of the temple of
Bomreeth, in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despair-
ed tomb of Sultan Mahmud looks upon the ruins of
Ghazni.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGES

We are reluctantly compelled to strike many good papers from our exchange list. We have more papers by one hundred than we can read, and more than are useful to us. Besides the expense has become a tax we can ill afford. After the present week we shall be compelled to reduce the number of exchanges, and we hope our friends who may seem to be neglected will see and appreciate the cause.

Some Portuguese capitalists, at the head of whom is the Marquis of Fozal, propose to improve the navigation of the Tagus. Two celebrated Dutch engineers, Messrs. Ort, will undertake the execution of the work.

Foreign office

NAVAL DEPARTMENT,
Notice to navigators.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs emigrants that from the 15th August 1942 a 'Blighty pilot scheme' will be established at the mouth of the Scheldt for vessels bound for Antwerp or Ghent in the event of war.

3 The distinctive marks, of the A-light pilot boat are:—

- 1 The word Antwerpen, with the letter P, above it, as well as the No. of the boat, painted in large black letters on both sides of the hull.
- 2 A red flag at the main head, bearing the No. of the boat worked in white figures.
- 3 The words pilot boat, and the No. of the boat, painted on the stern.

The advantages that would be gained for Greece or Austria will derive from taking a Belgian pilot on board ship:

A. Coming straight from the side up to Tinnovore with
 on a concrete platform.
 B. Payment of the pilotage dues from the one invoice
 at arrival at Ghat.
 C. In like manner, payment of the same pilotage dues
 department, of the charges for one pilotage and from
 Tinnovore to Pooking entrance.
 D. For vessels bound to Antwerp.
 E. Payment at Antwerp after arrival of the an-
 pilotage dues inward, and of those from Pooking to Ant-
 werp, in coming up.
 F. Payment at Antwerp before departure, of the dues
 for one pilotage outward, as well as those from Ant-
 werp to Fooming.
 The Belgian pilots for the mouths of the Scheldt all
 bear a distinctive medal, indicative of their station, qualifi-
 cation, and their country.
 They will also be furnished with printed instructions,
 to be one of their masters, to Dutch, French, English,
 British, German, Spanish and Italian.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS,
Our victorious army has the gate of the temple of
Bombeer, in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoil-
ed tomb of Bahadur Mahomed looks upon the ruins of
Ghazni.

The lapse of 800 years is at least averaged. The acts of the temple of Bannanth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory, the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Tiber.

To you, rulers and chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwara, of Malwa and of Omerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war.

You will, yourselves, with all honesty, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories in the restored temple of Ramanath.

The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed, at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Butle]

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS.

I have your relief, with cordials, upon your attachment in the British government. You are too worthy to prove I out of my life, when, regarding your honour as a power, it merits the power of its name to restore to you the grace of the temple of friendship, as long the memorial of some substance in the life.

For myself identified with you in interest and in feeling. I regard with all your own enthusiasm, the high achievements of that heroic nurse; reflecting alike immortal honour upon my nation and upon my adopted country.

To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, to the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject of the British government, from the narrow sphere, in fact it thence, India was affected; through that alone had our army now won the triumphant standards over the ruler of Ghazni and planted them upon the Balah Mound of Cabul.

May that good providence which has hitherto so successfully protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the powers now entrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and serve your happiness, by placing the union of sundry countries upon sounder laws which may render it eternal.

(Signed) F. L. M. M. M.
[The Friend of India, Decem: 20 18]

Postscript

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1843

Notification.

SECRET DEFENSE

Bombay Castle, 11th November, '1842.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to republish for general information, the following notification, issued at Simla, on the 25th ult., by the right honorable the secretary general of India.

Secretary of the honorable the government in London,
J. P. WILSON.
Secretary to government.

Notification

* SECRET DEPARTMENT; ENCL. THE 25th Oc-
TOBER, 1842.

The advance of the British armies to Chongwe and
Kabul having led to the restoration to freedom of the first
and foremost to the hands of the Afghans, Dost Mahomed
Khan, his wife and family, and the rest of the family of
Mohammed Akbar Khan, the Afghans have, in making
in the abundant power of the British Government, without
having any of the power of the Government.

To this condition of affairs and danger to the
Afghan Khan, died his father, and his wife, and his
family, and thus his countrymen, by making war upon
them, and putting the Government of the country,
and making the people oppressed only with his own
ability to the general hands of power, who was
brave to the British Government, and the courage
consequently to liberty of men, whose power and other
powers should have been made to him.

And the British government in defiance of international public opinion, off the coast which has a claim over the Atlantic war; and the government general, standing by the testimony of all British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy, to follow the course upon a course with democracy and democracy, declares that there

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1842

Second day, Wednesday 22nd February.

First Race. The Bedouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats R. C.

Second Race. The Barrier Plate, value \$25 for all Ponies. 12 hands to carry 9 stone. A Winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. 1 1/2 miles.

Third Race. The Gigo and Take of \$50 from the fund, for Arabs. 14 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

Third day, Friday 24th February.

First Race. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the fund, for all Arabs, that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 miles, heats. Entrance \$10 each.

Second Race. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies that have won public money during the meeting, optional to losers. \$25 from the fund. Heats R. C. Entrance \$5 each.

Third Race. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 miles, heats. Entrance \$10 each.

Fourth day, Saturday, 25th February.

First Race. A Sweepstakes of \$5 each, with \$20 from the fund, for the beaten ponies of the season, Catch weights. Heats R. C.

And any matches that can be made up.

All entries for the first day's racing to be made before 2 p. m. on Saturday, 18th current.

All entries for Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's racing to be made before 2 p. m. on the previous days.

The racing to commence each day at 4 p. m.

See the course thronged with guests, the sports are begun; What confusion, but hear! I'll bet you, air! over!

First day, Monday, 20th February, 1842.

The Trial Stakes of \$50 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all Arab Horses, imported since last meeting, or that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight 10 stone, 6 lbs. 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Skyark, T. Lye. 1.
Mr. Ewall's g. a. h. Red Gauntlet, L. Day. 2.
Mr. Child names b. a. h. Anthony, 3.
Mr. Indignato's g. a. h. Pippin, 4.
Mr. Angus names c. a. h. Lottery, 5.

The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. Adjective, pulled up lame. At the word of, the lot got well away, Red Gauntlet leading, with Anthony on his quarter, the others well together. At the barrier turn Adjective pulled to home. By this time Red G. had increased his distance, followed by Skyark, Lottery, Anthony, and Pippin. In this order the horses came to the stand turn, shortly after which Lottery cried "no go" and dropped behind, Red G. making the running up to the distance post, when the Grey came up to him, and won cleverly by a couple of lengths.

The Ladies Purse, value \$50, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each for all Ponies, weight, 12 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards, 10 stone 7 lbs. 1 1/2 mile heats.

Mr. C. O'Malley's r. p. Bagdad, 4. 1. 1.
Mr. Dawson's b. p. Donald, 1. 2. 0.
Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates, 2. 4. 2.
Mr. Mully's b. p. Lottery, 2. 2. 2.

After some difficulty on the part of Mr. Charles, who seemed to prefer having his head looking towards his stable than towards the course, the small fry were got away, Donald taking the lead, who was never headed and won the first heat cleverly.

2nd Heat: Bagdad went away at once, closely followed by Donald, and the others well up; at the barrier turn Lottery changed places with Donald, when a severe struggle took place between him and the Bagdad, which ended by the latter winning his heat by half a neck.

3rd Heat, for the best Lottery was withdrawn and a beautiful race between Charlie Bates and the Bagdad throughout, the latter won by a length.

The Muzzle Walker, \$100 from the fund and \$25 each, for all Arabs, weight 12 stone, 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, 1.
Mr. River's g. a. h. Red Gauntlet, 2.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony, 3.

Anthony went away at a glancing pace which he kept till he passed the barrier turn, when his rider pulled him up; here the "bead-bag" took up the running which he kept to the barrier turn, but the Doctor's "practice" now began to tell in his favor, and after a pretty race his lucky brought him in a winner by a length.

Second day, Wednesday, 22nd February.

First Race. The Bedouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats R. C.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Little Wonder, 1. 1.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony, 2. 2.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pippin, 4. 2.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, 3. 6.
The old man of the sea's ch. a. h. Babad, 3. 4.
Mr. Hagard's ch. a. h. Lottery, 6. 0.

The first heat was commenced by Anthony going off at a rattling pace evidently bent upon mischief; at the turn he had a great lead, but was soon doomed to resign it to the "Phenomenon" who colored him about 200 yards from home, and won the heat by a couple of lengths.

2nd Heat: Pippin taking his cue from Anthony, took the head at a tremendous pace, followed by Anthony and others well up; as far as the Barrier it was expected the old Doctor would make play for this heat, but there was evidently something wrong, and Little Wonder who had been waiting for him had now to make running to catch the Pippin which he did about the distance post, and came in a winner by a length.

Second Race. The Barrier Plate, value \$25 for all Ponies. Weight 12 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards 10 stone 7 lbs. A winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra, 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates, 1.
Mr. C. O'Malley's g. p. Oberon, 3.
Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Artful Dodger, 3.

Master Bates, usually so usual, made great objections to come to the starting post, after a little "persuading" he was got off, Oberon taking the lead, Charlie second, in which order they ran to the distance post, when the young gentlemen passed his adversary and keeping the lead won in a canter. The Dodger determined to preserve his "nominal character" by going practising the "artful" by "riding" he rode betwixt the ropes and posts opposite to the Grand Stand 18 the great amusement of the spectators and was in consequence distanced.

Third Race. The Give and Take of \$50 from the fund, for Arabs. 14 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

Mr. River's Grey Skyark 10 at 80 lbs. 1.
Mr. Ewall's Chestnut Red Gauntlet 11 " 30 " 2.
Mr. Indignato's Grey Pippin 10 " 30 " 3.

At the start Red Gauntlet was not backward in challenging his competitors, and going to work in his gallop style gained a considerable distance in advance, at the stand turn "Skyark" minded his pace closely followed by Pippin, who evidently was not waiting in luckers. The Chestnut maintained his lead up the heavy sand and as far as the distance post when the Grey closed, took up the running, and after a severe struggle won by a length.

Third day, Friday, 24th February.

First Race. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the fund, for all Arabs that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards. 1 1/2 miles, heats.

Entrance \$10 each.
Mr. River's g. a. h. Skyark, 10 at 80 lbs. 1.
Mr. Ewall's g. a. h. Little Wonder, 11 " 30 " 2.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, 10 " 30 " 3.

The Doctor and Skyark having long withdrawn, Little Wonder walked over for the Cup.

Second Race. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies, that have won public money during the meeting optional to losers, \$25 from the fund. Heats R. C. Entrance \$5 each.

3 Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates, 10 stone 2.
2 Mr. C. O'Malley's b. p. Bagdad, 10 " 9.
1 Mr. Mully's b. p. Lottery, 9 12.

At the line man, Charles, so usual, usually, gave a good deal of trouble, but at length went away well with the other two. After a well contested race, Lottery came to the front at the distance post, and won easily.

2nd Heat: Bagdad, who had been lying by during the first heat, now showed his bottom, and after a hard struggle won the heat by half a head. Lottery doing his best to prevent him. Charles then started on the year.

3rd Heat, won cleverly by Lottery, Bagdad a good second.

Third Race. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 miles, heats. Entrance \$10 each.

11 Mr. River's b. a. h. Brodding 10 stone 2.
88 Mr. Ewall's c. a. h. Red Gauntlet, 10 " 2.
The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. The Adjective, 10 " 2.
Mr. Oldman's c. a. h. Babad, 10 " 2.
Mr. Indignato's g. a. h. Pippin, 10 " 2.
88 Mr. Hagard's g. a. h. Lottery, 10 " 2.
Mr. C. O'Malley's g. a. h. Pippin, 10 " 2.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony, 10 " 2.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pippin, 10 " 2.

1st Heat. For this plate only three horses came to the start. At the word "away" the head was taken by Lottery at a severe pace, Red Gauntlet on his quarter, Brodding close behind, in this order they ran to the Barrier gate, when Brodding came up, took the lead and won easily. Lottery second. Red Gauntlet pulled up second.

2nd Heat: Red Gauntlet went away at once, closely followed by Lottery and Brodding. Red Gauntlet maintained his lead to the Barrier turn, when Brodding challenged him and after a severe struggle won cleverly by a length.

Fourth day, Saturday, 25th February.

1st Race. A match between Mr. Indignato's Pippin and Mr. River's, Brodding. 10 stone, 9 lbs. Heats R. C.

Woo in a canter by Brodding.
2nd Race: A match between Mr. Oliver Twist's, Charlie Bates and Mr. O'Malley's, The Bedouin. Heats R. C.

Charlie Bates 9 stone 12.
The Bagdad 10 " 0.

This race was soon cleverly by Charlie Bates, winning two heats.

3rd Race: A Sweepstakes of \$5 each, Heats R. C. Catch weight.

Mr. O'Malley's, Oberon,
Mr. River's name, Hadjes,
Mr. Oldman's, Tom Thumb, 3.
Won easily by Oberon, Tom Thumb bolted, 3rd heat, and consequently distanced.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, February 23, 1842.

Chusan Harbour, January 16th, 1842.

Dear sir,—Having recently made the passage from Nagao to this, with a good carrying ship, and being under the impression that bulky goods any continue to be sent up to this depot in every period regardless of seasons, I beg to offer the result of my own experience in coming up through the strength of the N. E. monsoon, and request that you will kindly transfer the particulars to your valuable columns, as they may be of some use to your nautical readers.

Left Macao roads Dec. 25th, but calm and adverse winds prevailing it was Jan. 2nd, before we left our last anchorage in Harlem's bay; continued working down the coast, keeping it well aboard in Breaker's point, blowing strong N. N. E. to E. N. E. with a short high sea; carrying 21 feet for the most part. On opening Formosa straits wind more steadily prevailed from the northward enabling us to make the south point of Formosa on the 6th, wind easterly as we approached the Boobies; worked through the north group of islands on the 7th, with strong gale at E. N. E. and high sea, wind increasing as advance was made to S. E., backed in N. N. W., and on the 9th passed the island of Babel Tabago Kuna. 10th weathered Samanoo island. 11th Kuma; island out of us, on the 12th left the bold rocky island Hoo-poo-san and Tia-yu-on in the west of us wind east, from whence it quickly drew round to the south and went to N. N. E. and blew hard on 12th from latitude 27° 35' N. long. 125° 0' E. backed to N. W., carrying a press of sail against a strong gale & heavy sea, to obtain an anchorage under the islands. On 14th weathered the Quereens and came to, with both anchors under Bussler's cape. Light weather succeeded the gale prevailed so from drifting into the inner harbour before the 15th.

Winds proved from E. N. E. steadily until the Formosa straits are open, when they come from N. & E. and N. N. E. about the Boobies N. E. and E. N. E. prevail with a very turbulent sea reaching to the S. E. land an undercurrent strong wind and heavy sea from N. E. but stretching out of this to northward along the coast of Formosa, wind westerly and variable need not to the south of this island, when we had a head

General remarks. The passage up against the N. E. monsoon involves considerable wear and tear, over-lying by sails and spars, and it is one continued series of heavy weather. Almost a constant double reef-breeze with a very turbulent sea, after leaving the Bahamas, the chief difficulties of the passage seem to be:

After passing the south point of Formosa, the passage either to the east or west of the Typhoon group may be adopted, according to wind. The latter offers the advantage of a favorable current, which sets with some velocity up to the north, having advanced to the north of Formosa, the most favorable track may be pursued, wind veering from North to east in the offing, with an occasional gale from the N.W.; it is better to avoid the land until a lead can be made to windward of the Queenan, where a well sheltered anchorage may be obtained under the Islands.

The barometer fails to be of much use on this coast for ordinary gales, rising very high with the prevalent northerly stormy weather. After veering round westerly the wind generally blows down with sudden violence from the north, and should be reduced in time, the gales are over and continued.

As an accompaniment to these beauty remarks
annexed in an abstract of the Wanderer's pas-
sage

Excerpt from a letter dated October, February
9th, 1941, per "Idem."

2. We have no news except that the emperor is in reality again preparing for war, which is much, however, to be hoped will never again take place. This news of course we have from the Chinese, several of whom have had earnest conversations with Mr. Chiniffth on the subject. We are most anxiously desiring to hear somewhat further of what you are doing to the Southward; every body here is in a state of excitement.

THURSDAY-EVENING, THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1962.

[illegible]

WILLIAMS' LINE will offer for sale at the latter part of this month an assortment of whom it may concern the following goods and from the Dutch language. "PRINCE FREDRICK DE NEDERLAND" viz: Captain C. A. de Kox, from Batavia, viz: About 20 Bags of PEPPER.
8 1/2 lbs. Moss CARONADES.
8 4 " " GUNS.
11 MUSKETS and 1 PISTOLS.
A quantity of IRONMONGERY.
And many other things, which, that will appear in broad sheets, 20th February, 1648.

NOTICE to our Subscribers, resident in Mexico. The Cuban Register Press will be removed to Shanghai, immediately after the publication of the Register and China General Press Contract of the 28th previous.

The Editor, therefore, respectfully requests that any alterations in subscriptions or addresses, may be immediately communicated to him -- and so insure this opportunity of again reminding the subscribers in the C. R. and C. & P. C., resident in Mexico, of their unexpired contracts to the 31st of December, 1923.

NOTICE—Mr. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of ARTHUR PAUL, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Removability of the late Mr. JOHN PAUL, assumed on the 1st April last.

The business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of **CHAPMAN, GUTHRIE, PAUL & Co.**

BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.
Glasgow, January 20, 1862.

NOTICE—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named JACKSON, was received on the 15th from the Chinese, according to the demand made by the Procurator on the 14th instant. Any white fishermen, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator's office in the Senate house, any day from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m., on Sundays and holidays excepted.

Procurator's office, 20th February, 1861.

NOTICE—The collection of William C. Hoover
with our home in Glendale January 1st, 1961, and
Joseph T. Allen Chicago & Deane Sacramento Bremen
some further things right now day.
BUSSELL & Co
(Inc.) at Harry 12th 1961

PRIZES will be received by the undersigned for
Bill for France 70,000 + 20,000 in various ac-
tions by captain Pate of the French Corvette Fleuret
on the French Treasury of 20. 1. 1918.
Monsieur, and Madame, 1918.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents of Messrs (of the above company, continues to grant Privileges payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, 30th July, 1898. J. A. B. KELLY.

A Surgeon wishing to practice in England will have
of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs.
DENT & Co.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents
in China for the above Society, are prepared to
receive applications for the loan of such tracts as by the
Regulations of the Society they are authorized to make.
Full lists are to be made payable either in London, Cal-
cutta, Hongkong, Singapore or China.

M. & M. RUSSELL & CO.
Messrs, 22-nd December, 1842.
Agents in China.

I have, we proposed to go out Polishing goods here,
in London, Calcutta and Bombay,
Mons, 10th December, 1907. **MAC VICKER & Co.**

NOTICE—Stamps can be obtained at low rates in
the U.S. through the U.S. Customs, attached where there are no
— Fine Run, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Bangkok, 23rd Dec 1944. 45 Queen Road.

NOTICE—GOODS and MEN HANDLING RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Manager to W. LANE.
 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1944.

FOR SALE—Broomed Federal Table Lamp, & Hanging Lamp with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Airmath Compass. Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Rock Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Dutch Table Cloth and Napkins. Apply to

W. LANE.

FOR SALE—Bungalow and Kitchenette Cottages
PATTON'S LANE; TURKEY, PERMANENT AND BANG-
LOW RENT, also a few cheap ones. **Dinner sets.**
W. LAKE
March, 17th February, 1922.

FOR SALE—TAN and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the **IMPULSA**, in November Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GODWIN, CORSEY & CO.'s well known MACHINES in High Quarter and Half Casks, and in Boats. Apply to
PLEYDHEP LARKIN & CO.
Marine, 20th December, 1847

THE ASSOCIATED SUGAR KALANDAR for 1900.
Is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at
the Viceroy Hotel, Rangoon. Price 95 per copy :
particulars and all enquiries will be charged 25 per copy.

FOR SALE—The *Cato on Revolver and Pistol Price* Current for 1921—bound, price \$5. The *Cato on General Price Current* for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593

FOR SALE—At the Canton Registry Office, Canton
 COURT-MARTY. Sp. Dr. \$5
 Baby trousers in Chinese. \$2.10
 Both designed to assist beggars in feeding Chinese.

FOR SALE.—Two Anglo-Chinese Elders for 1908.
Price to subscribers to the Canton Standard, \$2. In
non-subscribers, \$1.50 on a single sheet, \$2. In-
quiries at the C. S. Office, Rua do Hospital, 7 across of The
Lazarar, can also be preferred at the Sze-tung and Athene
Hotels, 104 at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Shanghai.

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JOHN BLADE.
AT THE CANTON ROUTING OFFICE.

[illegible]

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ADVERTISEMENTS - I intend to appear in
 Today's **CINEMA NIGHTS**, should be sent to the
 before noon Monday

A li. advertisement in the London Register will be
 evicted, not charged, in accordance with the
 nature of the required institution and used on the face
 of the advertisement.

✓ **NOTICE**—No Subscribers to the Canton Recorder, requesting any publications to be sent from the Canton Register office, are requested to sign and to send attention to, to send each with, their order.

No. 638.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

MARCH 27th 1848.

	Latest	Dates.
England	8th Nov.	Singapore 30th Jan.
U. States	6th Nov.	Java 30th Dec.
Calcutta	11th Jan.	Manila 11th Feb.
Bombay	31st Dec. via Cal.	Australasia 6th Dec.
China	9th Feb.	Amoy 22nd Jan.
Nanking		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Feb. ARRIVED From
27, Port of Call, Singapore and Calcutta.
—, MANILA, [U. S.] Prescott, China.

March.

- 3, ARIM, Dart, Singapore and Calcutta.
- 8, SADAYRA, Smith, Lombek.
- 8, GUANO, McKellar, Singapore.
- 7, LANTAN, {U. S.} Steele, New York.

Feb. 26, 1904. Sailed for
Girara, [Sp] Suido, Manila.
March

1.	WATER WINDMILL, <i>Reynell, Sing. and Calcutta.</i>	<i>do</i>
1.	MERRIMAN, <i>Gill.</i>	<i>do</i>
1.	ONYXES, <i>Senders, Singapore.</i>	<i>do</i>
2.	LOWELL, [U &]	Petree, New York.
2.	ONYXES, {	<i>Swiff, do</i>
2.	NATURES, {	<i>Waterman, do</i>
2.	BELWISSE, {	<i>Lewis, Manila.</i>
2.	HOPKINSON, {	<i>Eagle, New York.</i>
2.	ELIZABETH, {	<i>Geoffroy, Mailla.</i>
2.	GRIMM, <i>Morden.</i>	<i>London.</i>
2.	HELOISA, [Barn.]	<i>Singap.</i>
2.	ALEX BARNES, <i>Hale, London.</i>	

PASSENGER—Per Helmi, Mr. Aug. Bohn.
UNDER DEPARTURE

For London—Thomas Lowry.
For Calcutta—Red Rover.
For Bombay—Mur. Bihun.
For Singapore—Man.
For Manila—Velucipola.
For Cebu—Thomas Crisp. Notice! 1st March.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From London—George Wallis, Asst. Commandant
City of Derry, Droid, Supplis, Provins
From Liverpool—Jas. Gandolphi, England's Queen
Cordelia, Julia, Oriza, John Laid, Bessie
From Valencia—Rob Roy, Eliza
From Buxton—Edmondson, Oriental, Wanda
Alcousa, Monarch, Melina, Mary
Anderson, John Grey, Bessie, Tyro
John Knox, Cordelia (Armatron)
From Singapore—Avis, Venus, Tatarica, Geor

Our papers for this month have been delayed through ill health; and we are not yet well enough to resume the active duties of an editor; therefore they will be chiefly filled with public documents and quotations. The most important events are the death of *Elipoo*, and the payment by the hongmerchants of \$300,000 of the hong debts, and the distribution of that sum among the foreign creditors, as set forth in H. E. the plenipotentiary's letter to Mr. John Robert Morrison.

Our illness has also prevented our answering several letters; but we hope need to be able to attend to them.

• We consider *Mercator* has not been just to us in his letter published in the *H. K. Gaz.* of March 24.

Did we not say at the commencement of our extra, that—"in submitting the following remarks to the notice of the public, we shall avail ourselves of every source of information within our reach, where they can

the necessity for referring particularly to our sources of information? where, then, is the justification of his implied taint of disingenuousness on our part, because we did not name Morrison's Commercial Guide? Does Mercator suppose that we were not aware that every foreigner in China would know whence we drew our information?

We cannot at present answer *Mercator's* letter at length, but we may again recur to it: we think it unfair to us throughout. We well know what the *hangs* were, and what the company's service and system were: but we shall now only observe that the most *essential* houses in China did not suggest the getting up of the *extra*: had, in fact, nothing to do with it, except in taking a number of copies: and that the support given to the *extra* by the commercial public in Macao, is much more satisfactory and flattering to us, than the annoyance *Mercator* appears to have wished to cause us by his letter: we by no means regret having published the *extra* which, if we think it worth while, we can defend on all points.

ART. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: death of Filipa; return of lieut.-col. Malcolm from England*

His excellency, Hsüan the imperial commissioner, died in Canton on the 4th instant, at the age of twenty-two; he had been indisposed for a few days before, but no serious fears for his life were entertained till three days previous to his decease. The duties of his commissariat are in abeyance until the arrival of another officer, whom it is expected will be Kiating, the present governor-general of Szech Kiang. The members of H. B. M. commissariat in Canton at the time of Hsüan's decease, soon after left for Macao in company with four gentlemen of H. B. E.'s suite, one of whom, Hummel, is also a commissariat subordinate to Hsüan, and was formerly lieutenant-general of the garrison at Koria in Manchuria; he was employed at Nanking during the negotiations as a broker between the high contracting parties. The object of the present visit to Macao was to have an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger, and dissuade him from proceeding northward, as in all probability Kiating would be immediately dispatched to Canton on the receipt at court of Hsüan's death. During the visit they implored the opportunity to see wherever was worthy of notice in Macao. Last colonel G. A. Nicholson, Esq., arrived at Hongkong on the 10th inst. in the steamer Vixen, bearing H. B. M. M. O. S. notification of the treaty negot and last year at Nanking. He arrived here in London on the 10th of December, and left there on his return January 18; he was absent from Hongkong 191 days. We quote the following paragraph from the papers.

"The great seal of England was affixed on the 31st December to the treaty ratified between the country and China, at the residence of the local chamberlain, in great George-street, Hanover-square; after which it was transmitted to the consular office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the royal mint, under the care of major Maclellan. The seal is inclosed in a very handsome silver box (similar to that used for the patent of his royal highness the prince of Wales), and, together with the historical document of which it is appendant, is inclosed in an elegant case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal

itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's beautiful mould will exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London, the design has been completely obliterated."—*Chinese Repository* for March.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette Extraordinary, March 2, 1818.*

NOTIFICATION.

His excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., is pleased to direct the publication of the following letters for general information.

By order, **RICHARD W. HOSKIN,**
Government house, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1942

Macon, February 26th, 1943

Sir,—I have received your four letters of the 21st, 22nd, (two), and 23rd instant, with their accompaniments; and advertising to that part of them which relates particularly to the Hong merchants' debts, I think it proper to record my official opinion and intentions, not only for your guidance, but, with a view to their being published for general information.

You are aware that I was at one time, since I came to China, disposed to allow the arrangement, that had been made, some years back, for the discharge of those debts, between the co-hong and our merchants, to remain in force; and that I actually submitted my opinion to that effect to her majesty's government, but, when I came to draft the treaty at Nanjing, and to give its provisions the full and final consideration, which they demanded, I saw that it was impracticable to carry, through that plan since the abolition of the co-hong, (which I deemed to be a *"sine qua non"* in my measures) necessarily involved the abolition of the consular fiscal charge, on which the ability of the co-hong to discharge the debts is understood to have depended; and I therefore stipulated in the treaty for the sum of \$3,000,000, in round numbers, on this account.

You are also further aware, that it was brought to my knowledge, shortly after I came last from the northward, that an instalment of the debts, agreeable to the arrangement referred to in the preceding paragraph, would become payable to January 1842, and that the funds for its payment were in readiness; in consequence of which, a letter, of which I enclose a copy, was addressed under my authority, on the 7th of January, to the British merchants in China.

I have since, neither heard any thing further on the subject from our merchants, nor, have I been furnished with a single receipt; but on the 31st of last month you enclosed to me a transcript of a communication from the imperial commissioner and his colleagues, dated the 27th of January, in which they maintained, that "the" "hong merchants in Peking have delivered over" "the sum of five hundred thousand dollars," "which we have deposited special orders to hand" "up, and which we will trouble your excellency" "to transmit;" and in this we have a plain intimation

In ending the communication from which the above sentence is cited, you requested me not to acknowledge it until I should hear further; and I accordingly deferred my reply till the 15th

of this month, when you apprised me, that Edward, &c., were anxious for an answer, and thereupon I wrote to the high officials explaining to them, that I had been expecting their officer at Hankow, but that I should now send a letter to Whampoa for delivery on board the money and the other matters, and to convey them either to Mienan or Hongkong, where the money having been collected and expended, the documentary receipts for it shall be transmitted to your excellency.

It now appears from your letters in which I am replying, and the statements accompanying one of them, that the installment for January, to which the annexed letter to the address of the merchants' relation, and the \$300,000 allotted by the high commissioner, &c., are one and the same sum; and further, that it has been divided (or nearly so) amongst a number of alleged creditors many of whose names and claims are perfectly new to me, and which names and claims I cannot find recorded in any shape, or document, in the archives of the office, either of her majesty's plenipotentiary, or chief superintendent of trade, &c.

Under those circumstances I am obliged to express my wish, that you had not in any way interfered with, or taken a part in the division of the above described \$300,000, both because the division is new to me to be calculated to add the difficulty and total absence of regularity which evidently pervade the whole of transactions connected with the debt; and secondly, as at present informed, I have considerable doubts whether dividends may not have been assigned to firms and individuals, whose claims, as creditors of the bankrupt hong merchants, neither have been recognized as valid, nor are likely to be so, by the British government.

My intention was, before I authorized the payment of a single farthing of the bankrupt hong merchant's debts through the medium of the officers of the British government, to have definitely ascertained the exact admitted amount of those debts, nor did the sanction I gave to the liquidation, by the co-hong, of the January meeting of creditors against that intention. On the contrary, I rather apparently realized my proposed object of getting at the truth, as it is in my presence, that the present co-hong would know what who were real creditors, and would pay money to no others, especially when they felt, that they would be held responsible for the correctness of such payments. It is also to be observed, that at that time there was every prospect of ample release being afforded for investigating all claims, as the treaty only provides for the second instalment of the monies recoverable from China being forthcoming at midsummer.

I presume, however, that it is not possible to recall what has been done; and I now therefore proceed to make you acquainted with my wishes and resolution as to future payments. The first and I wish you to take, is to obtain and transmit to me the receipts for the entire sum of \$50,000 which has been lately paid; and, should any firm or individual, on any plea whatever, decline to give you receipts for their, or his dividend, such firm or individual, will of course be excluded from all future dividends. As soon as you have obtained the receipts in question, I next wish you to procure from the merchants of the co-hong a complete statement of the acknowledged debts of the bankrupt hong, and which I understand are, or should be, entered in the co-hong's head book. I do not at first require a definite, simply a statement showing the original debts, and the sums paid towards their liquidation, with the balance still said to be due.

I intend to adopt steps for obtaining similar statements from all claimants, and will also direct the officers as to the amount, &c., I expect that her majesty's government will consider the claims to be finally established. On the other hand, where there are discrepancies, inquiry will be instituted (that on this point I may mention that I expect instructions from England by Major Macleod), into the cause of those discrepancies; but it is of course necessary for me to remark, that it is the business of the claimants and not of government to establish claims that may be brought forward, and that, acting on this principle, I shall feel it to be my duty to compound and settle all doubtful claims, unsupported by proper vouchers, such as receipts or balance sheet between the parties, or her majesty's government.

verment, before I take on myself to forward them as admitted claims, or in satisfaction of single penny of their amount being paid.

As this letter will be published, to even as possible, you are at liberty to make 100 contents, more or less interested in the matter.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
(True copy) RICHARD WONGSHAN,
Acting Secretary.

J. R. Morrison, esq.—Canton.
Government house,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1943.

Gentlemen.—It having come to Mr Henry Pottinger's knowledge, that an installment of the long debts is due during the present month, and that the long merchants are willing to pay it, provided such installment be considered as part payment of the three millions of dollars, stipulated for in the treaty, as the case is the liquidation of those debts, loans directed by his excellency to inform you, that he sees no objection to such an arrangement, but begs you will furnish him with a memorandum of the sums you receive, that he may make the corresponding deduction.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WONGSHAN,
Acting Secretary.
(True copy) RICHARD WONGSHAN,
Acting Secretary.

The British Merchants in China, Creditors
of the Insolvent Hong Merchants.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong
Gazette, March 2, 1943.

CONSULATING MEDIUM AT HONGKONG.

The following has been received at Lloyd's—
Office of committee of privy council for trade,
Whitehall, Sept. 26, 1842.

Sir.—I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade to transmit to you for the information of the committee at Lloyd's a copy of a proclamation issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary in China on the subject of the circulating medium at Hongkong.

I am, &c.,

J. MACDONALD.

The secretary at Lloyd's.

See the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, of the 14th April, 1842.

POLICE

Before the Chief Magistrate.

January 5th, 1843. *Loong a* Taki carpenter, charged by a woman named *Ash, & Ho Poon*, with robbery.

Ash—I am the wife of *Ay*, a shopkeeper here. I was on the 13th December, talking at *Wong and Chong*, in the afternoon. I went to use of the salt junk, to assist a friend. It was raining at the time; I and *Ho Poon* were attacked by two men, who robbed me of clothes value about \$5, and the other accomplices of clothes value about \$2. I did not catch the prisoner until yesterday. I am aware to be identity of the prisoner as one of the persons who robbed me.

Poon corroborates justly above, and in a further defence, I say the charge, I was at Hongkong at the time the robbery was committed, I have brought no evidence to prove where I was at the time.

Sentence.—To receive 30 strokes, and to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, and to pay \$5 to the complainant.

January 5th, 1843. *John Callum*, member of the "D. M. Marine," charged by *Drum* Henry, private of the police, with riot and assault.

Complainant states.—Yesterday afternoon I was on duty near the bazaar, when I was called by two officers of the 9th regiment, to take into custody the prisoner, who had been indebted to them, whom I attempted to take him prisoner,

he struck me in the mouth and made great resistance. I then gave him a charge to corporal Mackay of the police, the road was very dark and narrow, I do not think the men knew well what he was about.

Corporal Mackay of the police states.—I was yesterday afternoon told by a Chinese, that a disturbance was taking place in the bazaar. I went to the spot pointed out, and found the prisoner and private Henry of the police struggling together on the ground. I took my position after great resistance on his part in the police station. He was struck in the mouth which was bleeding like a prisoner was very much, I do not think that he knew what he was about.

The officers invited, not appearing to give evidence, the prisoner was sentenced to 7 days imprisonment without labour, and to pay a fine of \$5 to the queen.

January 5th 1843. *Chin Aye*, cook, charged by *Wong Aye* with assault and theft.

Complainant states.—On the 31 instant the prisoner asked me for the loan of 100 cash, which I refused to do, the next day I found that I received 350 cash, all the money I possess, which had been stolen from my box, when I traced the prisoner with him, he beat me, I have no witnesses to prove it, the prisoner lies in the same manner with myself.

Defence.—Prisoner states.—I did not steal the money I was taxed with stealing it, and I beat complainant.

Sentence.—Prisoner to receive 20 strokes for his assault on complainant, commitment for theft dismissed for want of evidence.

January 5th, 1843. *Lee Ami* cook and workman, charged by *Wong Aye* with assault and riot.

Complainant states.—On the 2nd December I was drawing water, at the same time as prisoner and one other man, a quarrel ensued between myself and prisoner, when he and the other men, set upon me and beat me, I endeavored to take the prisoners into custody, when they assembled 40 or 50 men with swords and spears, and a great riot was the consequence.

Complainant is much cut and bruised about the face, and is otherwise injured.

Akone of the municipal police states.—On the 2d instant, I was told that there was a disturbance in the town, when I arrived at the spot, I saw a great number of Chinese collected with spears and swords, I saw the prisoner beating complainant I tried with complainant to seize the prisoner but he ran away, we then seized his master, we only took the prisoner this morning.

Defence.—I confess that myself and complainant had a quarrel and disturbance together, he did not cause the riot, I did not call the number of men who came with swords and spears, I do not know for what purpose they came.

Sentence.—To receive 40 strokes and to pay a fine of 10 dollars to the queen.

NOTIFICATION.

He, Mr Henry Pottinger bart. is pleased to direct that the annexed letter & quarterly report be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WONGSHAN,
Acting secretary.

Macao, 21st Feb'y 1843.

No. 686 of 1843.

Territorial department, Finance;

To the secretary to the bank company's agents in China.

Sir.—With reference to Mr. chief secretary Wilson's letter, No. 215 dated the 5th Oct. 1842, I am directed by the honorable the governor in council in regard to the information of the honorable company's agents in China the accompanying copy of a report, showing the average quality of year silver, and Spanish and new dollars, received the courtesy of the Hon. the Chief for the quarter ending the 23rd October, 1842.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. R. RAN

Chief secretary.

Sunday Even', 23d Nov., 1842

[illegible]

**NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDISE RE-
CEIVED and STORED, IN SECURED DRY
BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG TERMS
MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS,
Morse & W. LARK.**
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1911.

<p> A System of Anatomical Plates containing 320 efforts of humanity, bathed in coverings, with variations and pathological counter-experiments, (the structure of the different parts of the Human Body by James Quain; and of the full bones in shape London, bound in varnished Cloth The first for 1804, and 2 highly finished drawings, handsomely bound in black calf, 4 plates </p>	<p> 4 00 2 00 2 00 </p>
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ENTERED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BLADE,
OF THE CAPTAIN RICHARDS OFFICE.

are excellent. Production cold, silver, copper, etc. find
limestone, iron, sugar and coal.

Duties paid	Rice, etc.	Magistrate's salary, etc.
January 7th 1902. 31,371	31,371	31,371
February, 1902. 31,371	31,371	31,371
March, 1902. 31,371	31,371	31,371
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From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, March 9, 1902.

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to question in substance, but defendant de-
clared doing so, stating it was his wish that it should
be decided by the legal authorities.

J. B. Pais of the Archibald hotel charged
Martin Ford with breach of contract.

J. B. Pais stated, on or about the 24th ult.,
I agreed to purchase from Mr. Ford 200 barrels
and 27 packages of ship biscuit, to be delivered
of the same quality as a sample which defendant
then gave to me. Mr. Bennett and captain
Daniell were present when the sample was de-
livered to me; about two days after I received
the sample, I obtained possession of part of the
biscuit, and shortly after the rest on receipt of
the whole parcel I opened several of the casks
and found the quality of the bread which they
contained very inferior to that of the sample
which defendant had previously given to me.
I immediately sent for defendant and opened
several other casks in his presence, in all of
which the quality of the bread was inferior.

Defendant acknowledged to me at the time
that it was so. I paid Mr. Ford 100 dollars pre-
vious to this delivery of the bread and 500
more on receipt of the whole parcel. Mr. Ford
stated that although the bread was inferior to
the sample, he had not guaranteed it, and that
I must bear the loss. I then wrote to him
stating that I was willing to receive all the
bread which was of the quality of the sample,
but he must either make some allowance for the
quality of the rest or refund the balance, and
refund to me the whole of the money, this Mr.
Ford declined doing; then I had a survey on
the bread (survey produced) and signed by Fre-
derick Somers, master of the ship, Mr. Robert Pais
and Henry Taylor, writer-ship survey. I
enquired that the bread is not fit for any thing
but to feed stock. The whole quantity is not
worth to me 5 dollars.

Robert Daniell, commanding ship Palmyra,
I was about a fortnight ago I was at the house
of Mr. Bennett when Mr. Ford then stated that
he had a quantity of bread for sale, Mr. Pais
enquired Mr. Ford to give him a number of no
biscuit. Mr. Bennett at the request of Mr. Ford
then brought it. Mr. Pais then agreed to pur-
chase from Mr. Ford the whole of the bread; a
day or two afterwards, the casks of bread then
in Mr. Pais's possession were shown to me. Several
of them were opened and found to be quite
mouldy and in a very bad state. Mr. Ford after-
wards came there, several others were opened
in his presence and found to be in the same state.
The bread is not fit for any one to eat. Mr.
Ford pointed out particular casks which he
wished to be opened, all of which were found
to be bad, I consider that the bargain was to be
delivered equal in quality to the sample pro-
duced. I consider that both parties understood
that the biscuit bought and sold, was to equal
in quality to the sample.

It is usual under similar circumstances, in
mercantile transactions to take back the article
objected to.

Mr. Bennett, Assistant, stated, about a fore-
night ago, I was requested by Mr. Ford to bring
up a sample of some biscuit. I did so and de-
livered it to Mr. Pais. Mr. Ford had a quantity
of bread for sale. Messrs Pais and Daniell
purchased the whole quantity from him, on my
showing the sample.

The highest Mr. Pais appears to me to be
of the same quality as the sample I then pro-
duced. I produced the sample on the part of
Mr. Ford, I should say that the bread was pur-
chased by the quality of the sample produced.
It was not fit for a human being to eat, I pro-
ceeded to Mr. Ford to settle the matter. Mr. Pais
by taking back that part of the bread
which was not fit for a human being to eat. This
reply to me was that he was willing to bear half
the loss, but that he would not take back the
bad bread. As a mercantile transaction I con-
sider that all the bread which was not equal in
quality to the sample produced, ought to be
taken back by defendant.

Defendant—Mr. Ford stated, captain Daniell or-
dered a ship to purchase some bread from me,
so I had a quantity on hand. I was then after-
wards at Mr. Bennett's and he agreed to receive
the bread at 110 per cent, after seeing the
sample. He said that he would give me 145 per
cent for the whole quantity which I had on hand.
Captain Daniell asked Mr. Pais to go before
him to the purchase. They agreed and
the bread was purchased by Mr. Pais and

capt. Daniell for 145 per cent. I did not warrant
the bread to be of the quality of the sample.
When the sample was produced, I said this is as
part of the bread but I cannot warrant the
whole to be of the same quality. After the question
as to the quality was put to me by capt. Dan. I
asked Mr. Ford whether I would warrant the bread.
I said that I would not warrant it, but that the
sample produced was a part of it. The purchase
of the whole was at a mark of 145 per cent. I
will come under similar circumstances to capt.
Daniell, to capt. Daniell, who, although the
casks were bad, were well sealed & with their
bargain. If the whole quantity had been of the
quality of the sample produced, it would have
been worth more than seven times as much as
it was sold for. I offered Mr. Pais to bear half
the loss which would arise on the sale of the
whole bread, but he refused to come to such
arrangement.

Complainant is questioned by the Magistrate:
Question—When the purchase was made did
you hear defendant say I warrant, or I guarantee
the bread?

Answer—Complainant, no.
A similar question was put to capt. Daniell,
who answered, no.

By defendant to witness, Daniell
Question—Did you hear me warrant the
bread?

Answer—I did not hear you make one of the
word warrant, but I fully understand that the
bread sold was to be of the quality of the sam-
ple produced.

By defendant to Mr. Pais.
Question—Did you hear me warrant the
bread?

Answer—No. I did not hear you say any
thing about warranting the bread, but you pro-
duced this sample, as a sample of the bread.

By chief magistrate to witness, Bennett.
Question—Did you hear Mr. Ford say I war-
rant, or I guarantee the bread?

Answer—No. I did not hear when the sam-
ple was produced capt. Daniell said, well I
will take your word for it, I will buy the whole
of the bread.

Question—What did your and return by this
expression, I will take your word for it?

Answer—Some conversation took place be-
tween captain Daniell and Mr. Ford relative to
the bread which I did not hear, but heard the
conversation abruptly broken off by captain
Daniell with these words: I conceive that
captain Daniell understood by it that the bread
was to be of the sample produced.

Defendant remarks I would have taken back
the bread, as I considered it cheap, but I had
paid away the money and it was inconvenient to
do so.

Neither party wish for any further evidence
in the case.

At the recommendation of the chief magistrate
the parties concerned agree to settle the matter
by arbitration.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

The cases of the nation is principally to un-
derstand those, who may have been led to sup-
pose, that the profound Friend of China was a
free and independent paper, and not gagged to
some of the fraternity have wrongly, though
most truly reported. The said friend of the
community in his valuable new paper vol. 2
No. 51 published a public report (which by the
by was rather stale for news being not weeks old)
in which the writer of this was concerned, and
in a long many false statements in the said
report the following letter was addressed to the
worthwhile editor (with much more approved
pomp, and added his faith, but with the little
judgment and with false dealing) of the said
friend to the people in order to repudiate the
charge brought against him, and to obliterate
the idea from the public mind, that there was
any dealing in the case to which this letter
refers, the reason assigned for its non-recognition
by this friend of an editor, is given here in
his own words. "The editor of the Friend of
China begs a remark that the charge referred to,
did not appear in his paper, hence he did not
publish the letter." What a happy state of things
position were the editor have been in at the
time he made this reply. It is very convenient
to forget at times, and it is probable it was so on
this occasion. The following is a copy of

THE "GENERALIST" (34) on
caption (below) will be dropped
immediately. The fight on page 4
AARINE, MATHEW & Co. of New
York N. Y. (111) (111) (111)
W. M. ANDERSON, W. M. ANDERSON

majesty's ships on this station, to aid the Chinese cruisers, on application being made for assistance, in seizing and conveying to Kowloon, any suspected boats that may be traced or followed into this harbor.

Should the suspected boats run in, and anchor, and their crews desert them, the Chinese authorities will, in such cases, go to the chief of marine magistrates, and these officers (if unable to render the required assistance from their own limited establishment) will apply to one of her majesty's ships, or the military authorities on shore, according to circumstances.

If the Chinese government can efficiently carry through the measures I have detailed above, I consider it very desirable that it should be left to do so, but I have nevertheless (from the apprehension of a failure) applied the mandarin that I will at any time be ready to take a part in the operations agreeable to my original proposal (of which I enclose a printed copy), and in that event I will again address your excellency.

A copy of this letter will be sent to my general lord Salomon, commanding the land forces I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PORTMAN,
B. N. S. Plenipotentiary.
(True copy) RICHARD WILSON,
Acting Secretary.

His excellency, vice-admiral

Sir William Parker, B. C. & C.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrates.

January 10th, 1843.—Ch. Ayeang, Chin-aming, calling themselves onlies, charged by Long-Wing-Hup, the master of a pirate vessel, with piracy.

Complainant states, on the 1st inst. I was carrying fish from the Canton river to this place, and was passing through the Cappingmoon passage, when I was attacked by a pirate boat carrying about 30 men, they took myself and my crew consisting of about 7 men into their boat, until they had robbed my boat of every thing it contained value \$140, they then returned us to our own boat and made off, I can swear that the two prisoners were two of the men who boarded my vessel from the pirate boat, the trousers and jacket which the prisoners now wear are my property, I can swear to this.

Ting-lau-qui states, I being in the boat of complainant, we were carrying fish from the Cappingmoon passage, were attacked by pirates, I was wounded in the shoulder by a sword, (Witness has a slight wound in the shoulder) the two prisoners I saw enter to be being two of the crew of the pirate boat, they were not the men who wounded me. This witness fully corroborates the evidence of complainant.

Long-Pak-toe fully corroborates the evidence of foregoing witness and can swear to the men as being two of the crew of the pirate boat. There are three more of the crew of the fishing boat who are ready to swear to the identity of the two prisoners as two of the crew of the pirate boat, and are sworn to the truth of their evidence.

Defence.—They deny the charge, we belong to a boat in the harbor, we were discharged by the master and were walking in the street, when we were seized.

Sentence.—To receive 100 lashes each to be inflicted with hard labour for four months and to be refused 1400 to complainant.

January 10th, 1843 — Fung Yung-ching, charged by Sin-chan, Lin-ming and Kwok-Chewung masters of junks with selling pirate goods and with piracy.

Complainant states, we are strangers here, we belong to the province of Fukien, on arrival here we heard that pirate goods were sold by the prisoner and as we could not speak this dialect, we asked our friend Yang-shing-chung, a commission agent here, to go with us and interpret. We went to the prisoner, and each of us purchased from him a pair of pants which we paid \$17 on the 17th of last month we were near Lintin on our way to Canton, where we were attacked by a pirate boat, which took away every thing belonging to us, the prisoner was on board the pirate boat and as he was giving orders and appeared to have great authority on board, we concluded that he was the captain. We brought the pants on the 13rd of last month, one man was wounded on the arm by a sword and several

men were beaten. There were 70 or 80 men on board the pirate boat. The boat looked like one of the Canton smug boats, her bottom was painted blue, all these boats were in company at the time we were all brought on at the same time, we tried to beat off the pirates, but their guns were more and longer than ours and they threw off manner of combustibles on board of us. The crews of our three boats were in all about 40 men. The complainants present three petitions in which the property lost is stated to be as below. We can swear, that the prisoner is the man whom we saw on board the pirate boat which robbed us. The prisoner had a sword in his hand, we purchased the pants from prisoner in a house on the hill above the Bazaar, we all sat down outside of the door of the house. We did not enter it. We heard above the noise of women, but do not certainly know that women lived in the house.

Yang-shing-chung being called on to give evidence, prevaricated in such a way, he was consequently committed by order of the chief magistrate.

Again, complainant states, I never saw the prisoner before, I know Shing-chung he has lived with me for two months, he was to have been my partner, but has had nothing to do with pirates.

CASE REMANDED.

January 11th remanded.—The case re Deen at the request of the injured parties, as well as of the Chinese interpreter, who cannot speak the Ta-Chow dialect, kindly consented to interpret. The three pirate pants were produced, they were all of the same make and date, 26th December 1842, N. 63, 64, 65.

Atah states I was on board the boat of complainant Sin-Chen when his boat was attacked by a pirate, I saw the prisoner Fung-Yung-ching he was the first man to board our vessel and had a sword in his hand, there were three boats of us in company when we were attacked, his testimony fully corroborates that of complainant in every respect. The complainants state that their loss in all amount to about \$2500, about \$200 of which was in silver (dollars).

Defence.—They deny the charge entirely, complainant and witness sworn to their evidence by cutting off the cocks head.

Translation of the pass.

General vicinity of the Tai-Ping-Ray.—Under the character Tong (Tong is probably a character used in the secret books of the society to facilitate reference) No. 65.

This boat is upwards of 50 cubits in length, Ku-yun-san is her name, her bow is pointed and is green, she carries an assorted cargo, she took this passport as a protection in case of attack by robbers.

You are to take notice of the size of the attacking vessel, of her name, number of masts, of men and of the place of attack. On making a true statement to me, if the attack be made by one of, or belonging to this society, the money shall be refunded to you. If by other men a boat shall immediately be dispatched in search of them. This pass furnishes protection until the 5th of April 1843, after which time it will be void.

Dated 26th December 1842.—On the back of the pass are two characters, signifying upright intentions.

N. B. Complainants state that they were seized on the 17th ulto. Their petitions also sworn the same date to the day of the robbery, while the date of the pirate pants are 26th ulto. The rev. Mr. Deen having been asked to enquire into this discrepancy, gave the following statement of complainants in explanation.

We took our passports from Sing-chung on the 12th of the 11th Chinese moon, we were plundered on the 16th by the pirates, who took our passports, we sent two of our men, who had them recovered by Sing-chung, those last bear the date of the 25th of the same month, are of the same make as the former, and are three which we yesterday presented to the chief magistrate.

The case was submitted to the head of the government.

The following document (Kow-shi or proclamation) has been kindly handed in as by a friend. It purports to be copied from a public notification, issued at Canton by the imperial Commissioner Elegen, just prior to his much lamented demise.

It is with considerable diffidence that we venture to submit the following translation to the notice of our readers, as we are compelled to depend on our own very scant knowledge of the language. We believe our version is not elegant, nor literal, but yet substantially correct. We have made in bulk of ourselves, but as a plea for the imperfect times which may appear in our rendering, we would remark that the little or know of Chinese, has been acquired from books, during the few months we have been at Hongkong, and without any adequate even native assistance, until the month of June last. It absorbed by any adequate means to learn the language, we have never devoted ourselves to its proper study, all we have acquired has been during the leisure hours of our exile, and literally for want of something better to do.

Translation.

As the foreign merchants of Hongkong store their goods at that place, any Chinese merchants who may wish to buy such goods, commenced their search for that purpose, or any English merchant wishing to bring his goods to Canton to deal with the Chinese, he can do so; as is fit and proper.

Chinese merchants taking goods to Hongkong from Canton, most of the time by their boats, and English merchants bringing goods to Canton or the other ports, must on entering give a true and exact account of such goods, and pay the duty on the same according to Chinese custom. So also Chinese merchants who go to Hongkong to buy foreign goods, shall on returning make a true and exact account of such goods, and pay the duty on the same according to Chinese custom.

Seeing that the Canton system is about to be abolished, and as among the long merchants there are many of experience, they must choose from such, fit and proper persons to act as brokers or agents. If they be rich and of good repute, truly can they be trusted. Let such brokers take care that all proper duties and duties be paid. If the English merchants wish to do business with any Chinese merchants whatsoever, they can now do it.

All imports or exports, the broker or agent is bound to report to the custom house officers in order that the duties may be duly paid.

The English merchants use dollars for currency, but the Chinese custom house law requires that silver be paid. Now the English merchants can pay their duties in dollars, at the rate of 107 taels of dollars for 100 taels of silver; but let no more be charged.

As the English ships will bring goods to Hongkong, and take in China goods without going to Canton, the Chinese government will not require duties to be paid twice, as no duties will be levied there, but should any English ship enter the port of Canton or Shanghai (i.e. any of the ports) whether it be large or small, it must be examined and measured, so that all ships in coming or not going shall pay proper duties, and on the specified day of the month.

The Chinese rule is employed in going to, or from Hongkong, must be numbered and be provided with a proper pass or chop. In order to prevent fraud, it is expedient that such vessels be examined, and it be ascertained that the contents of each vessel, agree with the account given in. Let the rate of freight be fixed by the proper officers; it must not be left to the owners of the vessels to extort heavy charges from the merchants.

The Chinese merchants must pay the duties through the proper parties, who will (in dollars) convert the same into (the standard) silver. If it is not convenient for the English merchants to come to the custom house, they can select some honest silversmith, or shrewd and by him grad their duties, he will give the money weighed by the custom house

officers, who shall give a receipt for the same; which will prevent mistakes and confusion.

On foreign goods imported by the English, they will pay the duty, but on foreign goods brought, and brought by the Chinese from Hongkong, they (the Chinese) will pay the duty, and the Chinese government will not require duties, on such goods, from the English merchants at Hongkong.

The British and linguistic remission of charges, will not be fixed by the Chinese authorities; nor should the British and linguistic fix their own charges, but leave the amount to be paid, to be determined by the merchants who employ them.

The new duties about to be levied on the various kinds of goods, which were arranged and decided on, & published to all the merchants of every nation. All this is in order to give effect to, and make manifest the gracious compensation (of the emperor).

From the London Mail, Jan'y. 6, 1843.

REVUE.

The accounts of the revenue for the last quarter, ending the 5th Jan'y., have been published.

On the year ended 5th Jan'y., 1843, as compared with the year ended 5th Jan'y., 1842, there is a decrease of £23,670.

On the quarter ended 5th Jan'y., 1843, as compared with the quarter ended 5th Jan'y., 1842, there is a decrease of £10,000, though the property-tax has been two quarters in operation.

On the year there is a decrease—

In the Customs, of	£234,275
In the Excise, of	1,173,614
In the Stamps, of	218,314
In the Taxes, of	800,319
In the Crown Lands, of	89,000

£2,454,564

There is an increase—

In the Post-office, of	£150,000
In the Miscellaneous, of	481,073
And there is in the two quarters' Property Tax	871,056

1,202,720

£1,251,925

This is the real deficiency, in the revenue of the year; but it is reduced by interest and other monies, £157,263, and repayment of advances, £171,912.

But the quarter exhibits still more unfavourable appearances.

In the Customs there is a decrease of	£281,185
In the Excise, of	717,303
In the Stamps, of	46,703
In the Taxes, of	£1,100,000
In the Crown Lands, of	9,000

£1,288,867

There is an increase—

In the Post-office, of	£14,000
In the Miscellaneous, of	6,456
And there is the quarter's Property Tax,	867,212

277,007

Making the real deficiency in the revenue of the quarter of

£1,110,000

But there is deducted besides

of interest £20,970

And repayments of advances £9,000

MONEY MARKET.

The amount of bills drawn by the honorable the East India company in the month ending 5th day of Jan'y., 1843:—

On Bengal	£2,744	19	10
Madras	2,708	17	3
Bombay	1,801	9	3

{ Total . . . £41,263 6 3

BULLION.

	Gold	Silver
Canton	700	150,000
Madras		60,197
Bombay	1,100	60,000
Ceylon	600	
China		61,000

The funds have been fluctuating, and are not very firm. The rumours current respecting the return of the quarter's revenue appear in some small degree to have influenced the value of the leading securities, and hence the trifling depression that has once or twice in the course of business shown itself in the market. Consols for the amount 94½ to 95; three per cents. Reduced, 93½ to 94; three-and-a-half per cents. Reduced, 102; Bank stock, 173 to 175. Exchange-bills, 50s to 61s premium; and long annuities, 12 11-16ths; India stock, 211 to 212.

TRADE REPORT.

London, Thursday Evening, 8th.

Sugar.—The business done to-day in the raw market, in 800 hhd's, at steady prices. There is a brisk demand for good colony sugars.

Tea.—There is rather more inquiry for the leaf, and prices are a shade higher than could be obtained last week. There have been no public sales worth notice.

Coffee.—The market is still very inactive, and not any improvement in prices; the only favourable feature is, that there are not any periods pressing on the market. There were not any public sales to-day, nor any of note advertised for tomorrow.

Liverpool, January 4.

Cotton-market.—We have had a fair inquiry for cotton to-day, and the market, though steady, is rather dull.

The business, which is all in the trade, amounts to 4,000 bales, consisting of 50 perma, 6½d; 20 mercha, 5½d; 300 Egyptian, 6½d to 14, 200 cents, 3½d to 4d; and the remainder American.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan'y. 6. Atlas, Madras; Cron, China, Downs; Hindley, Mauritius, Liverpool; Thosin, Bengal, Downs.

Departures.—Jan'y. 5. Samuel Boddington; Novos, Bombay, Portsmouth; Countess of Minto, Wuhart, Bengal, Downs.

THE BRIT ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 11, Page 53.]

June 16, 1842. Weather dull, all very quiet, Kwat gambled away all his money. Afternoon, a man sent to repair the railing outside our prison, very kind! This evening equally from N. W. thunder, lightning and hard rain.

17 Wind and weather as usual, very fine. The chin chin joss again set going. Discharged or rather kicked out Kwat's assistant for brutality; every thing very quiet. Kwat out of all cash and clothes, having for the last 2½ days done nothing but gamble day and night, hear a report that we are all to be removed from this town to another, two days journey from hence, hope it is not true, time will show—Evening equally with rain and lightning; nothing new transpired.

18 Cloudy morning with light showers of rain, wind variable, received a letter from the Lucara, John Wylliams better. In the afternoon received one also from Mr. Gully who tells us he is in better quarters. The governor and Mr. Partridge living his answer his letter by —. So say you gave us a box piece of fish, and at dinner the mandarin sent us a fowl, all things considered, we spent the day as well as could be expected and drank the health of the duke of Wellington, cannot understand why the mandarin was so liberal, perhaps he has heard how they will be treated if we are ill here.

19 Fine morning, all very quiet Kwat tells there is a place getting ready for us to live separately in, hope it is true, in the evening a great row in the yard caused by a fight in which knives had been used, the wounded man carried in chairs, after a time all quiet again.

20 Cloudy weather, with much rain. About 2 p. m. sent for the mandarin's head man. Asked him if the house was ready, said all but beds. Mentioned the long promised, clothes, it strange to say there were 7

jackets & trousers brought directly just the same without giving me a receipt, so that they have been ready some time. In the evening received a letter from Mr. Gully and about 7 p. m. Mr. Blype and self were removed to a small house or room in the yard, with 3 beds placed in it. I for one said no for Kwat. After a deal of talk allowed them to look as it at night, on condition that we were allowed to walk about the yard in the day time, all amicably settled and turned in.

21 Fine weather with light showers at times, paper and ink brought to draw on, want a quill to write, all very quiet.

22 Beautiful weather, write to Mr. Gully and to my old fellow prisoners. All still and quiet, Kwat-on brought 2 quills, drying them in the sun, very hot. Hear that our fellow prisoners had a jubilee the night we left them. Very anxious to hear from across the water, as it is getting long since Forbes' letter was dated. Find it more comfortable here, than in our former place of confinement. Taking a walk in the yard this evening.

23 Thick rainy morning, receive a chit from Wilson, all well, and ask some paper and a small knife, rest of the day and night equally with heavy rain. I catch a cold and feel unwell.

24 Thick rainy weather, very bad breakfast, not out to day. Makes 3 months since our arrival at this town, a month and a half since they knew where we were on the other side, I wish they would hurry themselves, and get us off this island.

25 Squally rainy day, very dull, and am still as ill, for the want of books very much, employ ourselves in trying to get rid of the vermin in our rags, hope to succeed in time. Tonight very unwell, send for a doctor, also some medicines with lots of dried insects in it and some tea.

26 Fine day, rather better, receive a letter from Domingo's associates, who since says Mr. Ruope and self left our former prison. Newman, Wilson and Mills, have done nothing but drink, that every day they spend all they can get in samboe, and are drinking, fighting, and kicking up a row all day. Wilson he says is in a very moiled state, having his eyes bunged up and otherwise cut and bruised, and Kotebil Malay is also laid up by a blow from Newman, this I shall not forget, by and by, I hope they will all be sick. I don't take any of their medicine as I feel a little better. The carpenter and laborer brought here this evening. Mr. Ruope wishing to have an interview with the mandarin, and request permission for Mr. Gully and Partridge to visit us. Tell us that the mandarin is going to Chin-chia the head mandarin on Tuesday next, when he will ask permission and let us know the result. I asked the jailer and Kuo-smych not to allow any one to give cash to our late fellow prisoners, as they only get drunk with it and kicked up a row—The carpenter says that his jailer told him there were 4 or 5 English ships at Swatow & that the mandarins do not wish the people to know of this but say as an excuse for their sailing troops from here, that the people about that neighborhood are in a state of rebellion, that 1000 men have left this for the purpose of quelling it, I think this is all a yarn or we should have heard more of it.

(To be continued.)



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1990

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AT THE COURT REPORTER OFFICE

at the Carter-Brown Office.

At the Carter-Roosevelt Dinner.

not one-sixth of the 'whole' quantity was sold. About 22,000 checks are advertising

for sale on 10 Jan'y. The market is now rather firmer, and prices may be quoted:—
 Bobas, Canton 14 1/2 to 15; Fokien 14 1/2 to 15; Cocong 14 1/2 to 15; Campoi 14 1/2 to 15; Caper 14 1/2 to 15; Fonghong 14 1/2 to 15; Souchong 14 1/2 to 15; Paker, black leaf 14 1/2 to 15; Orange Paker 14 1/2 to 15; Flavour 14 1/2 to 15; Hyson Skin 14 1/2 to 15; Hyson 14 1/2 to 15; Young Hyson 14 1/2 to 15; Imperial 14 1/2 to 15; Gunpowder 14 1/2 to 15. Stock in Dec. 1891, 28,000,000 lbs.; 1892, 28,753,000 lbs.—*London Mail.*

THE OVERLAND RAIL, (via Marseilles.)

London, 3rd Jan'y., 1892.

120, Fenchurch Street; & 20, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

The determination manifested by the trade since the close of the sale on the 2nd ultimo, not to purchase beyond their immediate wants at the prices then ruling, has caused the last month to pass over with fewer transactions than ordinary, and the limited sales that have taken place exhibit a decline during the month, of 2d per lb. on common, and 2d per lb. on fine congon and green tea generally.

The sales of the month have been.

	Offered.	Sold.
December 7th, 2,300 pkgs.	1,100 pkgs.	
" 10th, 15,000 "	1,400 "	
" 31st, 10,000 "	2,000 "	
Total	38,300	4,700

Common Congon sold 1d to 1 1/2d per lb. under last sales' rates.

† There being no disposition to purchase, common congon declined 1 1/2d per lb., and fine congon and green tea generally 2d per lb.

‡ Congon again sold at earlier rates. Tunnays 4d to 1d lower. Hyson also lower.

The lowest price for congon has been, Fokien kind 1s. 2d., sound common mixed leaf kind 1s. 2d., finest paker 2s. 1d.; but within the last few days a small profit has been realised in the market on these prices. A few congon's congon sold at 1s. 2 1/2d., the stock of that article is at present 6190 chests.

In reviewing the character of the past year's importations, we are able to notice beyond an opinion very generally expressed by the trade, unfavourable to what are termed the "Tarry favoured" congon. These teas, on their first introduction to our markets, fetched very high prices, and as compared with other fine congon, certainly sold beyond their relative value; but excepting this, we think a prejudice has been raised against them, which time will remove, as experience satisfies us, that this class will always be in a certain demand, and without its price falling to high as heretofore, it will still continue to form a large portion of the fine and highest-priced congon consumed in this country.

We have thought it useful, under the aspect which the trade assumed since the ratification of the treaty with China, and the prospect that opens up of a regular and settled commercial intercourse, to recall attention to some statistics of the trade, since the abolition of the company's charter. For this purpose we annex a table, from which it is satisfactory to remark, that whilst the deliveries for the present exceed those of any previous year, with the single exception of 1836 when prices reached the lowest point ever known in this country, the stock at present in bond is smaller than it has ever been at the corresponding period of any former year—little more than one half of what it was in 1836—thus holding out good ground for hope, that the surplus stock, which has hitherto, as compared with the consumption, always proved an incubator on the progress of our market, will be gradually absorbed.

Another feature peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when the attention of government has been invited by the mercantile interests connected with China to the question of a reduction in the tea duty thereby indicated, that low prices for this article stimulate its consumption as it does that of all others. For instance, the consumption of 1836 when prices ranged their lowest was forty millions, while in 1840, the period of highest prices, the consumption ranged

at thirty-two millions,—or in other words, low prices increased the consumption by 35 per cent. Now it is well to enquire what the difference in price was to the consumers which produced this beneficial result, as it will tend to show how far nearly a reduction of the duty would assist in the extension of the consumption, if not indeed to prove that (reference being had to an adequate remuneration of the importer) it is in the only means left by which consumption can be pushed beyond what it reached in 1836, which was only 9 per cent. more than that of the past year,—an increase in the consumption of the great staple of China insufficient to meet the demands of our export trade.

On referring back to the prices of those two years for congon the staple tea in the consumption of this country, we find them in 1836 range duty paid from 2s to 3s against 4s and 5s 1/2 in 1840, being in fine congon a reduction of 1s., whilst in fine congon there was only a reduction of 6d., clearly showing that the increased consumption arose on the lower kinds of congon, and in consequence of a reduction of 1s per lb. for when fine congon in 1841 was only 6d per lb. dearer than in 1836, the consumption for that year was eight millions less, while, when common congon in 1836 was 1s per lb. lower than 1840, the consumption of that year was eight millions more. We think it therefore a fair inference, that if a reduction in the price of tea in bond, to the extent of 1s per lb., increased its consumption 25 per cent, a reduction of the duty from 2s 3d to 1s per lb., equal to a further reduction of 1s 3d., or together of 2s 3d per lb. on the duty paid price, would more than increase it 50 per cent, or would raise the consumption from thirty-two millions per annum. Looking then at the desirability, if not the necessity, of extending the consumption of tea, in the present position and prospects of our trade with China—since chiefly to the increase of our exports to that country do we look for any revival of commercial activity in the manufacturing districts—it is to be hoped that government will see the policy of assenting to being about so important a national object, by keeping in view an early reduction of the present enormous rate of duty and the more so, as the above fact appears to justify the expectation that immediately on such reduction the consumption would be raised to fifty millions, which at 1s duty would give a revenue of £2,500,000; and this judging from the increased revenue derived from coffee since the first great reduction in duty of that article, would, in a short time we think, be increased to an amount nearly equal, and perhaps even beyond, the average amount of the tea duties for the last few years.

Without such a considerable reduction in duty, a large increase in the consumption of tea, even with the existing tendency in its favour, is a vain expectation: for we have seen that the influence of the lowest price ruling in 1836 (year which it cannot be lower without a reduction in the duty, as the bond price was then only 10d.) did not increase the consumption beyond forty millions notwithstanding that at the end of that year there was a stock in bond of nearly sixty-two millions; so that it was not for want of tea in the country or its moderate price in bond, that the consumption was so greater, but owing to the imposition of so enormous a duty as 2s. 3d per lb. on an article selling at 10d. being no less than 250 per cent.

• We subjoin particulars of the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom for the past year, and of the stock on hand at its close.

Our obedient servants.

LEWIS, ERICSSON, & BOWMAN,

Tea brokers.

	Consumption in 1842.	Stock 31st Dec. 1842.
London	22,974,131	38,105,180
Liverpool	3,250,304	3,400,300
Bristol	675,630	561,580
Dublin	2,800,950	462,280
Belfast	943,490	126,664
Glasgow	1,376,577	267,728
Lancaster	1,144,273	760,463
All other ports (about)	1,723,793	280,000

26,925,677 lbs. 34,129,344 lbs.
 Exported in 1842 5,789,500 lbs.

was 50,122,200, but of this only 40,000,000 was taken for consumption in that year, the surplus being taken on which the duty of 1s 6d was paid, in consequence of the specified duty of 1s 1/2d. taking place.

Table showing the Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom, for the years 1834 to 1842.

Year.	Imports.	Consumption.	Exports.	Stock 31st Dec.
1834	23,642,892	30,480,998	1,181,008	60,000,000
1835	44,309,468	31,000,710	2,150,800	8,748,100
1836	49,397,701	40,480,047	4,109,893	61,714,000
1837	30,307,491	35,090,848	4,716,265	61,400,000
1838	40,413,714	35,000,000	3,779,700	64,318,000
1839	38,157,899	30,722,000	3,679,165	61,023,000
1840	37,492,488	30,937,411	3,554,554	44,067,000
1841	32,073,819	30,288,510	4,049,134	30,626,000
1842	41,091,413	35,935,367	4,761,804	34,129,344

From the London Mail, January 6.

H. B. published also new sketches:—
 Calus Marius sitting amidst the ruins of Carthage—lord John Russell, in a very melancholy plight; and sir Robert Peel is not a bit more comfortable, between an angry lion and a gaping crocodile—new tariff and new corn-law. A blotted leaf from the pleasure of memory—Samuel Rogers, esq., among the classical ladies in the Park. This sketch has reference to the circumstances disclosed in a recent police report. The port was rather unceremoniously reminded by certain fair ones of his liabilities—his alleged "promises to pay." Evacuating a fortress—the duke of Wellington and the Marchioness of Devon evacuating Walmer castle; an old soldier and his daughter carrying a tea-kettle.—The "curious inn and out; or, the disputed thunder." Here we have the premier driving the "government van," crowded outside with his right honourable colleagues—"the ins," and at a convenient distance—lord Palmerston, lord J. Russell, and two or three melancholy hangers on—"the outs." The first-named noble lord is seated in a dokey-cart. On the ministerial van is a placard inscribed "glorious news. Blazing of Tory government!!! Peace with China. \$1,000,000 dollars. Re conquest of Afghanistan, &c." and a grating musician in the van draws the attention of the "people," who crowd below, to the fact by the numerous blasts of his trombone, whilst lord Palmerston, from the dicky of the dokey-cart, shouts "that's our thunder!" In front of the whig drag is a blaring placard inscribed "Russell and Co. (formerly government carriers), highest dealers in all sorts of traps and sub agents to the corn law league." Dan O'Connell, who is a foot amidst the crowd, ejaculates from his well worn d. mouth, "this will be bad for the people!" The noble lords—albeit they would have it seen that they are actualised, yet look somewhat offensively at the van and the trombone, and would evidently very readily like a "th" in it. Lord Brougham, indeed, is seen trying to "get up into the van" without any invitation of all and is, with his accustomed modesty, asking lord Lyndal to lend him a hand. The others of the series are "a governor general (as is)" and "a governor general (as was)"—quiet and excellent portraits of lord Auckland and lord Eldonburgh; "a new illustration of a bell in a

"China-shop," in which John, in the likeness of one of Earl Spencer's "4 years old," is committing and having among the mandarins; as "an ominous conjunction of two great luminaries (of the law), where Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham are eyeing each other with a richly suspicious scrutiny upon the debatable matter of the "new bankruptcy act" and "free exchange."—"an appointment for Mr. C. Phillips" striding from the capacious coat pocket of the ex-ambassador.

THE NEW ARR.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from the No. 12, Page 86.)

June 27, 1843. Fine day. I feel better, but have made up my mind to eat no more of their cursed masses of putrid greens and rice, salt fish, or fresh pork, and buy a fowl, and get some flour. Mr. Koope writes to me. Gully but before sending it, I receive a note from him, add a little to the letter and give Ma-ti-hen who promises to take it. In the afternoon take some soup made of the fowl, no news, get no sleep at all this night.

28 Morning. Light rain at times, day fine. Heen calls and tells me he has given my note to Mr. Gully and will go for an answer by and by. Feel better but still weak. Make a little soup for breakfast, the day very hot, get a little paint to day but no brush. To day all the mandarins go to chin chin the principal one, as it is the day our mandarin promised to bring Mr. Gully and Partridge here if possible and in great hopes we shall see them. (I hear from Mr. Gully that our mandarin is the Hongchowfoo of this city). This evening a horse was brought into the yard for sale, and my opinion asked about it. Mr. Gully feels very weak, go up to the top of the joss house, and have a look round the walls of the city very close to us, and the island of the town (called by the natives, Am-pien) plainly seen. Many junks in the river; wrote to my late fellow prisoners about their conduct since I left them and receive an answer with promise of its not occurring again.

29 Rainy morning, day fine, feel better, people bringing spars and chessmen in the yard I suppose to build another house, all still and quiet; receive a note from Wilson telling me the lascars have been up to the mandarin about their food, and are promised better.

30 Fine day. The cook brings me 2 goats feet to make soup with; breakfast and dine off part, and leave the rest for tomorrow. Commence a picture, some brick layers and carpenters repairing joss house.

July 1 Fine day, on trying the remainder of the soup, find it sour, and obliged to throw it away. Get some fire and a pot of water to boil our clothes in, finding it impossible to get clear of vermin any other way, received a note from Wilson telling me that 60 fresh troops had arrived here last night each carrying 6 pikrs beside side arms and left this morning for some other town, all well.

2 Fine morning, receive a note from Wilson who tells me, the sheriff has been up since before the mandarin this morning, that for the last 3 days a great quantity of band and leg irons, have been brought here also 3 cages agreeing with our numbers in that respect, so far no regards Mr. Koope & self and late fellow prisoners: that there is more going on than we know, is very likely, answer their note and tell them not to leave till we all meet, and write the same to our lawyers, day very still.

3 Fine day, employed drawing &c. In the evening get Cho Sanyah to bring the carpenter and Cho, upon asking the latter what he has been before the mandarin

for he said it was about 2 Canton men to see if he could recognize them, this I think only an excuse of his, the carpenter tells me he is in league with the mandarins, and has told them he will say what they want. There are many more hired by the mandarins to say that the vessel was taken in action. Some of them are in prison for refusing to say so, and also hear that between 30 and 50 men are drowned in plundering the wreck. The mandarins received a letter a few days ago from the other side and are all promoted for taken the brig; they having reported that on seeing her, they sent their men of war out, shot away her masts, killed most of her men, drove the vessel on shore and made what men remained, prisoners. To this the carpenter tells me the sheriff has said yes, and is a great favorite with the mandarins. I think the sheriff is bargaining for his own life by selling us. Got Cho Laiing to let us have 1 mace a day each instead of being fed from the Chinese cook house. This I hope will enable us to live without so much stink pork fat, &c.

4 Fine day, before breakfast, we were drowned and taken with the carpenter and shruff before the blue bottomed I was the only one taken to see them. The questions asked, were chiefly about England, the size of London, where the Queen lived and if they could get to London by water. If Sir Henry Pottinger was a white or black man, his age, size, &c., also if the English could walk to America in a week and if the English had ever fought with the Dutch. Told them yes, and on being asked what for, said it was for putting Englishmen in prison and plundering them. They then asked how many countries the English had got. I told all I could recollect of and added Hongkong, Amoy, Canton, Chinghai, Ningpo and Hanchow, this the carpenter said he could not tell them, as he would be flogged if he did. Among other questions, they wanted to know what English mandarin died after taking Canton. Told them Mr. F. S. S. S. S. They are also very anxious to know what sort of a mandarin captain Smith is at Amoy. Told them a No. 1 mandarin, and most likely they would see him soon. This the carpenter also refused to tell them, there was a strange mandarin there. A transparent crystal bottom. Lawson the gunner and Mr. Partridge heard from them that all are well in prison. Mandarins refuse to let us see Mr. Gully got a letter from him in which he tells me that John Maria had struck a little boy a severe blow on the side, that he had been spitting blood since and to day the sailor said the boy was dead. How true this is I know not, but if it is the case I hope the mandarin will not punish any but the flog, say the best of it, it was a base cowardly act, he is the largest man of the crew, and therefore was a weak sickly lad of about 12 years old. Return after a breakfast about 1 p. m. bring enable to go to Gully, though he stopped and spoke to both our mandarin and his wife, who say they cannot allow it without permission from the large mandarin.

5 Rainy morning, day fine. A row with Kunt, which brings up Cho Sanyah and the carpenter, and told what was the matter, viz: that Mr. Kunt was constantly asleep in the day time, and at night, either at his opinion or gambling, that he steals half our cash, when we send him for any thing, and is getting both lazy and insolent he says we must not flog him, but make a complaint, say, if that is the case, we must trouble him all day and night. Cho Sanyah is the fidgite, and tries make all right again, and also promises to better water, the field we got here I am sure will kill us, it is as hot as possible and very thick, I think I am much reduced from the use of it, as it has brought on a slight

dysentery. Kunt talks as possible and gone to sleep again, John bids fair for a flogging, and if I do begin, he shall have one he will remember. I forgot to mention that yesterday he took a pair of trousers, Mr. Koope had washed and put by clean for his own use, and wore them all day, his own clothes being all in water, he also took away a straw hat but returned it on its being found out—made a chess board of a brick, Mrs. Gully having put a set of men made, sent them to us.—There were a number of new born in this yard in a shed, they were brought here some time ago, the same doing at the carpenter's prison, who tells me they are ready for use in case of an attack from the English, they are to be filled with sand, and placed against the gates of this city.

6 Wednesday, strong monsoon, with frequent hard squalls, and heavy rain. Kunt coming round again; played 2 games of chess. Nothing worth mentioning occurred during the day, except that one of the clerks for whom I am making a picture gave me a mare.

7 Thursday, cloudy morning, day rainy, with hard squalls and heavy showers.

8 Friday, wind and weather as yesterday. About 3 p. m. clearing up a little, plainly saw the eclipse; the sun being nearly obscured, made the afternoon very dark, many of the mandarins are very anxious to know if we have such phenomena in our part of the world, also if it rains there, as it does in this island.

9 Saturday, dark cloudy day, with heavy rain, for the most part of it. Every thing in our prison, is cold, damp, and miserable; the very mats we sleep on being covered with mould from the dampness. Evening fine, feel unwell.

10 Sunday, very fine day, have a good clear out, and place every movable out in the sun to day, feel unwell, 4 months to day since we were wrecked, and 3 months since they received my letter at Amoy, what can they be doing to let us remain here so long? for all I see to the contrary we are likely to be 4 months more here; feel the want of books very much. Received a letter from Mr. Gully, who has heard that a ship has been lost at Lamoo, or Kpela, and all hands lost. In the evening the carpenter was brought up to tell us we must not draw any more pictures, as he says if the head mandarin knows it he will be very angry. Strikes me there is more in this, then we are aware of. The carpenter says, the mandarin is afraid we shall be sending letters over to Amoy. At night about 12 o'clock we go to see Kitchell, find him very unwell and light headed, but no fever, give him a dose of rhubarb and cover him well up. Wilson also sick, hear that all the paper and ships they had were taken away, and they were forbidden to draw any more, they were however paid for what was taken away.

(To be continued.)



FURBISHING & MADRAS.
THE "GENERAL AGENT," 134, 135 and 136, South Street, will be dispatched immediately. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. at Messrs.
JOSEPH COULDER, Canton.
W. H. ANDERSON, Whampoa.



FOR AMOY AND CHUAN.
THE "Sole Agent," WILL O' THE WIND, will be dispatched immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Messrs. 28, March, 1843.



FOR LONDON.
THE "EDINBURGH," James Watson, M. F. S. Commodore, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive every dispatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMAN'S YACHT. about 17½ tons measurement, built in (Swedish) Sweden in 1892, coppered and copper bottomed, with masts, sails, anchor, standing and running rigging, compass, binoculars, Harve's's outfit of signals, engine &c. &c. complete, is a fast cutter, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR 1/ND N.

THE 1 British built ship, **MARY**, captain K. W. Gill, have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRANKIE HEZNAJEE**, Canton. or **HEZNEEDROO AUSTIN**, Messrs. Messrs. 17th February, 1903.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Bark "JANE," captain Bane, reported about the 25th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **R. BARRETT**, Messrs. 15th February, 1903.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 800 British built ship, **BELLA MARINA**, 400 tons (A. L. for 18 years), captain T. Amerson. The vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Messrs. 3rd January, 1903.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 1 British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old. Apply to **C. H. HART**, December 18th.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following Goods arrived in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—
Two Chain Cables; 50 tanned Hides; 55 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 hats and 6 pairs of Canvas (oil); 1 long iron 9 pounds and 3 drms. shot slugs, an ear plug; 1 Vero Cap, a quantity of Hides, Ripping, Shrouds, Broad Rye, Nags, and Hops; 1 can and 5 tins of Sundries; 4 Pliers; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 3 tins Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Barbo de Mar; 1 handle Rho's's Flax; 1 tins Turtie Shell; 1 case containing Prunes and Handkerchiefs and 355 pieces of Blue Noshies. Further particulars will be published in Hongkong.
Messrs. 5th March, 1903.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN all our month, **JOHN SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the whole of the remaining Property belonging to the late firm of **MAKIN & SONS**, consisting of Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, a variety of Lamps, Guitars, Flutes, &c., &c., &c., and Glassware, Millard Tools, and other effects. Particulars will be published in Catalogue.
Messrs. 10th March, 1903.

THE Brigantine "BOZ," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c., either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Hongkong.
Messrs. 10th February, 1903.

TRANSLATING NEWSPAPER OFFICE

& SOUTH MAIN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

PROPRIETORS of the above Establishment beg most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Agents, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East India and China that they will supply with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Dutch, French, and European Newspapers in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 15th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "CHARLES WILLIAMS" in full, and will be attended to, when accompanied by a recommendation, or reference for payment on some English bank.

N.B. Communications can be made by presenting checks from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement must send a check with a supply of British Newspapers, or sending a paper (HANKIN) containing 5.]

NOTICE—Mr. FARMER PATER, Son of ALEXANDER PATER, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.
The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BAKER, ceased on the 25th April last.
Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAMBERS, GRIFFIN, PATER & Co.
SETH, CHAPMAN & Co.
Calcutta, January 24, 1903.

NOTICE—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named LUCAS, was received on the 15th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator office in the British House, any day from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., weekdays and holidays excepted.
Procurator office, 25th February, 1903.

NOTICE—The connection of WILLIAM E. HUTCHER with our business terminated January 1st, 1903, and JOSEPH TAYLOR QILMAN & THOMAS WILSON STEWART become Partners therein on the same day.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 19th, 1903.

EXCHANGE ON PARI.

TENDERED will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 20,000 in various lots drawn by agents of the French corvette *Fleur-de-lis* on the French Treasury at 20 days sight.
Messrs. 2nd February, 1903. **J. A. DURAN, JR.**

FRENCH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Messrs for the above company, continues in grand Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
Messrs. 10th Jan., 1903. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1890 a 1894.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in India for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.
D. & M. MUSTOMJEE & Co.
Messrs. 22nd December, 1902. Agents to China.

ASIAN MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in India, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Messrs. 4th December, 1902. **MAI VICAR & Co.**

NOTICE—Business can be obtained at low rates in Cantonese Government, situated where there can be no FINE RISK, on application to
C. V. GILLYPIE.
Hongkong 22nd Dec., 1902. 45 Queen's Road.

NOTICE—GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODDOWNS AT HONGKONG TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to **R. EDWARDS.** Messrs. to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, above EN SUITE, in a large house in the San de Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST expanded for sale, a few copies of which of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered in—

- A Series of Anatomical Plates containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological accounts, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JACQUES QUAIN; revised 6th fold bound in sheep. price 9 2s.
- Atlas, bound in enhanced cloth. price 2 2s.
- The Gift, for 1843, with 6 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue and gilt edges. price 4 7s.
- Illustrated edition of Cooper's Tusk, and other Poems, richly bound. price 5 2s.
- The Poet of Sherson, for 1843, with plates. The Poet and Poetry of America, with Poems, elegantly bound in oil and gilt edges. price 9 2s.
- The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 3 plates, complete in a very neatly printed three volume, and handsomely bound. price 4 6s.
- Shelton's Bird Life in England, with 10 plates. price 5 2s.
- Book of the Poets, London edition, 65 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges. price 10 2s.
- Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with 10 beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding. price 4 7s.
- The Poetry of Flowers, also colored plates, and neat binding. price 2 2s.
- Friendship's Offering for 1843. price 2 2s.
- The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings. price 4 2s.
- Mrs. Seymour's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt. price 3 6s.

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—Dressed Federal Table Lamps, 40. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. Ships Sailing and American Cruisers. New and half New Glass, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Water, Whisk, Champagne, Wine, Lager, and Finger Glasses, and many very fine Dressed Table Lamps and Mirrors. Apply to

W. LANE.

Messrs. 12th February, 1903.

FOR SALE—Dresses and Kid-skin coats (Cape) with Fur (Antelope), Tartan Purses and Boots and Shoes, also a few Corsets and Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Messrs. 17th February, 1903.

FOR SALE—Van and Freight in barrels. Apply on board the *SHALLA*, in Newmarket Bay.

FOR SALE—Newton, Canton, Canton & Co's, well known Makers, in White Goods and Half Cash, and in Blue. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKIN & Co.

Messrs. 20th December, 1902.

ADOLPHUS & KAMMER, 1903.

THE Anglo-Chinese Society's Calendar for 1903, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the Vero 214 Hotel, Hongkong. Price 60 per copy; Particulars in this copy will be changed 60 per copy.

FOR SALE—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1903—bound, price 60. The Canton General Price Current for the year 1902, 30 37, 30, bound a 60 per vol. The Canton Register for the year 1902, 30, 37, 30, bound a 60 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1903, 40 bound 90 a vol., and the C. R. for the half year ending December 1902 and the year 1903, bound at the publisher's price, 60 per vol.
Also a Narrative of the late regent and proceedings in China, dir. by J. R. R. 24 C. R. at 2 1/2 p. Dn.
Calcutta Book Bids of East-India Sp. Dec. per 100.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, Chinese Country-Marty. Sp. Dec. 1903. 5. Books designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1903. Price to subscribers in the Canton Register, 61, to non-subscribers, 91. Do on a single sheet, 91. Engraving at the C. R. Office, also at the Vero 214 Hotel, Hongkong, can also be purchased at the British and Allied Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese Language, in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. GILBERT.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese character, as well as a Dictionary. Two volumes, 100 pages. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1903. Price 30 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, 2nd St. Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1903, 30, & 37, 30 cents each & 1900, 1. 2p. Dn.

NOTICE—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late regent and proceedings in China, Dir." by John R. R., Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE—Thames for Sea Printed at the Canton Register Office.

Notes of Landing and Exchange	per 100
Options Orders	"
Letters to	"
Compendium's Notes for	"
Ship's and Port's Notes and receipts	"
Language's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, the New Bills	"
Freight and Value pages	"
Auction Bills	"

M.R. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND

GENERAL TRADE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., English.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyell, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Boman & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SMITH,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

[illegible]

No. 642

To be major in the army.
Major Charles Warren, of the 58th foot.
Major George Alex. Macdonald, of the 3rd Light
dragoons.
Major David Lynne Fawcett, of the 58th foot.
Major John Broadfield Gough, of the 3rd Light
dragoons.
Major Norman Maclean, of the 58th foot.
To be major in the army.
Capt. James Patterson, of the 25th foot.
Capt. William Greenwood, of the Royal Artillery.
Capt. William Raikes Fisher, of the 60th foot.
Capt. Arthur O'Leary, of the 54th foot.

Infantry.

Li-col. John Campbell, 41st Madras N. I.
Major Henry Moore, 36th Bengal N. I.
Major Wm. Henry Simpson, 36th Madras N. I.
Major Francis Arnold, 36th Madras N. I.
Major T. Townsend Pears, of the Engineers
Major R. Cornwallis Moore, of the Artillery.

Major Malcolm arrived in the town on the 13th Dec., with despatches from China for the Earl of Aberdeen, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. Commander Richards, royal navy, arrived in town at the same time with despatches from China for the Lords of the Admiralty. Major Malcolm attended at the Foreign-office, and also paid a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen at his private residence in Argyll-street.

The great seal of England was affixed on the 31st December to the treaty recently ratified between this country and China. At the residence of the lord-chamberlain, in great George-street, Hanover-square; after which it was transmitted to the war-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the "oriental" empire, under the care of Major Malcolm. The seal is enclosed in a very handsome silver box (similar to that

on which the seal itself is expected that no trace of the impression of her Wyoh's beautiful would exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London the design has been completely obliterated. — London Mail.

Foreign office, January 3rd, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which you addressed to his lordship on the 31st Dec. on the half of the committee of the east India and China association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 29th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future commercial intercourse between this country and China. His lordship directs me to state to you in reply, that altho her majesty has been pleased to ratify the treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be in consistent with the general practice, officially to make known the contents of that treaty until her majesty's ratification shall have been exchanged against the ratification of the emperor of China, as the treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded, until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the loss that he is precluded from giving you officially the information that you request, as the documents contained in the public prints of the late negotiations in China, are substantially correct, and his lordship desires me to state to you that her majesty's government trusts that the stipulations of the treaty, and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it, will place the intercourse between the two countries on a satisfactory footing, her majesty's government will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal rights of her majesty's subjects resorting to China; but her majesty's government feel that the advantages which her majesty's subjects may derive from the trade with China must after all depend in a great measure on the manner in which that trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her majesty's government would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of improving upon those whom they may employ, that, at the common consent of the two are which is about to open to British trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese authorities and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavour should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the country, and to inspire them with a favourable opinion of the British character. I am, &c.

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

C. MURDOCH.

To Mr George Leighton & Co. &c.

Continental.

We learn from our correspondents at Canton, under date of the 28th inst. that on the reported arrival of the January mail at Hongkong, there was considerable excitement which led to an immediate cessation of transactions. When however the contents of the letters had been digested, and the reports of the brokers well weighed, it was discovered therefrom and by the accountants that after all, matters were not quite so bad in England as was expected.

The most discouraging circumstance in the home market was considered to be, not the gradual depression of prices after the receipt of the news of the peace, but the injudicious pressing of sales by speculators and importers. By the last accounts, the market was somewhat relieved from this pressure, hence it was thought, in face of the ordinary spring demand for exportation to the continent and Canada, with the general aspect of the deliveries and stock, besides the growing demand consequent on the improving state of the country, that the prices of tea would at least be maintained in England. If they even did not advance.

Although the market is not yet so much relieved as it is generally supposed to be, it is nevertheless, if pressed in the right quarter and with care, to be brought to a more satisfactory state, and a greatly increased consumption, led parties to come into the market, and a very large business has been done during the past week. Upwards of 100 ships have been fixed; the prices of Canton from 16 to 18 lb. Almost every good ship has been picked up, and at sales which, with reference to the opening prices, are considered moderate, not to say cheap.

The buyers have good reasons for now purchasing, seeing that (owing to the delay—altho inevitable) in opening the northern ports, all exportation of any important supply from thence this season, is abandoned. Then too, reconstruing rates are obtainable on the staple imports of British manufactures. Further, the large shipments, now on the way, have a direct tendency to keep up the prices of exports and also diminish those of imports; from the natural and laudable anxiety of commission-merchants to make quick returns to their constituents.

Hyson may be now quoted 2, and good sorts of Congow fully 1 and higher.

There has been a heavy crop of Congow this season, and stocks on hand at Canton are very large for this period of the year; still with an export duty of 6 taels it is hardly likely Congow will descend much, if anything lower than 16 taels.

The prices quoted as ruling are for	
Congow to name	taels, 16 to 17
" fair to good common	" 17 " 18
" Mid. b. h. k.	" 19 " 20
" re. or to re. st.	" 20 " 21
" b. h. k.	" 21 " 22
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 22 " 23
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 23 " 24
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 24 " 25
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 25 " 26
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 26 " 27
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 27 " 28
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 28 " 29
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 29 " 30
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 30 " 31
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 31 " 32
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 32 " 33
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 33 " 34
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 34 " 35
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 35 " 36
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 36 " 37
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 37 " 38
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 38 " 39
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 39 " 40
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 40 " 41
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 41 " 42
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 42 " 43
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 43 " 44
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 44 " 45
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 45 " 46
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 46 " 47
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 47 " 48
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 48 " 49
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 49 " 50
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 50 " 51
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 51 " 52
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 52 " 53
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 53 " 54
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 54 " 55
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 55 " 56
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 56 " 57
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 57 " 58
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 58 " 59
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 59 " 60
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 60 " 61
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 61 " 62
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 62 " 63
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 63 " 64
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 64 " 65
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 65 " 66
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 66 " 67
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 67 " 68
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 68 " 69
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 69 " 70
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 70 " 71
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 71 " 72
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 72 " 73
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 73 " 74
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 74 " 75
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 75 " 76
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 76 " 77
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 77 " 78
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 78 " 79
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 79 " 80
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 80 " 81
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 81 " 82
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 82 " 83
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 83 " 84
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 84 " 85
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 85 " 86
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 86 " 87
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 87 " 88
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 88 " 89
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 89 " 90
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 90 " 91
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 91 " 92
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 92 " 93
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 93 " 94
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 94 " 95
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 95 " 96
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 96 " 97
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 97 " 98
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 98 " 99
" P. o. b. d. and S.	" 99 " 100

It is thought the present rates for hyson, will not long continue, as the Chinese merchants and dealers are fully aware that heavy arrivals will soon take place. At present, as there is not much doing except of Long Chai and Canton Teas which are in fair demand, the strength of good quality, grey 22.50 to 23.10, white 21.50 to 22.10; the latter for 1864, 20.50 to 21.00. Woollens, Spanish 21.50 to 22.10 but dull of sale. In cotton nothing doing of importance.

Manchester.—During the month there has been a slight fluctuation in the value of the above staple descriptions of goods. 27-inch 72-reel printers have been dull of sale, and have receded a little in price, but are in better demand, and prices of good 28-40 inch Shirtings and flow long cloth are held at about 1s per piece advance as last prices current. As months upon and these rates are greatly maintained. Stock are very low, and many of our most extensive manufacturers are under contract at 9s 6d for 28-inch 72-reel Shirtings; 10s 1d and half d. for 28-42-inch 72-reel, and 10s 7 and half d. for 72-reel grey long cloth. Some of them are even bidding at 2d advance on these rates, to

anticipation of favourable intelligence from India. The stocks of twist are light, and the market is a very healthy state, although somewhat doing. Our last quotation is fully supported, with the exception perhaps, of 16-24's water twist, which is heavy, and may in some instances be purchased on rather more favourable.—London Mail.

THE TEA TRADE.—A pamphlet on the tea trade just published states that in:

The year 1850 the highest price of the year paid for company's Congow at the sale price was 2s 7d per lb; the lowest 1s 8d per lb; each on the 31st of December, 33,000,000 lb; stock of company's Congow 33,000 chests; delivered for home consumption 33,000,412 lb; gross duty paid 23,350,000. In 1860 the highest price was 2s 3d per lb; lowest 1s 11d; stock 31st of December, 33,000,000 lb; stock of company's Congow 33,700 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption 33,700,000 lb; gross amount of duty paid, 23,350,000. In 1861 the highest price was 2s 9d per lb; lowest 1s 4d; stock 31st of December, 33,000,000 lb; stock of company's Congow 33,000 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption 33,000,000 lb; gross amount of duty paid, 23,350,000. In 1862 the stock on hand of company's Congow on the 31st Dec., was 3,000 chests; the highest price, 2s 10d; lowest 1s 4d; stock at close of the year about 34,000,000 lb; quantity taken for home consumption, 35,000,000; quantity delivered for exportation about 4,000,000 lb.

Bombay Tea.

Kao-long-see.—We have much pleasure in announcing the opening of the Kao-long-see theatre, on the night of the 4th inst., under the management of the officers of the army and navy at Amoy. The evening's entertainment consisted of the barletta of the "king's gardener, in one act." After which a comic song, admirable song by Theo. Martin, eq. 10 royal Irish. The other piece of "all the world's a stage," the whole concluded with a hornpipe, by Mr. Green. The performance appeared to give universal satisfaction, and it is hoped that the theatre has opened under favourable auspices. The parts were ably sustained by the under mentioned officers.

The band of the 10 royal Irish was kindly volunteered for the occasion, by Col. Cooper. Before the rising of the curtain a prize was spoken by Mr. Green, of h. m. a. Cambrian. The overture to "Semiramis" was then played with great taste, and the curtain rose to "God save th. Queen" amidst the most unbounded applause.

Great praise is due to Mr. Marriott of h. m. a. Cambrian, the stage manager, for the able manner in which the scenery and decorations were arranged. We may perhaps better describe the *total ensemble* by calling it a Drury Lane, in miniature, although the rain poured in torrents the house was crowded, at the same time the utmost order prevailed. At the conclusion of the first piece the audience called loudly for the appearance of the principal characters, most ably sustained by Messrs. Marriott & Campbell of the Cambrian, as mentioned hereafter. The part of "Digory" in the after-piece was performed to the life, by Mr. Wardrop, of the Dragoon. The comic song by Mr. Martin was not acting—it was life itself.

Kao-long-see theatre.—On Saturday March 4th, will be represented the Barletta of the "king's gardener."

Monor. Gairhard.	Mr. Marriott.
Monor. Bendarnd.	Mr. Ballard.
Cavalier Bony.	Mr. Dalling.
—(king's valet)	Mr. Ward.
Barletta.	Mr. Colman.
Donce de la Vallere.	Mr. Curran.
Monor. Gairhard.	Mr. Campbell.

After which a comic song by Mr. Martin, 10 royal Irish, followed by the much admired farce of "all the world's a stage."

Mr. William Pumpkin.	Mr. Dalling.
Capt. Stubby.	Mr. Green.
Capt. Stanley.	Mr. Jordan.
Digory.	Mr. Wardrop.

Cyren,
Watt,
Miss Bridget Pumpkin,
Kitty,
William,
The whole to conclude with a hornpipe by
Mr. Green, h. m. t. Ambrian.

V. R.
I would tell our correspondent V. it
will be utterly impossible to insert any of his
communications, unless written far more legi-
bly than the above, which we have no doubt
is full of blunders in consequence. Ea.

From the *Monthly Times*,
Feb. 2.

IN THE COURTESY GENERAL.
Notification.

Camp Straker, the 10th January, 1843.
The governor general has much satisfaction in
publishing the following despatch from vice
admiral Sir William Parker, n. c. n., and in writing
known thereby the high estimation in which the
vice-admiral holds the services of the officers and
men of the navy of India, employed in the late
operation on the coast of China.

The governor general entirely concurs in the
approbation bestowed by the vice-admiral upon
the distinguished conduct of the officers and men
employed, and in the estimation in which his
excellency holds their services which have so
essentially contributed to the successful termina-
tion of the war.

By order of the right honorable the gov. general
of India.

W. EDWARDS,
And. secy. to the gov. of India,
with the gov. genl.

No. 81.

From vice-admiral Sir William Parker, n. c. n.
To the right honorable Lord Ellenborough
governor general of India.

Canton, 6th November, 1842.
My lord,—An every exertion is now making
to send to India, the disposable troops and trans-
ports, which have been taken up at Calcutta and
Madras for the service of the China expedition,
it is my intention also to despatch, as soon as
possible, the steam vessels of the India navy, and
those belonging to the honorable east India
company, specified in the margin, which at pre-
sent remain under my command.

I cannot however,
make this communi-
cation to your lordship un-
accompanied by my un-
qualified commendation
of the creditable, zealous,
& able manner in which
the whole of these vessels,
as well as the *Succatree*,
Ascendant, Temesworth &
Hooghly, (which are al-
ready gone), have been
conducted; and I beg to
recommend their several
commanders and officers
generally, to the favor-
able notice & considera-
tion of your lordship and
the Indian government,
hoping that they have
well merited any reward
which can be bestowed
on them.

The enclosed copy of a letter which I have
addressed to the secretary of the admiralty, will
also convey to your lordship the sense which I
entertain of the important services rendered to
the expeditious force in this country by the
steam vessels. And as it will be perceived that
my particular object in that letter was to draw
the attention of the lords commissioners of the
admiralty, to the peculiar position of the four of-
ficers of the royal navy who respectively com-
mand the *Nemesis*, *Phlegon*, *Pilot* and *Prætor*,
with the hope of obtaining for
them promotion in their own profession,
which will perhaps be their dearest reward: I
wish to be understood that I hold in equal esti-
mation the services of commander Ormsby, of
the *Succatree*, who has conspicuously shared in
the success of every hostile operation in which

the squadron has been engaged since I assumed
the naval command, & of commanders *Sherrin*
and *Forall*, and *John*, *Howitt*, also of the *Indian*
navy, (who came subsequently at different
periods under my command) as well as of *Mr.*
Warden in command of the *Queen* and *Mr. Wall*
of the *Tenacious*; the former of whom has
largely and most creditably participated in the
naval operations in China from the commence-
ment.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice admiral.

No. 226.

From vice-admiral Sir W. Parker, n. c. n.
To the secretary of the admiralty
Cannon Row, the Anson Road,
10th October, 1842.

Sir,—In my letter of the 29th of August, No.
1842, I did myself the honor of the reporting, for
the information of the lords commissioners of the
admiralty, the commendable conduct of the of-
ficers of all ranks and descriptions, who have
served under my command, in the late operations
of the combined force in China.

The successful result which has attended her
majesty's arms, has been throughout so material-
ly aided by the unwaried and able exertions of
the steam vessels of the Indian navy, and those of
the honorable East India company, that I gather
myself I shall stand excused for bringing the
excellent position of the meritorious officers
belonging to her majesty's navy who have com-
manded some of these latter vessels, under their
lordship's special and favorable consideration.

Lieutenant Hall, when he held the rank of
master in her majesty's navy, was permitted by
their lordships to take command of the *Nemesis*
on her being fitted out by the honorable East
India company, and he has borne a distinguished
share in almost every naval operation from the
commencement in the Canton river in January,
1841, to the close at Nanking. The vessel has
been kept ready for service at all times, mainly
on her own resources, with admirable perseverance
and she has been managed throughout with
consummate skill. For his gallantry and activity
Hall was promoted to his present rank by
their lordships on the 6th June 1841, and his
subsequent exertions have well entitled him to
any further advancement they may be disposed
to bestow upon him.

Lieutenant McCreery, who has command of
the *Phlegon*, under similar circumstances, is
an old and valuable officer, as has conducted his
vessel with equal skill, zeal and gallantry. He
did not reach this station until the operations in
the Canton river were over, and about the period
that I assumed the command of the naval force
on this time, it is impossible to make any
distinction between the services of the *Phlegon*
and *Nemesis*, for they have been equally con-
spicuous and deserving on every occasion, and
the advantages derived by the combined forces
from the activity of these two little vessels, is
scarcely to be described.

The *Pilot* did not join until we were in pos-
session of Chapeau, but she has fully participated
in all the operations in the Yang-tze-keang, and
it is due to lieutenant Tador to state that his gal-
lantry in the attack of Woomang, and indefatig-
able exertions on every point of service, places
him quite on a par with his brother officers whom
I have already noticed, as far as their compari-
son of length of service in these seas can be
estimated.

Commander Hough, commanding the *Prætor*,
as has given me the highest satisfaction by
his unflinching zeal and attention; but unfor-
tunately he did not join the squadron until the
hostile operations of the naval branch of the ex-
pedition were nearly over.

I will not add, that the services of the steam
vessels generally, have been not less beneficial
in the descent of the Yang-tze-keang than in the
advance up it. And it is to their exertions that
we owe the safety of some of the ships of war,
and several of the transports.

Having thus fulfilled a part of my duty in
transmitting this representation for the consid-
eration of their lordships, I have the cause of these
officers in their hands, and

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice admiral.

(True copy) W. EDWARDS,
And. secy. to the gov. of India,
with the gov. genl.

THE BRIO AVO.

(Continued from the No. 12, Page 60.)

1842 July 11. Friday, before break-
fast we were taken away in launch
to the head quarters who now has
a red button (so that there is some truth
in the report about this being promoted
he before wearing a blue one) but prior to
going Ajam came to us requesting (hooked,
we would say that we had only drawn 3
ships, for if the big men knew we had
drawn more our world got into a scrape.
On arriving there, saw the ship, (he is
governor of this island), and another one
with a white transparent button, there being
the only two standards there. Mr. Par-
tridge and the gunner were also taken, but
no Mr. Gully. His first question was if I
had breakfasted, and then commenced about
geography, till at last I had to draw him a
map of the world as well as I could, he was
very anxious to know what island and
colonies belonged to Great Britain, and
had them all marked. He had a book,
which they both frequently referred to,
asking many questions about the distances
of different places from each other. About
3 p. m. we were taken out to a capital
br.akfast, which we all did justice in. (I
forgot to mention that 3 lancers and 4 Por-
tuguese musketeers were also brought here
to day. I suppose for him to see as he
asked us questions of them) after our ex-
pert we again set to work about the map,
and at between 5 and 6 we knocked off.
He then asked many questions about the
Queen and Prince Albert, wishing to know
if her majesty had more than one husband &
many to us asked questions, he appeared
to think it very strange that a country
should be governed by a woman, he gave
Mr. Rump Mr. Partridge the gunner and
myself 5 more each and the lancers and
musketeers 3 each, we then requested to be
allowed to see Mr. Gully, and also asked
him to let us live together at his place,
the former request he granted and said we
should see Mr. Gully to-morrow, and said
he would get a place made for us to live in,
at present having none large enough or
ready and took down our names; after
leaving, I was twice called back, once ask-
ing me in an apparently serious manner
if I had written to Amy, I should have
told him yes, and received an answer, but
the carpenter begged me not, and saying
I might get some of those who were kind
to us at our place in trouble, I said no, the
other time was to tell me when I left this
not to trade in opium again, as it was very
bad. Among some of the questions about
Mr. Henry Pottinger, the sheriff very politely
told the mandarin I was a liar, & on his
blood, I hope to pay him off for many things
when I get a chance; on the whole, I am
pleased with this interview. It strikes me
that the authorities have received some
letters from over the water telling them to
mind what they are about with us. I can
account for this sudden change in no other
way—James Innes says that we are the
3rd vessel wrecked on this island, and
that there besides the "Nerbudda's" people
and as another ship company prisoners.
I can hardly credit this, had it been the
case I think we should have heard of it,
as he says they were wrecked prior to the
Nerbudda; he did not know the name of
the vessel—but that lately all our boats
have had a jacket and trousers given them
and are also besides their grub, allowed 4
cosh a day each. I felt certain in my own
mind, there is something at the back of all
this. On our return, visit the house and
find John Williams very ill. I fear he will
never live to get out of this, and him some
rhubarb and calomel and speak to the head
judge about him, call also and see our late
fellow-prisoner Kitchell a dual better. Wil-

THE

ADVERTISEMENT.—Persons, to appear in Court, at 10 o'clock on Monday, should be sent to the Clerk before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Common Carrier* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the contrary be expressed. Advertisements are inserted at the rate of the advertisement.

ALL advertisements are required to pay for these advertisements.

NOTICE.—Has taken place in the *Common Carrier*, respecting any publications issued from the *Common Carrier* office, or from the *Common Carrier*, to prevent detection, in any case of this kind, and so.

No. 643.

With respect to these debts I shall again address you as soon as Mr Henry Hastings has been time to look into, and make up his mind upon them, and in the meantime I have to call your attention to his mother's letter of the 24th of last month to Mr Garrison's address, in which it is stated that it is the business of the elements, and not of government, to establish claims that may be brought forward.

The British merchants in China,
Credit as of the late Kingqua, Mouquet
and other banks.

The following having reported that further sums of 500,000 are going to discharge the outstanding claims against the Hongkong and Shanghai, order will be issued for its early dissolution, and you are requested to pass the usual resolutions.

The cases of protest against the proceedings of the committee in the case of the Hongkong debate have been referred in England, and the decision of her Majesty will be hereafter communicated to those who are interested in it.

To the British merchants in China,
creditors of the late Hwang Hong.

No. 135. Macao, 31st March, 1943.

Comtelem.—With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed to further intimate to you that Sir Henry Pottinger has examined infra-claims against the sundry houses of Kingso and M. Arqua, and has authorized the payment of them from the monies about to be received, in virtue of the treaty, from the provincial government of Canton, in the proportion which such claims, and those of the Hingso hong, may bear to the forthcoming instalments.

As soon as the capital of Kingdon's debt is discharged, arrangements will be made (and promulgated) for adjusting the amortized interest on it.

With regard to Mourque's debt, his negotiability has decided me to vote in favor, that after having given the question the most careful consideration, he can by no means recognize, or admit, the principle that interest on any portion of the capital can be demanded for a single hour after such portion shall be discharged, and therefore any of the creditors who have received interest for a year instead of eight months, on the late dividend, must write the difference back to Mourque's credit, and allow it to be deducted from the amount of their next installment.

It appears from the accounts of Morong-
drine which have been submitted, that dissemi-
nations not in a number of the stations to an
aggregate amount of \$7000.00. His Henry
Foster thinks it most desirable that these
cases should be at once settled, and he rather
struck off or paid; and Captain Balfour (for
majesty's council at Shanghai) who is about to
proceed to Canton, to superintend these mat-
ters on behalf of her majesty's government, will
be authorized to have them finally adjusted,
either by an amicable arrangement between the
creditors and debtors, or by arbitration.

There still remains to be considered the debt that has been claimed as payable by the Cui-hong, but of which the details have not been agreed to, and likewise debts not originally owing by Hong merchants, but which are claimed as having been assumed by these individuals.

A letter from Mr. Giff to Mr. William Matheson of Glasgow, dated Nanking, 10th Sept., gives the following interesting information.—

"The tariff is not yet settled, and the whole arrangement about it, is to be made at Canton, which is, indeed, the most difficult place for bringing an important affair to a conclusion. Part of the six millions of money has been paid, and there is scarcely anything that can retard the force, who are very sickly, much larger in the river. The French offered their mediation on her in an uncalled for manner, after the peace had actually been concluded, and Capt. Cerille, of the *Erasmus*, who witnesses to the signing. Thus, the Chinese, who are not over-anxious for foreign interference, settled the matter of silk in accord, and are rather desirous that other nations should not share in the privileges which the England have obtained with so much blood and treasure.

• • • In writing the commercial affairs, the acting man who arrange every thing, to-namely Kraug, asked most particularly for the volume on trade; which he duly and attentively perused, so that he is theoretically acquainted with the leading principles of M'Culloch's dictionary."

London Paper.

*From the Friend of China, and Hongkong
Gazette, Extra, April 8, 1842.*

The annexed copies of letters from the post master general at Bombay, together with the notification alluded to in No. 1723 of 1949 are published for general information, and with the object of giving effect to those arrangements, the following local regulations are laid down and will come into operation from the 1st day of June next, both as regards the post office at Hongkong, and the British consular office at Moema.

1st.—Boxes will always be kept open at this post office for the receipt of letters to be transmitted to the different presidencies of India whenever opportunity may offer.

And 2.—On those letters that may be put into the Bombay box, outward ship postage will necessarily be charged at the rate of 2 annas on a letter of three talas weight, and an anna on every additional tala.

3rd.—The same rule will be applied to all letters that may be put on the house for Madras and Calcutta.

4th.—When the letters are addressed to persons in India, it will be optional with the postmaster of the S. to pay or not, the inward ship postage which is the same as the outward—and in cases they do not pay it, it will be recovered from the Government.

For London—Thirteen.
For Calcutta—Aml.
For Bombay—Ardenor.
For Madras—Vekuriga.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Commodore.
H. L. C. Pembroke.
From Liverpool—Gundrich, England's Queen, Cor-
della, John, John Lord, Baccara.
From Calcutta—Isma, Victory, Bengal Packet,
Nehal, Mary Ballantine.
From Bombay—Wardlaw, Almon, Manton, John
Grey, Baccara, Tyne, Conchard.
From Singapore—Active, Venus, Palawan, George
Armstrong.

By the arrival of the week we have received Bombay papers to the 7th Inst.

From The Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, April 6, 1963.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

The courtesy of Henry Purdiger, a. c. a.
is pleased to publish the following letter for
general information.

Figure 1

SHOCKLAND WOODLAND

5th.—When letters are intended to go beyond India the inward and outward ship postage must be invariably paid.

6th.—On letters intended for the United Kingdom postage except the outward and inward postage can be received under any circumstances if placed in the Bombay box, but when placed in the Madras or Calcutta boxes, the Indian inland postage, agreeable to the annexed scale marked A, must be paid, in addition to the outward and inward ship postage.

7th.—When letters are intended for foreign Europe or any intermediate place, additional postage will be levied on them agreeable to the table laid down in the Bombay government notification of the 14th March, 1842, and such letters will accordingly bear four items of charge namely

“Outward ship postage

“Inward ship postage

“Indian inland postage if put in the Madras or Calcutta boxes

“Foreign postage

8th.—The same rules will be applied to newspapers, pamphlets &c., the postage on them being charged agreeable to the table inserted in the Bombay government notification above adverted to.

9th.—Although it is stated in the 6th paragraph of the Bombay post-master general's letter to the post-master at Hongkong &c., that letters from members of the China expedition are to be excused ship postage, yet looking to the changes that have taken place since that letter was written, and to the terms of a large part of the expedition to England and India, it is considered more than probable that the privilege therein referred to has been declared to be, or is, considered null and void, and therefore persons forwarding letters are recommended not to rely on that rule being still in force.

10th.—The regulations herein promulgated will be communicated to the different governments of India by the first departure, and as they provide for the transmission of letters &c., under every possible circumstance, they will no doubt be rigidly enforced, so that individuals neglecting to conform to them will have only themselves to blame, should their letters be either detained in India or refused.

11th.—The only exceptions to postage being levied will be in favor of official despatches, under the signatures of his majesty's plenipotentiary, the naval commander in chief and the general officer commanding her majesty's land forces, or the senior officers of the civil, naval and military services in China.

By order RICHARD WOODMAN.

For posting, post house,
11th April, 1842.

No. 1722—of 1842. General department.

To the secretary of legation, Hongkong.
Sir.—I have the honor to forward copy of a letter I have to day addressed to the post-masters at Hongkong and Macao, on the subject of postage chargeable on letters arriving in Bombay from China.

2. I had before understood to explain these rules to the post-master at Macao, but as I have been informed by Capt. Richards of the ship Cornwallis, that the greatest uncertainty prevails in China, in regard to the regulations under which letters, and particularly letters for Europe, are received at this office, I have been induced to trouble you, in the hope that all the necessary information on the subject may, through your means be communicated to the public, and that the post office authorities in China may be directed to facilitate the despatch of letters, by adopting the course which I have pointed out, as regards the pre-payment of the whole of the ship postage at the office of despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
W. ECKHART.

Acting post-master general.

Bombay, genl post-office,
14th October, 1842.

No. 1723—of 1842. General department.

To the post-master at Hongkong, &c. Macao.
Sir.—As great misunderstanding appears still to prevail in regard to the postage leviable in Bombay on letters received from China, I have the honor to forward a notification issued under date the 14th March 1842, which contains all the rules necessary for your guidance.

2. It may be attended with much inconvenience to oblige parties in China to have recourse to an agent in Bombay to pay the postage due here, and I therefore beg that you will cause it to be understood that the entire postage, both the outward and inward, may be paid in your office, by which all further charge will be done away with.

3. It has lately been the practice to send money to pay the postage as well here as in England. This is a very inconvenient proceeding and I have to request that it may be discontinued in place of it, you will be in good as to forward with each mail a bill shewing the number of letters and the amount of inward postage due there on to the Bombay office. A quarterly return of the entire amount collected should be made up by the end of April, July, October and January, and the money should then be remitted by an order on the treasury in Bombay or in any other mode which may be more convenient.

4. I have to request that when the entire postage is prepaid, the letters may be marked thus.

“Outward ship postage paid As
“Inward do do As

Pa

When only the outward postage is paid, that they may be marked “outward ship postage only.” In this last case, provision must be made for the payment in Bombay of the inward postage, or the letters will be detained.

5. These remarks are intended to apply to letters not for delivery to India when letters are for India, the inward ship postage can of course be recovered from the addressee.

6. Letters from members of the China expedition are received free from ship postage.

7. No postage is leviable in India on letters for the United Kingdom. It is collected solely in England, and no pre-payment can, under any circumstances whatever, be made in India on such letters.

8. Letters for other places than the United Kingdom are chargeable with a postage according to the rates laid down in the accompanying table, and his postage must be prepaid. When it may be inconvenient to portion to employ agents in Bombay, the foreign postage can be levied in your office in the same manner as in postage such foreign letters should then be marked

“Outward ship postage paid As
“Inward do do As
“Foreign postage do As

Total Rs.

and a separate account of the foreign postage must be rendered every quarter.

9. It must be born in mind, I would observe in conclusion, that when letters for Europe are forwarded to Bombay either by Madras or Calcutta, inland postage according to the rates laid down in the notification of the 14th August 1839, No. 134, genl dept. published by order of the hon. the president of the council of India in council, will be chargeable. This might be prepaid in China in the same manner as has been above provided for ship and foreign postage. As that is necessary is, that the accounts of each description of postage should be kept quite distinct.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. ECKHART.

Acting Post Master General.

(True copy) W. ECKHART.

Acting Post Master General.

Secy. Genl. Post Office

14th October, 1842.

POSTAGE TABLE.

Commanders of Ships, trading with the port of Bombay, are hereby informed, that all letters for England, arriving from sea-ward, are subject in Bombay to ship postage, and all letters for foreign Europe, to sea-ward postage, in addition.

To prevent disappointment, therefore, to parties not acquainted with these rules, commanders of ships are recommended only to receive post office packets or letters for places not in India, in which they are themselves prepared to pay the postage, according to the rates laid down in the accompanying table.

W. ECKHART.

Acting Post Master General.

Secy. Genl. Post Office.

14th September, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that letters arriving from sea-ward for transmission to any place beyond the territories of the East India company, whether by ship, or by the government messengers, will be detained in Bombay until the ship or sea-ward postage, or both, to which such letters, may be liable, shall be paid according to the rates laid down in the sub-joined table.

Table of Ship Postage to be levied on Letters received or sent by sea.

Letters.	Amount not exceeding 500 Tolas weight.		Amount exceeding 500 Tolas weight.	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Not exceeding 100 Tolas weight.	1 Annas	1 Annas	1 Annas	1 Annas
Exceeding 100 Tolas weight.	2 Annas	2 Annas	2 Annas	2 Annas
Exceeding 200 Tolas weight.	3 Annas	3 Annas	3 Annas	3 Annas
Exceeding 300 Tolas weight.	4 Annas	4 Annas	4 Annas	4 Annas
Exceeding 400 Tolas weight.	5 Annas	5 Annas	5 Annas	5 Annas
Exceeding 500 Tolas weight.	6 Annas	6 Annas	6 Annas	6 Annas
Exceeding 600 Tolas weight.	7 Annas	7 Annas	7 Annas	7 Annas
Exceeding 700 Tolas weight.	8 Annas	8 Annas	8 Annas	8 Annas
Exceeding 800 Tolas weight.	9 Annas	9 Annas	9 Annas	9 Annas
Exceeding 900 Tolas weight.	10 Annas	10 Annas	10 Annas	10 Annas
Exceeding 1000 Tolas weight.	11 Annas	11 Annas	11 Annas	11 Annas

Table of Steamer Postage leviable upon Letters arriving from, or addressed to any other place than the United Kingdom, via the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

Rs. As.
A letter not exceeding 11 tolas, is to be charged one rate of postage 0 0
Letters above 11 tolas, and not exceeding 24 tolas, two rates 1 0
Letters above 24 tolas, and not exceeding 48 tolas, four rates 2 0
Letters above 48 tolas, and not exceeding 72 tolas, six rates 3 0
and so on in proportion, two additional rates of postage being charged for every additional weight of 24 tolas, or for any fraction of that weight.
W. ECKHART.

Acting post-master general.

Bombay, genl post office

11th March, 1842.

N.B. 24 tolas are equal to one ounce English, 16 ounces make one pound, and one pound is equal to two shillings English.

Table of Indian inland Postage from Calcutta and Madras to Bombay.

Letters.	Amount not exceeding 500 Tolas weight.		Amount exceeding 500 Tolas weight.	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Not exceeding 100 Tolas weight.	1 Annas	1 Annas	1 Annas	1 Annas
Exceeding 100 Tolas weight.	2 Annas	2 Annas	2 Annas	2 Annas
Exceeding 200 Tolas weight.	3 Annas	3 Annas	3 Annas	3 Annas
Exceeding 300 Tolas weight.	4 Annas	4 Annas	4 Annas	4 Annas
Exceeding 400 Tolas weight.	5 Annas	5 Annas	5 Annas	5 Annas
Exceeding 500 Tolas weight.	6 Annas	6 Annas	6 Annas	6 Annas
Exceeding 600 Tolas weight.	7 Annas	7 Annas	7 Annas	7 Annas
Exceeding 700 Tolas weight.	8 Annas	8 Annas	8 Annas	8 Annas
Exceeding 800 Tolas weight.	9 Annas	9 Annas	9 Annas	9 Annas
Exceeding 900 Tolas weight.	10 Annas	10 Annas	10 Annas	10 Annas
Exceeding 1000 Tolas weight.	11 Annas	11 Annas	11 Annas	11 Annas

Calcutta

Single letter not exceeding one quarter of a tola in weight 7
Double letter not exceeding one quarter of a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight 14
Single postage (that is 7 annas) to be added for every additional half tola weight
Newspapers not exceeding 8 tolas in weight 2
Newspapers exceeding 8 tolas but not exceeding 16 tolas 4
Newspapers exceeding 16 tolas but not exceeding 32 tolas 6
Single postage (that is 3 annas) to be added for every additional 8 tolas

Single letter not exceeding one quarter of a tola in weight	3
Double letter exceeding one quarter of a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight	10
Single postage (that is 5 annas) to be added for every additional half tola weight	
Newspaper not exceeding 4 tolas in weight	3
Newspaper 4 tolas but not exceeding 6 tolas	6
Newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 9 tolas	9
Single postage (that is 3 annas) to be added for every additional 3 tolas	

N. B. It is to be understood that the above rates are exclusive of the inward ship postage of 2 annas which will be levied on each newspaper whither forwarded to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Newspapers must be put up in short covers open at one end, and if they are found to contain any writing except the impression they will be charged as letters of a corresponding weight.

By order

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Government house,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1843.

Encumbrance Notification.

With reference to the preceding notification it is hereby announced that, in obedience to the public notice which will be required at the post office at Hongkong, and the British consular agency at Manoa (as they have been for some time past), for transmission to Europe, and India, on the part of the ship and Indian Indian inland postage (as the case may be) although the necessity for enlarging the post office and providing a proper establishment, will not admit of the system being fully introduced before the 1st June.

By order,

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Government house,
Hongkong 7th April, 1843.

From the Atlas, Decemb r 8, 1812.

THE LOSS OF THE "RELIANCE."

The survivors among the crew of the ill-fated "Reliance" have arrived in London by the general steam navigation company's vessel "Magnet," captain Stock, from Boulogne. The "Magnet" brings over the whole of the surviving members of the crew, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead, only twelve bodies out of the 100 persons lost having been picked up when captain Stock left.

We gave last week a hurried account of the loss of the vessel. We shall now proceed to give as completely as possible all that we have been enabled to learn of her. It is certain no persons on board either saw land or a light from her entering the channel till just before she struck. The weather was so hazy that they could not see three cables' length ahead. All day the land was going, and all night also, up to the moment when the man in the chains, at two o'clock, sang out, "six fathoms, the lead carried by a strong current under her bottom." No doubt the current carried the vessel rapidly to land. At the same instant the boom cleared up, and many voices sang out "light ahead, light ahead." Orders were moved to wear ship; she had just been beautifully rounded, when her head grated upon land, she bumped powerfully, and swung back to her former position; the yards were heeled, but to no purpose.

In a short time the bulwarks were beaten in by the heavy sea, and the gangway ports carried clean off. The pumps were tried, she made no water; to add to her fore and main masts were cut away, but she still rolled considerably. The sailing mast broke the leg of a young midshipman, about 16, named Ford, and we owe it to the credit of all on board, and as a mark of able and dispassionate exertion, that he was instantly taken to the cabin, the leg cut, and he quietly placed in the captain's cot, whence, when the water gained on the vessel, he was afterwards taken through the caddy skylight and remained on the pump, in the arms of captain Tucker, till

the fall of the mizen-mast to sway the pump and throw the greater part into the sea. For nearly an hour after the mizen had fallen the "Reliance" made but little water; she then began to fill rapidly, and at four o'clock the water was within a few feet of the wrig deck. Six signals of distress had been fired, when the flash and report of three or four shots were distinctly seen and heard; their help of speedy success was tremedous, and the sea made a clean breach through midships, carrying all before it, they clung to the fore-castle and pump, patiently awaiting death and ocean, the knowledge of where they were, and how far from land. Daylight came, and discovered to them a sea the most desolate for man to look upon. They could distinguish people running to and fro, men on horseback, even some endeavouring to launch a fishing-boat, watching them with a hope upon which every eye was fixed, but which never was realized. They turned to their own resources: the weather-quarter-boat had been early washed away, the launch in midships had been totally smashed to her pieces by the waves that struck her, the starboard quarter cutter had been cut down three straths in the gale, by the mainmast yards in falling; there was then no safety around themselves excepting in a raft. The whole of the interior of the vessel was gutted, the midships swept through by the roaring billows, the beams even gone, the fore-castle and pump alone remained; they were crowded; many had even sought for safety in the fore and mainmasts, which the sea rigging still held to the vessel. It was a desolate sight. But the British seamen's energy never deserts him. The carpenter and some others collected spars to form a raft; the third mate, boatwain, and ten men determined to try their fate in the only remaining boat; the captain dissuaded them from the attempt, but one seaman replied, "well, sir, we must trust to providence; if we land in safety we will aid those lubbers to launch that boat, and our life come in your name." They started, but had not proceeded 200 yards when a tremendous sea struck her and capsize the boat; for a minute two were clinging to her, and then all disappeared! A thrill of horror ran through all on the wreck, who had anxiously watched their advance. The hope of relief from shore still sustained them till eight o'clock, when the mismanagement fell over, carrying with it the pump, and hurling nearly all upon it into the boiling deep. The captain, mate, some of the midshipmen, and a few others were on the raft, but the sea sweeping through the vessel carried off spar after spar, and prevented the possibility of forming any thing stable or powerful enough to resist the raging element around them.

It was now nine o'clock, strength and hope were deserting all—the success they had vainly expected came not—no boat left the ship—no aid came near them—the effort of despair became visible; so we madly threw ourselves, against all hope, into the sea to swim ashore, and quickly perished; some sank half-way through the squallions on the raft and disappeared; the captain and mate, and captain Tucker, with some of the midshipmen had kept together under the lee of the broken pump that still adhe to the side of the vessel, when the strength of the captain gave him, and he fell between the raft. The mate, however, saved him and lifted him on again. At this moment the carpenter saw the hope of success was vain, that every minute the chance of life was becoming less by the breaking up of the vessel, the mighty fragments of which covered the sea around them, and were all, evidently, borne toward the land by the current; a large spar was floating away, and he plunged into the sea to gain it. The dangers he ran, the difficulties he encountered may be imagined, but whilst floating on two of the mainmasts, one under each arm, his heart still pressed towards those he had left, and he looked back towards them, and by so doing saved his life. A tremendous billow was rolling behind him, bearing along a large mass of the wreck; he saw it must break over him and crush him, he braced his head and tried to drop and swim under water as long as possible. On rising to the surface the fragments lay around him, and near him, also captain Tucker's arrival, when he had encouraged and aided in his efforts to reach the land. A misadventure overtook him, he was both, the carpenter and one and, they both behind him on the other, and they advanced till the far side found he touched land; at the

same moment he had exclaimed, "I can't hold any longer; I can't, I can't!" The mate urged him to proceed, but at the same moment the billow broke over his head into a hole; as rising to the surface he struck out for land, but the hole had sunk and perished; in a few minutes more he again tried the sand, when some persons rushed from the shore towards him, and he was thrown ashore, and hurried him to land, where they threw a large coat over him, and led him gently, first, what with fatigue and cold, his legs and hands were cramped up, to the east-house station, where they offered him every aid, and treated him with every kindness. As we stated last week, Dickson, the carpenter, and six others are all that have been saved out of 120 on board. There were only two passengers on board, capt. Tucker, a. n., and his servant. As yet the only bodies found are those of capt. Green, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Blake, master; Mr. Sherer, Surgeon, Hyde, W. George, Coleman, Nicholson, H. Oates, Crabtree, and Peter, sailors. The captain was not looked to a plank. One thing was very extraordinary in this lamentable affair; no enemy had the vessel struck, then the ship deck was a swimming mass of men, that ran, and flew, screaming in every direction. The same effect was visible in the three cuts on board. They seemed mad, their cries of distress were affecting; they seemed aware of the peril in which they were placed.

It appears that they fastened themselves near Dangerous, and were looking out for that light. It may be asked by those well acquainted with the subject, how could the soundings on the chart of France be mistaken for those of England, being so different in their nature? To this no answer can be returned. Certain it is, that captain Tucker, a post captain in the navy, with the captain and mates of the "Reliance," were busily engaged till the stroke in examining the charts and the sands, &c., brought up by the armed boat, yet all their experience and skill were baffled, and they perished. Whether they disagreed in opinion, or whether they were too ignorant of the channel navigation, being at all times accustomed to depend upon the pilot, that large vessel always takes an ocean as they enter the channel, it is impossible to say. All we know is, that everything which prudence and skill could devise to carry them safely through was done; but a wretched providence cut their days short on the threshold of their home. It is asked why, when they fired signals of distress, no assistance could be rendered to them? Because, in the first place, there were no means of doing it. With the exception of Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe, we believe there is not, along all the intermediate space, a single life-boat or article calculated to land any one save to the shipwrecked. Where the vessel sat, nearly two miles from the shore, the coast is wild and desolate, and no persons living near, occupying a few of the coast-guard, whose duty binds them to the spot. They possess neither boats nor life-preservers of any kind. What assistance, then, could they render on that wild and stormy night, through breakers lashing the coast, to a vessel in distress, whose precise position they could form no idea of, and with whom, even had they the means, they could not communicate by signals, none having been determined upon? We trust, however, this lamentable loss of life will urge the humane of every country to take steps to supply the deficiency now experienced, and have along the coast, at English and Maritime, all those aids which humanity has devised to assist the unfortunate in the moment of peril.

THE BIRD AND.

CAPTAIN DUNHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the 14, Page 63.]

July 12, 1812. Two days, rainy morning and evening, day fine, after breakfast I dressed and taken up to the blue hall, where we were the general and Mr. Partridge on living taken in, I saw the white button and the man in, the latter told us that he had sent for Mr. Gilly as that the old chap has kept his word. All they wanted was to go on with the maps, which to make an end of, I could say I should making the tracks of ships from England to Bombay, China, and Bengal &c., so several many very questions about the Q. B. n., what clothes she wore, I also was the same as any other body,

JOHN STEIN begs to inform the Public in general that he will open by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, in the highest bid-or, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods stored in the **"BLACK HALL,"** from the Goods of the defunct **BOG-STIGUAN & Co.:**—
Two Chests (each), 50 several Shirts; 25 bags of Rice
A Looking glass; 6 lbs and a piece of Cotton and (UN

CANTON REGISTER.

month; charging a month, or a quarter.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 5 copies 5 cents.
do. two then do. 10 do.
do. three then do. 15 do.
do. four then do. 20 do.

EXTRAS

To Subscribers... 25 cents To Non-Subscribers... 50 cents

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Union Register.

Verses for freight, charter, cash, &c..... 25

Advertisements, work to order..... 1 25

do. repetition, half charge.

do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Discontinued for 3 months..... 82

ADVERTISEMENT—intended to appear in
Tuesday's Calgary Herald, should be sent to the
City before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Calgary Herald will be
sent, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertions are sent, or the price
of the advertisement.

Non-advertisers are required to pay for their advertisements.
1917-18—New Subscribers to the Calgary Herald
requiring any publications sent from the Calgary
Herald office, are respectfully requested, to arrange
therein to, send such with, their order.

No. 644

GUINA.

APRIL 12TH 1948

	Latest Dates.		
England	6th Jan'y.	Singapore	18th March
U. States	6th Dec.	Java	14th Feb'y.
Canton	22nd Feb'y.	Manila	19th Feb'y
Bombay	15th Feb'y.	Australasia	21st Jan'y.
Shanghai	20th March	Amoy	22nd Jan'y.
Nanking			

ARRIVED

31. CURRY, Nagler, Meath.
32. MORRAT, Gilbert Sydney.
33. MACHAN, M.B. Madras.
34. RAMMO, Pankt Calcutta and Singapore.
35. COWANES FAMILY, Durban, Calcutta & Sing.
36. VARGO, [U. R.] Perth, Sydney.
37. ADAM, Kellack, Singapore.
38. SAKUMAR, Bkt, Singapore.

PARKING—For Regime, Mr. J. Hay, C. R., and Dr. Hamilton.

April BILLED For

12. HOLMES (U. S.) Elmwood, New York.
13. RUMFORD, ———, Pangloss.
14. PANTON, (U. K.) Martin, New York.
15. GORDON IV, PARRIS, Buebay.
16. TAPLEY, Gething, London.
17. VICTORIA, Mordoun, London.
18. JAMES KURT, Crichton, Manila.
19. DEVER, Robinson, London.

PASSENGERS—Pvt. Harstin, explosives expert and sharpshooter.

For London—Aberline.
For Selkirk—Regina, Courageous Family.
For Barbey—Ardmore.
For Manila—Velezpoza.

From London.—George Wallis, Asst. Commandant
Serpent, Providence.
From Liverpool.—Conductor, England's Queen, Car-
dell, Julia, John Lord, Bermuda.
From Calcutta.—Jow I. Victory, Bengal Packet,
Nobel, Mary Belle-tine.
From Rangoon.—Woodman, Almona, Manima, John
Grey, B. Cooper, Tyer, Candahar.
From Singapore.—Active, Venus, Tincorn, George
Arrowring.

The Regina and Cowanjee Family have brought dates from Calcutta to the 22nd February, and from Singapore to the 14th March.

The article which we have copied from the *Press of India*, on China has only reprobed the emotions which we have long and often expressed respecting the feeling of the Chinese people towards all foreigners, but more particularly towards the English, the reasons for this feeling are obvious. Is it surprising that the most numerous and most ancient people in the world — conquerors of the first water — who, if they are at present deficient in active courage and military skill — bold human life — very cheap, and, with any patience or grace, submit to the occupation of any part of their territory; of the overruling will of *Them*, by foreigners? whose only object

is trade, which the government and people both affect to despise:—1. *v. ferrign trade*: agriculture, learning, and the mechanical arts rank, as they are named in their category, of the most honourable pursuits of men: but we will not be a prophet of evil, and will only remark, as we have often done, that our future relations with this vast empire will require the most careful and delicate management.

The mercantile community in China, will, we have no doubt, read the correspondence on "Steam Navigation" with much interest, and feel themselves obliged to Captain Barber for his strenuous efforts in carrying out a measure so detrimental to the interests of the country. We should say a measure effected.

*From the Friend of China and Hong Kong
Gazette, April 18th, 1843.*

In consequence of instructions recently received from her majesty's government, and until different regulations can be framed and promulgated, grounded upon those instructions,—his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c., &c., is pleased to notify, as follows:—

14.—All persons holding land of any denomination on the island of Hongkong, are hereby required to send in the fullest explanations, as well as the proofs they possess, of their claims to such land, to the land officer, with the least possible delay.

2nd.—The land officer has been authorised, and instructed, to prevent the commencement of any further buildings upon, or clearing away of, locations, until final arrangements can be made.

3rd.—The lead officer has also been authorized and instructed, to take summary measures, in concert with the chief magistrate, to put a stop to all buildings that may be in progress on locations of whatever denomination, where the explanation, or proofs submitted, may appear to him to bear variance with his present instructions; and, also, in cases where the explanation and proofs now could not, may be delayed beyond a reasonable time.

4th.—The land officer has further been authorized and instructed, in so far as may be practicable, to prevent, the progress of all buildings, on locations which may, in his opinion, encroach on the present, or any future, line of roads or streets, and to oblige all persons to conform themselves to the exact dimensions of the lots which were originally allotted to them.

5th.—It has been repeatedly intimated that the terms and tenure of holding all lands on the island of Hongkong, were to depend solely on the pleasure, and commands, of her majesty's government, and the information called for in this notification, is required, before such terms and tenure can be announced to the public.

In order, RICHARD VOGAN.

Hong Kong, Government house,
10th April, 1843.

It is particularly requested that all marks, pickets, and lines, placed in the course of a survey commenced on the north side of this island, be left undisturbed; the pickets will be painted white, with a black cross.

Lead office, Hongkong,
10th April, 1843.

Tenders for Bills on the Lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, for the

opened on
noon.

CHARLES E. STEWART,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Government at house,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1843.

The French frigate **ENTONNE**, commandant Ceille, on arriving here (the last time) from Macao, saluted the British flag, flying on the island; the battery at the fort of the artillery barracks returned the salute. This is, we believe, the first official acknowledgment by a foreign power of the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain. As yet, the American commodore, we are told, has declined to make a similar recognition. We do not the less value the significant courtesy of the gallant and much esteemed French officer so command in these waters, nor do we take umbrage at the different conduct of the American commodore, who (if we may judge by Lord Aberdeen's reply to the East Indian and China Association, published in our No. 54) has acted strictly correct in refusing to salute the British flag on the island, till the ratification of the treaty had been exchanged and officially communicated. —*Friend of China and H. Gaz.*, April 12.

From the Monthly Times, Janv. 6.

STEAD NAVIGATION

Steam communication with India and China.

We willingly give space to the following correspondence, from which it will be seen that the majority of the Indian advocates, Captain Barber, offers us opportunity to pass by which we can hope to extend benefits now rapidly developing under the present partial and imperfect intercourse with India. It may well be asked, why the West India and British America should be highly favoured with a semi-monthly communication of an annual charge to the sum of £250,000; and that the vast territories embraced by our possessions in the east should be refused the same privilege? It is so; and as it will be so long as party spirit and party jealousy govern the West India interests. Merchants of any other class in this country are, on similar occasions, asked to discontinue a fair remuneration of the

consideration of government, and obtain it; whereas, with the rest, divisions of time and dimensions shroud them to be a rope of sand; they are drawn up accordingly; their complaints and their requests are put on the shelf to be thought of at a more convenient season.

We stated in our July number, and repeat it, the East India company should not be called on to do more than they have already done. This is not purely an Indian question;—it is of "national and rising," calculated to become a basis on both empires. It would therefore, be oppressive and unjust to ask a larger contribution from the revenue of India to establish it than is already given. The queen's government contribute nothing towards it. The amount charged by them in parliamentary returns is more than paid by a direct revenue in postage. Something more is due from, and should be exacted by, her majesty's ministers; and we hope this will be improved upon them by petitions forwarded from India and China through the present governor-general, who we have the means of knowing was always a strong advocate for a rapid and steady intercourse with India.

To Sir George Clerk Bart., &c.

Sir,—You will remember that on the 25th of June last, I had the honour personally to communicate with Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of steam communication with India. I beg leave now to forward the enclosed letter, addressed to the lords of her majesty's treasury, and the documents A, B, C, D, and E, referred to therein; and to request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before their lordships.

If further information or explanation be desired, I shall have much pleasure in waiting upon you for that purpose, and I have the honour to be your very obedient servant.

Yours faithfully, J. B. BARNES.

My lords.—The subject to which I have the honour to draw your lordships' attention, is one of such paramount importance to the political trading, and social interests of this country, that I must crave your lordships' indulgence if, as the organ of communication on behalf of the merchants of this city, who are interested themselves in it, I should extend my observations beyond the precise limit of an official request.

The practicability of maintaining a communication with India via Egypt and the Red Sea, at all seasons of the year, has been amply demonstrated by experience. It cannot but be known to your lordships that the monthly mail from India now arrives with such punctuality, that a day's delay in its delivery causes general surprise and disappointment.

The increasing desire for a more frequent and extended transit has arisen from a sense of the great benefits that have already occurred from the recent limited intercourse and a consequent conviction of the great advantages which must flow, both to Great Britain and India, from a more frequent interchange of letters and additional means of conveying packages and passengers between the two empires.

The merchants and others whose interests are deeply involved in this question, while they disclaim any intention of making injurious comparisons, consider that they may, with truth and justice, assert that the 508,000 square miles of populous territory possessed by us in India, the trade with China, the Straits, the Indian archipelago, and Australia, claim, at least, an equal degree of attention and interest from Great Britain, as those other dependencies in the west, for the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with which an annual expenditure of no less a sum than £230,000 of the public money has been appropriated.

Those views and feelings induced the merchants and others referred to, to memorialize the East India company and the India board, praying that a semi-monthly intercourse with India now (carried on with the west India and America) under the patronage of her majesty's government, might be conceded to them also.

The word of praise is most justly due to the East India company who, at the recommendation of a committee of the house of commons, took upon themselves the initiative and incurred a vast expense in traversing doubts, and proving, beyond controversy, that a correspondence may

be sustained throughout the year with regularity and dispatch; that corporate body, however, think it unreasonable they should be asked to outlay the public of India to an additional charge to carry into operation an undertaking that is not exclusively Indian, and which may with truth be said to promise equal benefits to both empires, and, moreover, forms a direct source of revenue to the crown.

The subject is still one that presents upon the minds of the merchants throughout this country, and each day strength as we confirm their view of the importance of more readily throwing open to British capital, enterprise, and industry, the markets and products of India that have been so rapidly developed since the apprehension of the two empires has been effected through the agency of steam navigation.

As the principal available means of obtaining this object, and as one probably better fitted than any other, inasmuch as the whole capital, enterprise, and attention of the party concerned have been devoted to steam navigation on a large scale for many years, the committee addressed the Peninsular and Oriental company; their establishment has hitherto carried out, with great satisfaction to the government and to the public, contracts for the conveyance of the India mail to Alexandria.

By reference to that correspondence, it will be seen that a semi-monthly communication with India can immediately be effected, not only without any additional charge to the East India company or the crown, but that taking into consideration the additional facilities to be afforded, there can scarcely exist a doubt that a considerable increase of revenue would immediately follow as a natural measure; such facilities, derived from her majesty's government, in every class directly increasing the intimate connection with India; and, at the same time, add to our national honour an' greatness.

Your lordships' reply will be waited for with deep interest and anxiety, under a firm conviction the subject will meet with that grave consideration its importance demands.

I have the honour to be, my lords, your most obedient humble servant.

JAMES BARNES.

64 Cornhill, Aug. 16, 1842.

To Sir George Clerk Bart., &c. &c.

Sir,—I am directed by the merchants of this city who are interested in the communication between England and our eastern possessions to remind you that no reply has been received to the letter which, with accompanying documents, marked from A to E, I had the honour to send you for the consideration of the right honourable the lords of her majesty's treasury, in August last. Since that period, events have taken place in China which renders it still more urgent, not only that an extended intercourse should be established between this country and India, but also, that a monthly communication between China and India should be carried into effect; and I am authorized to say, the Peninsular and Oriental company would immediately send boats of adequate size and power, and contract, to perform that service.

Hoping that you will take the earliest convenient opportunity of referring this important subject to the consideration of the lords of her majesty's treasury.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

JAMES BARNES.

64 Cornhill, Nov., 1842.

Tuesday, 9th Dec., 1842.

Sir,—I have laid before the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, your letters dated 16th August and 27th ult., in regard to an extended intercourse by steam between England and India, and I am directed to acquaint you, on reply thereto, that my lord's secretary has ordered to enter upon the consideration of the question of a semi-monthly communication with India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. E. TRAYNHAM.

Capt. J. Barber, 64 Cornhill.

- See document, marked (A)
- See document, marked (B)
- See document, marked (C)
- See document, marked (D)

(A.)

London, April 25th, 1842.

To the directors, deputy chairman, and court of directors, of the honourable East India company.
Honourable Sir,—We the undersigned merchants and others connected with British India, deem it proper, in the present state of affairs, to represent to you the deep interest which we feel in the speedy improvement of the means of communication with that empire.

Whether viewed with reference to the strengthening of our political power—to the facilitating of our commercial intercourse—or in the lessening of the privations of absence and separation to those who, called from their homes and friends, are destined to vindicate their country's honour in those distant regions—the establishment of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, can scarcely fail to be considered by your honourable court as an object of the deepest importance.

We have grounds for believing, that if reasonable aid were afforded by the government of India, this object might be speedily accomplished, through the agency of private enterprise.

That not only might a communication be afforded twice a month, but, in consequence of the improvements which have been made in steam navigation, combined with the selection of the most eligible route for the overland portion of the India mails, the inward mails from India would arrive some days previous to the departure of the outward mails for India, instead of arriving a day or two afterwards, as is the case under the existing arrangements; and thus, as compared with the present mode of communication, the course of post with all India would be shortened by one month.

When we view the decidedly greater importance of the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with our vast Asiatic dependencies, and China, especially at the present critical conjuncture, as compared with the semi-monthly communication with the west India islands and north America, for which an considerable sum of the public money has been appropriated, we cannot permit ourselves to entertain a doubt of the necessary aid being afforded from the same source, to effect a semi-monthly communication with India, involving, as it does, such vastly superior public advantages.

We have the honour, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, to urge this object upon the consideration of your honourable court, convinced that, beside the other important interests which it involves, it would prove the most efficient auxiliary that can be devised, for impeding no vigour to those measures which have become necessary for retrieving our recent misfortunes in the east.

We have the honour to be, honourable sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) COOPER & Co.
And by all the leading firms in London

(B.)

SEMI-MONTHLY MAILED TO INDIA.

The following reply, to the memorial which was presented to the East India company by the merchants of London, has been received

(Copy)

East India company, 20th June, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have laid before the court of directors of the East India company the letter which you and several other mercantile firms connected with India have addressed to them, and which was received in a letter from Captain Barber, under date the 27th May last, pointing out the advantage of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, and urging upon the consideration of the court the importance of a communication with that country being afforded twice a month, as is now the case with the west India islands and north America, and I am commanded to state to you, in reply, that the court have not only anxiously directed their attention to perfecting and accelerating the present monthly communication with India by steam, but they have moreover procured a liberal pecuniary allowance to one of our commercial steam establishments of this country, for the express purpose of encouraging its improvement and extension. Until, therefore, the result of the measures already in progress shall have been ascertained, the court feel that it would be premature to entertain any proposal for further extending the plan of steam

communication, at the expense of the East India company.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MURRAY.

To Messrs. Cockerell & Co., Secretary.
and others.

(C)

To the chairman and directors of the Peninsular and Oriental company.

Gentlemen.—The practicability of maintaining a regular intercourse by steam vessels between Suez and Bombay, at all seasons of the year, having been now amply demonstrated by several years' experience, the importance of a more frequent communication with India, than at present exists, has, you are no doubt aware, caused the merchants and others of this city, whose interests are deeply involved therein, to memorialise the East India company and the India board upon the subject. The East India company having already with great liberality incurred a very considerable outlay to establish the present monthly communication between Bombay and Suez; being at a heavy annual charge to maintain it, and, having further subjected themselves to a considerable annual grant to you: company with the view of encouraging the extension of steam communication to the other presidencies of India, do not feel themselves called upon to incur any additional expense to effect the semi-monthly communication which the merchants and others have prayed for. It is, however, believed that through the agency of a private company with its whole capital, energy, and attention directed to steam navigation the object could be carried out at a cost considerably below that, which would be incurred through the more expensive means of a government establishment. Under this view of the question, I am desired on behalf of the memorialists to put myself in correspondence with your board, believing, as the merchants do, that an equitable contract might be made between the Peninsular and Oriental company and the India governments, by which, at a very small increase of expense to the state (if any) the object sought, i.e. a semi-monthly communication, might be carried into operation. I have not the means of accurately stating the annual expense of the present conveyance between Alexandria and Bombay; but from the best information I can obtain, taking into calculation interest on the capital, insurance, and wear and tear, its cost annually is not less than £150,000, which, under arrangement, is defrayed jointly by the crown and the East India company.

The merchants and others who subscribed the memorial praying for this increased intercourse, are of opinion, that this sum, say £150,000, would be sufficient to enable such a company as yours to keep up a semi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed.

I am therefore requested to inquire whether you would be willing to contract for the establishment of the desired communication for the sum mentioned, and further at what period (supposing the Peninsular and Oriental company willing to undertake a contract) you would be able to commence the communication. It is right that I should inform you, a board that it is intended to lay this correspondence before the lords of her majesty's treasury.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES BAILEY.

64, Cornhill, July 18th, 1842.

(D)

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Office, 51, St. Mary Axe;

London, August 10, 1842.

To the committee of merchants who have memorialised the East India company and the government, on the subject of a semi-monthly communication with India.

Gentlemen.—I am desired by the court of directors of this company, to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from your committee transmitted to the chairman and directors, by captain James Barber, under date of 15th July.

The court of directors have given mature consideration to the question you have submitted, and they are of opinion that a semi-monthly

communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed, could be established by this company, under contract for the annual sum named by the committee, viz: £150,000, and that the required number of vessels could be despatched from England in six months, from the date of any contract that might be entered into for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

The directors trust that the admitted regularity with which the public mail service has been hitherto conducted by this establishment, will be considered a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of being charged with the contemplated arrangement, that service would be conducted with equal efficiency.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. ALLAN, Secretary.

(E)

THE PLAN AS AT PRESENT IN OPERATION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND EGYPT.

The mails are conveyed monthly from Falmouth to Alexandria, by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental company, under contract with her majesty's government.

The mails are forwarded from thence, through Egypt to Suez and to Bombay, by the East India company, under the crown and the East India company's arrangement, made in June 1837, bearing the cost of transit from Alexandria to Bombay, in equal proportions.

Her majesty's government receive the postage as a set-off against the expense incurred by the crown.

The best approximate estimate of the annual outlay that can be made with the information at hand, is £150,000, paid jointly by the government and the East India company.

THE CHINESE.—There has been fixed up in the library of the royal, in the room next the reading gallery, a framed case containing a Chinese document, above which is placed the following inscription:—"Chinese bulletin of the pretended defeat of the English under the walls of Canton in 1841, purchased in that city by Mr. Robert Thom, and presented by the translator, Stanislas M. Julien, January, 1842." The bulletin, in Chinese, begins thus:—"The barbarous English have excited disturbance. They revolted against the celestial wisdom on the 3rd day of the 4th month (Jan'y. 23, 1841). They attacked the city of the rans (Canton), but the God of heaven visited them with his vengeance, and the God of earth swallowed up their vessels." The Chinese document is headed by a pictorial representation, executed with a pencil depicting two kinds of vessels, in the rigging of which are seen men dressed in scarlet, and holding telescopes in their hands.

Calignani.

FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA,—Feb'y. 9.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China via Bombay to the 31st of December. It is gratifying to learn, that although inflammatory placards continued to be exhibited calling upon the people to drive away the English and exhorting artisans not to assist in rebuilding the factories, trade had been tranquilly resumed. The Chinese authorities at Canton have also assured the plenipotentiary of their perfect ability to protect all foreigners; and have agreed to indemnify the merchants for all losses sustained during the incursions. Thus the wisdom of Sir Henry Pottinger, in refusing to send up a force to Canton for the protection of British interests, is already demonstrated. Had he listened to the recommendations of the terrified merchants, the ferment among the Chinese peasantry and the people would have increased, possibly to a degree beyond the control of the governor; acts of violence would have been repeated, and the settlement of the tariff interrupted by new and more difficult questions of a political character.

The occurrence of such an outbreak, after the government itself had adopted pacific views, proves how incorrect was our original estimate of the state of public feeling in China. When we first entered on hostilities, it was supposed that the common people were generally anxious for a more intimate connection with us; and that it was the official functionaries who were opposed to our views. The proclamations which were issued on the arrival of our armament were drawn up on this supposition, and were intended to separate the people from the interests of their government. It was generally announced that we made war with the government, and not with its subjects. But there is every reason to believe, that at the present moment the community at large is far more hostile to us, than are the public authorities. It is the people who manifest the strongest repugnance to any association with us, and who are anxious to take up the quarrel which their rulers have laid down. The hostile feeling at Canton may in a great measure be accounted for. The humiliation of the English, by the "sunderation" of the opium and the expulsion of captain Elliot and the merchants, doubtless afforded a theme for exultation to this proud people. The acts of the English in all their might, the destruction of the forts, and the sacking of the town, must have embittered them to madness against the authors of this disgrace. So far as the people participated in the lofty bearing of their rulers—and they seem to have done so to a degree of which we had no conception—so far must they have been exasperated, by the humiliating blow which the dragon throne had for the first time received. But the feeling of hostility manifested towards us in other parts of the empire, where there have been no visible tokens of national degradation to excite animosity, and the hundreds of petitions which are said to have poured in upon the imperial cabinet against the treaty and its consequences to the outside barbarians, go far to show that our previous notions regarding the empire were founded on ignorance. We now find that the government was not after all that stiff, oriental despotism, which was ready to fall to pieces, on the first rude shock it might receive. We find that the people had been sufficiently amalgamated with their conquerors, in the course of two centuries, to sympathize with their feelings of triumph and disgrace. We have now discovered, that under this sterner of despots, there is still ample scope for the formation and expression of public opinion, and that this public opinion has been turned with the most virulent hostility against us.

This development of national sentiment we must not overlook, in our future intercourse with this most singular people. It must be our study to soothe rather than to irritate the community. We must lay aside those feelings of national hatred, which unfortunately accompany us to every quarter of the globe. We must conceal to forget that we have humbled the celestial empire, and beaten the lord of three hundred millions into submission. We must avoid every exhibition which might render our presence galling to the people, at the ports to which we now have admission; and above all things avoid a second war with a nation, whose country we may overrun, but whose spirit it appears an impossible to subdue; for if ever we attempt to hold dominion in China, it can only be by means of a government of angry boys.

The plenipotentiary has opened a correspondence with the merchants relative to the new tariff, and has allowed three articles of the treaty and some of the correspondence, to "sneak out," to act as an expression of the Sundry nation. From these documents, which have been published in the *Bombay Times*, we learn that his excellency has concluded, if possible, the to persuade high and low

THE

England	9th July.	Singapore	22nd March
U. States	6th Dec.	Assam	14th Feb.
Ceylon	22nd Feb.	Manila	3rd April
Bombay	15th Feb.	Amoy	7th Aug.
China	14th April	Amoy	22nd Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
 25. *Brit. [Sp.]* *Fraser*, Macao.
 26. *Macao* *Der. China*.
 27. *Henry*, *Fraser*, *Calcutta* and *Singapore*.
 28. *Warlock*, *G. O. Sullivan*, *r. s. Sydney*.

PASSENGERS—*Per Warlock*. The right hon. lord James Erskine Murray, and family; captain, officers, and crew of the wrecked bark *Tranquillide*.

SAILED
 21. *Anton*, *Bart*, *Singapore* and *Calcutta*.
 22. *Admiral*, *Worlayne*, *Bombay*.
 23. *Cowman*, *Farley*, *Durham*, *Sing.* & *Calcutta*.

UNDER DISPATCH

Per London—*Albion*.
Per Calcutta—*Regina*.
Per Manila—*Voluptate*.

VESELS EXPECTED

From London—*George Wallis*, *Asia*, *Commander*, *Supplies*, *Panama*.
From Liverpool—*Gondolier*, *England's Queen*, *Comdr.*, *Julia*, *John Lord*, *Bombay*.
From Calcutta—*Low*, *Victory*, *Barcel*, *Peckel*, *Nihil*, *Mary*, *Belle-tine*.
From Bombay—*Wachman*, *Almona*, *Manila*, *John*, *Grey*, *Bombay*, *Trer*, *Candhar*.
From Singapore—*Active*, *Venus*, *Totocorn*, *George*, *Armstrong*.

By the arrivals of the week we have received Calcutta papers to the 18th Feb., and from Singapore to the 23rd March.

April 22nd, Saturday morning arrived a Chinese war brig in the road of the *Praya Grande* (no flag), anchored, and the officer came on shore at 5 p.m.; she then sailed for the inner harbour, but she was stopped at the Bar fort.

She was formerly the *Sp. brig Ramiro*.

April 23rd, Sunday arrived the British schooner *Warlock*, captain George Grey Sullivan, &c.; the owner, the right hon. lord James Erskine Murray and family are on board. She has brought from the coast of Manila, the captain, officers, and crew of the Portuguese wrecked bark *Tranquillide* (last 1st April) sailed from this Port to Solo in March last. The schooner remained six days for those people on the coast: the captain, officers, and crew of the *Tranquillide* speak in the most grateful terms of the kind attention of lord J. E. Murray.

April 25th, this day at 11 a.m. a fire broke out at Matapao: first the Chinese soldiers attacked a carpenter's shop with the intention to arrest about 200 and more robbers: in the mean time the robbers set fire to the shop, and only about 40 robbers all wounded were captured. At 3 p.m. all embarked for Hongkong in a chop boat accompanied by 4 boats. Three shops were burnt and 18 Chinese soldiers wounded, 4 of the robbers' fast boats sailed immediately into the inner harbour, where they remain.

Since the foregoing remark on the fire at Matapao, was in type, we have received a Chinese document which explains the causes more minutely, of which the following is a translation.

Translation.

On account of the increased prosperity of Macao this year, through the foreign trade, crowds flocked together, numerous as the clouds of heaven. In the inner harbour there were many haunts for "gay women"—(as the judge called the unfortunate girl persecuted by lord Frankfort de Montmorency, at which words she sank fainting in the dock), and on the banks many gambling houses, more in comparison than with former years. A fine was levied on each of the dwellings of gay women and the gambling haunts: which were shared between the naval and military public officers, the troops, and the police: these men were called *deceivers* or *righteous* men!

There are now in Macao a number of blackguard banditti creating confusion and trouble, amounting to more than 100 men, who demand an increase of the fees; and two men, who give their names, to the commandants of the Kwangchowko, requested to be made watchmen in Macao.

The Kwangchowko, taking into consideration the former frequent cases of piracy by pirate boats, thought if he complied with their request, they might be able to seize the pirates (i.e. set a thief to catch a thief); therefore he concluded to issue a warrant to constitute them watchmen.

When the warrant was received, they took the gay women and gambling shops under their protection, and their evil actions had no limit, and they appropriated the fees to themselves and on receipt of their thus securing the baguio and gambling shops, the military, police, &c., who had formerly shared in the fees, now got nothing, and their indignation was highly excited, and they armed themselves with swords, demanding money and making a great clamour, & each presented their petitions to the respective civil and military officers. Also the shopkeepers of three streets (in Macao) repaired to Canton, stating their accusations: and the local Chinese magistrates also forwarded secret petitions.

The superior officers, the governor and deputy governor, when they received the documents, these high officers sent a despatch to the magistrate of Hongkong, to meet with the naval officer in command, to collect troops, surround and seize (the banditti). The said banditti fearing it would be difficult to escape, set fire to their houses and ran away in the confusion, and only 27 of them were taken, who were forthwith forwarded to Canton for examination and punishment.—News of the 25th day of the 3rd moon. (25th April) J. E.

Translation.

The new *longyan*, or *Heat*, governor, *Ching*, arrived in Canton on the 6th of the 3rd moon (5th April), and on the 8th of the moon he received the seals of his office.

It is reported that *Kying* is commissioned to Canton for the management and settlement of affairs.

The *Puanyan* boat, because the gentry and people do not wish that Englishmen should build houses and dwell at *Changchow* (opposite to Whampoa), where are the graves of their forefathers, on the 8th day of the 3rd moon attended at the offices of the governor and *Heat*, governor, with officers, but the high officers refused to receive them. In consequence, the gentry and people have posted up red placards in all places, fixing the 19th day for assembling in the *Fahkhang* (hall) for a great discussion of the matter. &c. J. E.

From the FRIENDSHIP INDIA—Jan. 19

• *CHINA*—The intelligence which has just been received from China, extending to the 6th of Dec., is highly important. Sir Henry Pottinger has ascertained, that no fewer than two hundred and eighty three of the unfortunate individuals, chiefly natives of India, who were on board the *Nerbudda* and *Ara*, when they were wrecked on the island of Formosa, have been put to death in cold blood by the Chinese authorities. They had falsely represented to the emperor, that both the vessels had gone to the island with hostile intentions, and that they were prisoners were captured in battle: the emperor that three fugitive murderers were perpetrated to subvert to the imperial command. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his proclamation, declares his intention respectfully, but firmly, to prevent the real facts of the case to the emperor, and to demand that the local authorities on the island shall be degraded,

and brought to condign punishment, and that their property shall be confiscated, and sent over to the officers of the British government, for the relief of the families of the innocent men who have thus been put to death. Though stipendiary farther declares, that without this treatment, he is not prepared to say that this event will not occasion a serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities, between the two countries.

It is most gratifying to find the plenipotentiary at once assume a firm stand on this occasion; and there can be no doubt that his representations to the cabinet of Peking will procure immediate and ample redress. The threat of a renewal of hostilities, the first result of which would be to level the capital of Formosa with the ground, may be expected to produce an almost magical effect on the fears of the emperor, and to elicit an imperial edict for the condign punishment of the guilty, which shall be conveyed at the rate of 600 *tae* a day. Sir Henry Pottinger has we think acted wisely in stating so distinctly that the authorities on the island had defied his majesty; for although the emperor of the men in open warfare would have afforded no excuse for the treatment of the emperor, the deception which has been practiced will afford him an opportunity of making the most ample amends, without any apparent sacrifice of dignity. This decisive conduct of the plenipotentiary will be found to exert the most happy influence on our future intercourse with the Chinese. The punishment of the offenders will tend to give general security to all Europeans who may visit any part of the coast, or who may be thrown upon it by accident. The prompt and energetic representation now sent to Peking, will convince the emperor and his ministers, that no injustice or violence towards the subjects of the British crown will be suffered with impunity, and that if redress is not obtained when respectfully demanded, it will be exacted at the common's mouth.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hongkong in the beginning of December, intended to return immediately to the north, to demand redress for the murder of these unfortunate victims. The Chinese will thus perceive that he is in earnest and not to be trifled with. The imperial commissioners, who were on their way to Canton to open commercial negotiations, will discover on their arrival, that the British minister is resolved not to enter on these discussions till full reparation has been obtained for the massacre, and that he is already at Canton, demanding the condign punishment of the offenders. The effect of this promptitude and decision, on the minds of these high officers of the empire and the great body of the people, will be most salutary. They will thus be made to feel that while the English are ready and ever anxious to enter into the largest commercial transactions, they have not a political character to support, and will allow no insult or injury to pass unexpiated.

The papers now received contain two publications of the imperial will: the one, dated the 6th of September, gives the various terms concerning the "settlement of affairs" with the barbarians, which have received the "assent of the imperial will." It appears that the high commissioners have very patriotically requested, that the greatest punishment may be inflicted on them for their contributions to the English, and that the emperor has graciously acquiesced them of all guilt. The indemnity of twenty-one millions, the emperor declares to be a vast amount, and asks with great anxiety where such a sum is to come from. But the matter is settled of course, by making the ministry of King alone responsible for arranging the

matter, and registering the plans which are to furnish it. The peace however is evidently a subject of gratification with his majesty, and he declares that as it has now been concluded, "the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole." He is evidently anxious that the pacification should not be disturbed. Y king is therefore directed to give "the closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, to prevent all difficulties and confusion of affairs." Relative to the claims on the hong merchants, the proclamation of the 31st Sept. states, that as to the old debts, the foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of government. In a subsequent proclamation however, dated the 30th of September, it appears that the imperial government has acknowledged these claims, evidently in addition to the sum which was stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Nankin; for the 31st Sept. states, that "the Chinese government will at present be responsible for the hong merchants paying to their English creditors debts to the amount of two millions of dollars. Hereafter hong merchants and all other classes of natives are to be alone responsible for their own debts, the mandarin affording only their official aid."

FROM THE FRIENDS OF INDIA.

January 26, 1913.

CHINA.—The Queen steamer has arrived from China with intelligence to the 23rd December, of a still more important character than that which reached Calcutta last week. On the 7th of December, a collision took place between a steamer of the Port William and some Chinese at Canton, and a Chinaman was killed. The boats were damaged; the mob, stirred with success, increased to ten thousand men, and meeting with no check from the Chinese authorities proceeded to attack the English factories, which they burnt and plundered. Two ladies, who were in the boat, were providentially conveyed to the house of one of the hong merchants and saved from the fury of the rioters. Sir Hugh Knolly, who happened to be at Canton at the time, stationed a steamer there for the protection of British interests, and ordered a large force to be in readiness to proceed to that city. The merchants addressed a letter to the plenipotentiary on the subject of the disturbance, in which they requested the assistance of the local authorities of the city, and requested that the force at his disposal might be directed to afford them security in their mercantile transactions. Sir Henry Pottinger in his reply, traced the disturbance to their own imprudence, asserting that they had received every assistance from the British authorities, but as far from affording him any support in the difficult negotiations on hand, had thrown obstacles in his way. He also distinctly refused to march troops to their assistance, and, at the earnest entreaty of the Chinese mandarin, withdrew the steamer. The merchants in their rejoinder endeavored to rebut the disparaging assertions made by the plenipotentiary, and denied the accuracy of his statements. There the matter rests for the present. Up to the 24th of December, a fortnight after the riot, no further attempts had been made by the mob; and the troops which had been employed on the expedition, with the exception of those left at Hungtung, Amoy and Chefoo, had been allowed to take their departure for India. By this measure, as Sir Henry Pottinger has given the most decisive evidence of his conviction, that the outbreak was the result of local irritation, and originated in no degree on the part of the Chinese government to disturb the pacification. The discussion between the merchants and Sir Henry has unfortunately given birth to party spirit, which will greatly increase the difficulty of discovering the real merits of the question.

It was well known from some time before the riot broke out, that the strongest feelings of animosity towards the English existed in the breasts of a very influential body of Chinese in and about Canton. The destruction of all the churches on the river, the attack on the city, and

as an emergency reason in 1911, so humiliating to national pride, combined with the eventual triumph of our arms, and the acknowledgment of the emperor, that he had been obliged to yield to circumstances, had influenced the minds of the people almost to madness. The spirited magazine, which was printed and dispersed in and about Canton by the malcontents, and their attempts to organize troops and to raise contributions, showed but too clearly that there was a storm brewing, which must place the persons and property of Englishmen in that city in extreme jeopardy. In that magazine, we find these expressions:—"There is that English nation, whose ruler is now a woman and then a man; its people at one time like birds and then like beasts with disproportionate more force and ferocity than the tiger or the wolf, and brags more greedily than the snake or the hog—this people have ever so often devoured all the southern barbarians, and like the demons of the night they now suddenly exalt themselves."—"What can be easier than for a benevolent dynasty to exert its future of power, and exterminate these sea going imps, just as they blast the pliant bamboo?"—"We have recently read his majesty's lucid mandate, that there is no other way, and what is required must be granted.—He remembers the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and shew to the empire that it had not followed the divine awe-inspiring council."—"Then follows a bitter taunt which manifests the depth of national feeling: "but our high and mighty emperor commands to demand himself to adopt nothing councils of peace." The idea that the English intended to come and quell among them seems to have given a broader edge to the indignation. "We have heard that the English intend to come into the Pearl river and make a settlement; this will not however stop at Chinese de laignure, merely dwelling together, for men and beasts cannot endure each other.—If we do not permit ourselves to dwell with them under the same heaven, our sport will feel no shame." It ends with these bold expressions:—"We here bind ourselves to renegeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit great principles; and also to manifest our retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold; do not lose your first resolution."

The Chinese authorities appear to have been fully aware of the irritation which prevailed the public mind, for we find that the day before the flame broke forth, the governor and deputy governor of the province issued a proclamation, in which the rioters were denounced, and the peaceably disposed, cautioned against these seditionist insinuations. The existence of this feeling was equally known to the English merchants, who proceeded to Canton to make it the seat of their commercial operations. But they do not appear to have taken the smallest precautions against the danger which menaced them. Instead of adopting any measures to allay the irritation by a quiet and unobtrusive course of procedure, a hundred and seventy lazzos were allowed to fly up in Canton without any controlling authority among them; the laws were openly set at naught, and the prejudices of the Chinese violated by the presence of ladies in the factories, though the preliminary proclamation had stated, as one of the chief grievances of the disorder, that the prospect that the Chinese and foreigners were to dwell together. Though the dispute with the lazzos was only the immediate cause of the riot, yet it was certainly in the highest degree imprudent to have allowed any such cause to have arisen. A sense of extraordinary peril called for extraordinary action; and yet the most obvious maxims of prudence appear to have been neglected. While the motives of this vast company were as yet unrecalled to the humiliating position in which our victims had placed it, and were pursuing the resolute to break the peace and expel us; while they were manifesting the strongest desire to set the public authorities at defiance, and to take the duty of national vengeance into their own hands, it certainly behooved the merchants to act with the utmost vigilance, and to send every appearance which might inflame the spirit of hostility; and as far as they have neglected any opportunity of soothing the people, and

adopted a line of policy in their intercourse with them, which were an air of triumph, so far they have made themselves responsible for the misfortune which has befallen them.

The determination of the plenipotentiary will be approved, not less on account of its intrinsic wisdom, than of his official position. In the decisive measures he pursued on hearing of the riotous measures of the army of the North and the Army, he has afforded a pledge of his determination not to allow the Chinese government or any of its officers to trample on his countrymen. He refused to send up a force to Canton, that the merchants might be able to carry on their mercantile transactions in security under the shadow of its protection. It not less judicious, and will secure him the praise of all disinterested men. After the emperor had acceded to the terms of peace, Sir H. Pottinger could not have taken any such step, without incurring the charge of political incompetence, more especially as the Chinese authorities in the city had dismissed all party spirit in the riot, and expressed their determination to punish the rioters. The appearance of a British force would have irritated the minds of the people at a most critical juncture to insupportable resentment, and probably occasioned a second and more extensive insurrection, by which our half-finished pacific relations with the empire might have been broken asunder; and a renewal of hostilities rendered inevitable. It would have called forth the loudest remonstrances from the discontented provinces of the empire, strengthened the hands of the war party in the cabinet, and laid a fresh train of calamities; we rejoice therefore that he has had the wisdom and firmness to resist the demand though at the risk of losing some portion of his popularity.

[From the Canton Press, 23rd April.]

We regret to learn by letters from Manila that a fire broke out in the suburbs there on the 31st ult. destroying a great portion. None of the warehouses or merchant's dwelling houses were burnt. The houses were chiefly mat buildings, although many of brick were also destroyed, and some lives are said to have been lost. We translate the following from the *Somanagoe Filipino* of 3rd April:—"After writing the above (namely that a fire on the 31st had destroyed about 100 houses in the same district) it is our painful duty to announce another and much more disastrous fire which happened on the 31st of March. The village of Tondo without the walls of the city has almost totally disappeared, as has the suburb of Misi and part of Jolo. More than 1500 houses, many of brick, have been reduced to ashes. The fire broke out between two and three o'clock of the afternoon at the north-western extremity of the suburb of Jolo, and all efforts to keep it under were of no avail. The flames fanned by the wind only subsided when nothing was left to destroy, and when stopped by the waters of the bay and its various creeks which intersected the village, or we should say that which was a village, as it no longer exists. Only the church and the parohial house of Tondo have remained uninjured in the midst of the ashes, as if to indicate the site of the disaster. Thousands of people have been reduced to destitution, but we further say more of this painful subject.

"The crew of the French frigate *Heracles* came on shore to aid in extinguishing the fire, and their noble conduct deserves the gratitude of the public.

UNITED STATES TRADE STATISTICS.

—The American papers contain a statistical summary of the value of the exports of produce & manufactures of the United States for three years, during the periods of 1880, 1889, and 1911. The exports of the produce of the sea has declined to 2,841,000 dollars, it having in the year 1880 been as high as 3,175,378 dollars. The reports of the produce of the forests is allied to an almost no increase, 1880 being stated at 2,380,740 dollars, 1889 at 2,746,240 dollars, and 1911 at 2,354,102. Of agricultural produce, including the raising of crops and

the breed of cattle, the exports are stated at 9,105,514 dollars for 1898, 12,548,282 dollars for 1899, and 16,737,493 dollars for 1901. Of the tobacco crop in 1898 the value exported was 7,891,639 dollars; in 1899, 9,862,948 dollars; and 12,678,703 dollars in 1901. Of the cotton crop the value exported was 61,536,811 dollars in 1898; 1,231,942 dollars in 1899; and 54,330,341 dollars in 1901. The exports of miscellaneous are stated at 8,493,721 dollars for 1898; 9,800,551 dollars for 1899; and 6,481,562 for 1901. Of these general amounts, England for heretofore and colonies took 850,549 barrels of sugar, 880,865 bushels of wheat, 324,769 bushels of Indian corn, and 86,810 barrels of pork.—*Pat.*
(The Friend of India, February 2, 1903.)

DIED.—On the 18th of April at the Morrison Education Society's home Hongkong, John Alving, aged 3 months and 11 days, infant son of Benjamin Robson, esq., superintending the Medical Missionary's Hospital at this place.

FOR SALE.
GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons net, coppered and copper fastened, with main sail, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, cushions, lifeboats, MARYAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THEA 1 British built ship, **MARY**, captain Kaur, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRANJEE HERRAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEHOY LUST MEE**, Moons. Moons, 7th February, 1903.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barge "JANE", captain Bana, carrying about 150 tons, will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **B. BARRETT**.
Smith, 13 & 14 February, 1903.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British built ship, **BELLA MARINA**, 409 tons (A. 1. for 18 years), captain T. Armstrong.
This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**
Moons, 2nd January, 1903.

For Sale, Freight or Charter.
THE 1 British Built Brigantine **MAJOR SWAN**, 13 years old. Apply to **C. H. HART**.
December 18th.

Public Sales.

JNO. SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON MONDAY, the 1st day, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Auction Room, Sun Fren, to the highest bidder, a quantity of **STYRENE TRADE**, belonging to the late firm of **MARKWILL AND SMITH**, and **SUNDRIES** on account of other parties. Further particulars will be published in *Handbills*.
Moons, 24 & April, 1903.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day, will be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the Steamer "DEVIL" of 50 tons or thereabouts, with all her stores, in case, or into separate lots. At the same time will be put up to the hammer the Office "VALUABLE". Further particulars will appear in *Handbills*.
Moons, 26th April, 1903.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th day, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Sun Fren's Godown, Prince Menden, a quantity of **SUNDRIES** (UTTER), and a few imported pieces of **HUOP** and **BAR IRON**.
Particulars will be published in *Handbills*.
Moons, 28th April, 1903.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day, will be sold (on account of whom it may concern) by PUBLIC

AUCTION, at the Sun Fren's Godown, Prince Menden, the whole of the **STYRENE TRADE**, &c., moved in the "BLAZE" from the work of the Spanish Ship "BANGULAN". Full particulars will be published in *Handbills* a few days prior to the sale.
Moons, 26th April, 1903.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st day, will be put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the Sun Fren's Godown, the Steamer "DEVIL" with all her stores, in case or into separate lots. Particulars will appear in *Handbills*.
Moons, 26th April, 1903.

NOTICE.—A consignment of the **STOCK** IN TRADE, of the late firm of Messrs. Markwill and Smith, will be put up in every Public Sale, held in the Auction Room of the underigned, from this date.
JNO. SMITH.
Moons, 26th April, 1903.

A CARD.—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East Moons, Prince Menden, Moons.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment most respectfully announces to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which it makes up in London on the 6th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

NOTICE.—Mr. FREDERICK PERL, Son of ARTHUR PERL, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment. The interest and Proprietaryship of the late Mr. John Bower, ceased on the 31st April last. Our Business will from hereafter be carried on under the Firm of CHAMBER, GRIFFITH, PERL and Co. **BETTER, CHAPMAN & Co.**
Calcutta, January 24, 1903.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. THAYER with our house terminated January 1st, 1903, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GUNN & DAVID NORMAN BROWNE became Partners therein on the same day.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 12th, 1903.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE underigned having been appointed agents at Moons for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
Moons, 16th Jan., 1903. **A. A. DE MELO.**

THE BOSTON INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1886 & 1901.

THE underigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of all risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.
S. & M. MUSTOJEE & Co.
Moons, 16th December, 1902. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE underigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Moons, 16th December, 1902. **MAI VIGAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Business can be obtained at low rates in **CHANG'S** Godown, situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLERIE**.
Hongkong, 2nd Dec., 1902. 45 Queen Road.

NOTICE.—GIRDS and MERCHANTS RE-CEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODDOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to **R. EDWARDS**.
Moons to **W. LANE**.
Hongkong 28th September, 1902.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three in SUITE, to a large house in the Sun Fren's Godown. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT'S BENGAL BOUNTY, for 1892, 94. Apply to **JNO. SMITH**.
Moons, 26th April, 1903.

LOMBROCK BUCK, apply to **SUN LEEHLEY**, at Hongkong, and at Moons to **ALEX. GRIFFIN**.

FOR SALE. 2-Bronzed Painted Table Lamps, double hanging lamps with shades and four lights with shades complete. Shows bearing and Ashwood Consoles, Ward and half floor (Glass) also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stone, Glass, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table Lamps and Mirrors. Apply to **W. LANE**.
Moons, 16th February, 1903.

FOR SALE.—Brooms and Kitchenware Cases, Patterns (CARTON); Tins, Pans, and Brooms, also a few *CHINAWARE* Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
Moons, 17th February, 1903.

FOR SALE.—Tins and Tins to barrels. Apply on board the *BARILLA*, in Hongkong Bay.

FOR SALE.—Houses, Godown, Company & Co's, with house, Moons, in Sun Fren's Godown and Half Cakes, and to East. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.**
Moons, 26th December, 1902.

AMERICAN CHINESE 1892-1903.
THE Anglo-Chinese Society's Calendar for 1903, is on sale at the C. B. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the Viceroy Hotel, Hongkong. Price 30 per copy; Particulars and copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The *Canton Register* and *China Press* Current for 1902—based, price 95. The *Canton General Press* Current for the year 1902, 36 27, 38, bound a 93 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1892, 36, 27, 38, bound a 95 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1892, 40 bound a 95 a vol. and the 1. M. for the half year ending December 1900 and June 1901, bound at the publishing price, 90 per vol. Also A Narrative of the late riots and proceedings in China &c. by F. R. L. 2d Ed. C. B. at 2 1/2 p. Do. Calcutta Black Hills of Hongkong, 2 1/2 p. Do. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the *Canton Register* Office, *CHINA* CHINESE-ENGLISH. Sp. Do. 92 1/2. Both designed to assist by means in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Calendar*, for 1903. Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, 91. In other numbers, 91. Do. on a single sheet, 91. Engraver of the C. B. Office, Sun Fren's Godown. Copies of the *Calendar*, and also be procured at the British and Indian Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1901. Price 30 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Sun Fren's Godown. Also *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1902, 36, & 37, 38 cents each, & 1903, 1 1/2 p. Do.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese Language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. GILBERT.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese character, as well as a dictionary. Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy. Apply at the *Canton Register* office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late riots and proceedings in China, &c." by John Stodd, Editor of the *Canton Register*.

NOTICE.—Charges for Joe Painter at the *Canton Register* Office.
Hills of Landing and Exchange per 100
Express Order " 10
1000 lbs. do " 10
1000 lbs. do " 10
Ship's and Boat's Bales and Receipts " 10
Langston's 7, 1000, Receipts of Carpenters, do (Per) Bales " 10
Furniture, and Fells pages " 10
Auction Bids " 10

N.B. The Press cannot be sent for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. (London).
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bomanji & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. John Poy & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

ENTERED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOS. BLADE.
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

demonstrated surprised me. This peculiar race are essentially a laborious and commercial people, devoid of national prejudices as any of the inhabitants of Europe and in whom you cannot discern, either the unsocialism of the English, or the inter-tribal bigotry of the Marabout. I would allow however that the lower classes seem to be particularly forward, and while they crowd around you attempting feebly to drive them away, would, possibly be offended with unpleasant consequences.

3. I was informed that the troops stationed at Canton are numerous the place, and that they are by no means a formidable body, than that I saw were poorly armed with bows and rusty matchlocks. Until these long-tailed warriors are better armed, disciplined, and equipped, all the fortifications which are being erected on the Chikong, would in the event of another war, prove of little avail to them, tho' they certainly may be productive of a radiant show of ribbands and medals to others. This inefficient state of the military is however a matter of serious consideration for whatever may have been the origin of the tumult that terminated in the destruction of the British factory, it is uncertain whether they could have kept the peace and dispersed the mob, not that this apprehension justifies the provincial authorities, because even on the supposition that they acted with a timely vigilance, if the military are inefficient, the fault rest with them.

4. Adverting to that tumult I may state, that I consider a wise discretion was exercised in not precipitating us into a new war, and that as the affair was commenced with moderation, I hope it will be concluded with firmness. Punitive occupations will fully repair private losses, but I trust yet to see a public statement made for the insult offered to our national flag. I do not require the punishment of a few obscure individuals, but I would demand that the high and responsible officers of government should be signally disgraced before the eyes of the whole Canton population.

5. Altho' the soldiery at Canton are unwieldy, the police are active and efficient, the foreign factories are for the most part closely surrounded with Chinese houses, yet they have been secure from robbing. The system of espionage is carried to such lengths in despotic states, and especially in China, that the police can probably be brought to greater perfection in such countries, than where greater freedom prevails.

16th April, 1843.

OSMANTH.

BRIEF QUERIES.

[To the Editor of the Friend of China.]

Sir,—In reflecting upon our future intercourse with China, the open question presents many difficulties. It is one of those theory and unsatisfactory (except to those who deal in it) subjects, which people willingly resign to the wisdom of authority and sagaciously reserve their opinions, until the course of events discloses the soundness or unsoundness of the policy pursued.

1. Legalizing the trade in Opium, would at once remove all difficulties, but as the most contentious things are frequently denied us in this world, we must make what provision we can against the more ugly alternative.

2. There can be no doubt that the Peking government has an undisputed right to prohibit the trade in opium, and every compulsory effort to contravene this right, ought to be denounced by right thinking men. I admire the liberal and enterprising character of British merchants, many of them like those of ancient Tyre, may well be ranked amongst the "honourable of the earth." But if any, under the delusion that the true nature of their proceedings, is shored, by the magnitude of the scale upon which they are carried on, seek the gain of illicit trade, and offend against the laws of the country where they will enjoy fair commercial intercourse. I maintain that no mercantile and systematic smuggling, cannot be tolerated, without setting at defiance every just idea of international law. I cannot be expected that a fleet should be kept up, to prevent British subjects from engaging in this contraband traffic, and yet it will not suffice for the representative of the British authority, merely to show, that he has no concern or sympathy with these offenders, on a complaint being made by the Chinese government. I do not see how they can escape punishment, without the slightest ill-nature I

submit this consideration to their various reflections.

4. Without entering into the history of this trade, I willingly acknowledge that I see no good reason to reproach those concerned in it, for what has hitherto occurred. The duties of nations are reciprocal, and the Chinese government never would admit this principle. But the treaty has imposed new duties on both nations, and the conduct of both must now be regulated by the rules of justice.

5. While the practical consequences of being concerned in the smuggling of opium, seem to me unavoidable, I should be happy to see the trade legalized; nor do I attach much weight to the objections against this traffic, arising from the nature of the drug itself. The circumstance of its being contraband, certainly diminishes its consumption and this small measure of good is fully counterbalanced by the great encouragement which is held out to the lawful practice of smuggling.

6. Those who are even but slightly acquainted with China, will admit, that from the nature and immense length of its coast, from the corruption of its officers, and the universal demand for opium, it is impossible that the Chinese government could prevent the introduction of this article into the empire. However obviously true this appears to us, it is probable that a considerable period will elapse before it is generally acknowledged in China, unless some means are devised to enlighten those exercising authority there on this subject. The Peking government could easily obtain a considerable revenue by taxing instead of prohibiting this article. British considerations facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. I would recommend that a Chinese paper be drawn up, with the view of convincing the Chinese ministers, of the manifold advantages of legalizing the trade in opium.

16th April, 1843.

OSMANTH.

We are glad to learn that proposals for establishing an exchange, & also a subscription reading-room, are in circulation. We are told the number of subscriber's names already received, warrants the expectation of the full success of the latter part of the undertaking, and with respect to the former, we hope soon to see a beginning, and moreover, the early establishment of a chamber of commerce, which is confidently much wanted in China—if its non-existence be not a reproach to our mercantile community.

From the Canton Press, April 23.

23d March, 1843.

To his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have this morning perused your excellency's proclamation to B. M. subjects, denouncing the system of wholesale smuggling which has, with the connivance of the Chinese officers, of late prevailed within the Canton river.

This system of evasion of duties both outward and inward will not find an advocate in me, but the extent of even your excellency's knowledge of mercantile statistics must have informed you, that smuggling in all countries, which results from prohibitions and exorbitant duties and your excellency is not ignorant of the enormous port dues & consular charges &c. levied on the foreign trade in the port of Canton. Permit me therefore to say that to your own losses must be ascribed the irregularities that have lately occurred, and which you have so emphatically denounced. The Chinese commissioner Elgin was removed by death in March last, but six months had elapsed since the arrangement with the commissioners at Nanking, and I would respectfully ask, why was not the tariff settled and finally agreed upon so as to have been submitted to the emperor (if such were necessary) simultaneously with the ratified treaty of peace? That the duty originated with your excellency there can be no doubt so far as regards the merchants trading with China you state that such is the fact, and if I am right in ascribing this avoidable delay to your excellency—you, having the power to put an end to them at once in a legitimate way, and neglecting to do so, must be prepared to be antagonized to the extent of the irregularities that have occurred. Had your proclamation followed, instead of preceding the tariff (tho' I believe it would not then have been called for, as smuggling would have ceased) many would have

acknowledged the necessity of its appearance, or at all events the wisdom of its authors intentions, but published as it was on the advent of a new commissioner, with the tariff and other important arrangements connected; I must confess it appears to me, most ill-timed and indirect production, and does unwisely of your excellency's reputation as a statesman politician.

In this proclamation your excellency has very indirectly brought forward the curate question of opium, which I infer from Lord Aberdeen's reply to the Liverpool Chamber of commerce, was in no way mentioned in the protocol of the treaty sent to England, and the Chinese officers are not the same statement I give them the credit to be, if they do not upon the strength of the present proclamation lay upon the horns of a dilemma and will not be contented by your complacently referring to this proclamation and exclaiming—there!—that's my thunder! True, the ambiguity of your style may in this instance serve you in good stead, as I have heard various modes of interpreting the meaning of the last paragraph of the document I am now remarking upon.

From your acquaintance with the classics and your experience in English composition, your excellency must be aware that to write well it is required that "right words should be rightly placed" and in a formal document such as a prince's proclamation, there should be no intentional ambiguity. Will your excellency therefore pardon me, if I ask what is meant by the following, "such smugglers will not receive protection in the harbor of Hongkong." In a preceding paragraph which is not quite correct in its grammatical construction. Your excellency intimates your intention, at some future period, of holding up certain individuals of a barbarous country to the public estimation they merit (which our French and American friends may choose into an impertinence) and by way of punishing her subjects' subjects for their past offences, you proceed to intimate to them, that they are not to receive protection in the harbor of Hongkong.

I certainly must have misunderstood your excellency's meaning, for however much we may deprecate the system that has prevailed, I am not aware that your excellency has any legal power to punish a British subject for defrauding the revenue of a foreign country, and I am well assured that an evasion of Chinese imposts or smuggling opium into the Chinese territory does not warrant you in depriving a subject so noting of British protection.

I can believe that your excellency may feel yourself embarrassed by the new complaint of, and I can well understand your anxiety to meet the honors you have already obtained and those that may hereafter be bestowed upon you by a speedy and satisfactory settlement of a commercial treaty with China; but in order to gain this end, I would respectfully ask you, "whether may be your private opinion of the opium traffic, whether you consider yourself authorized, as a public officer, to and the Chinese, even with your consent, in destroying a trade which is secured by act of parliament to that body whose oak you have cut, and who, knowing the market for which it is raised, derive to some extent revenue from their opium monopoly. To those on the spot who know your honorable character, the inquiry now attempted to be done to the opium trade, will be ascribed to a want of proper consideration on the part of your excellency, but what term are your active fellow subjects in India likely to apply to your policy in regard to opium? They will consider that you have obtained from interference with the traffic until such time as the revenues of your humble masters ~~will~~ be affected by your act, (the produce of the ~~same~~ being all disposed of at enormous prices), and that then, their interests were sacrificed to expediency! The terms which ignorant natives would be apt to apply to the such conduct on the part of your excellency it would be appropriate to designate.

I have heard, and it is generally believed, that in furtherance of your excellency's crusade against the opium trade, the naval officer commanding at Canton has been taking stringent measures against the ships trading in the Yangtze-Keang, and it will be matter of regret that naval officers, generally frank and careless of consequences, should run the risk of compromising themselves by acts which may not be considered legal.

"The equity and good conscience" law with which your excellency perhaps familiar, and which you may have administered in India, will not pass on the high sea where the *Lex Scripta* must be our guide, and the case that have lately been decided by the judges in England and Singapore I would treat with caution in meddling with a trade not introduced by act of parliament. I in conclusion take the liberty of quoting to would your excellency the following paragraph from Lord Palmerston's letter of instructions to Lord Napier.

"Respectful care will be necessary with regard to such small ships as may attempt to explore the coast of China for the purpose of traffic. It is not desirable that you should encourage such adventures, but you must never lose sight of the fact you have no authority to interfere with or to prevent them."

I trust your excellency will not consider any offer of addressing you either disrespectful or flippant, noising is further from my intention than to give offence, and if I have unintentionally done so, I pray your excellency to ascribe it to ignorance not design, and I subscribe myself with respect.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NEMO.

From the Argus, Nov. 26th, 1842.

LOSS OF THE RELIANCE.

The survivors among the crew of the ill-fated *Reliance* arrived in London on Tuesday afternoon by the general steam navigation company's vessel *Magnet*, capt. Stork, from Hongkong.

The *Magnet* brought over the whole of the surviving members of the crew, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead, only 12 bodies out of the 100 persons lost having being picked up when they left.

The shipboard statement, made by O'Neill, an intelligent first-mate man, and one of the two Englishmen saved who was on deck when the vessel struck, leaves no doubt as to the circumstances under which the *Reliance* was lost.

O'Neill states that they had had remarkably heavy weather for some days previous to the 12th inst.; and on the 11th they shortened sail, and the sea was very rough. At half-past 12 o'clock a light one of the crew, named Thomas, whose watch it was on the forenoon, reported that he saw a light, and soon after they were distinctly observed by several others on the forenoon and starboard. The second mate, Mr. Green, was on duty at the time, and said that those on the forenoon were a ship's lights, and not a light-house, boys, the light on the forenoon was dangerous. We shall be in the Downs this morning." They then steered north, and thought they were passing for the Downs. Their course was not by north, as it was given at 12 o'clock, when the light out was released. About 1 o'clock capt. Green, and Mr. Walsh, the chief mate, came on deck and the captain immediately gave orders to wear the ship, and heave the lead. As the vessel answered her bell the quarter-master gave the soundings, "B, the lead deep, 20." At this moment the vessel was under a full crewed fore and mainmast, and was plying by the wind, and gradually going round on the other tack. A woman named Moore was at the wheel at this time, and as she turned round her head touched the bottom, and she struck heavily on the sand. The shock is described by O'Neill as terrific. His language was, "It struck me as if I had had hold of an enormous machine." The whole of the crew rushed on deck, and before any orders could be given, she tilted slightly, and became more and more unbalanced. The machine was repeated five or six times in rapid succession, and it was the opinion of the officers that the ship's hull was broken by the force of the concussion. The captain immediately ordered signals of distress to be fired. It was the opinion of all on board that they were off the English coast; and the captain, seeing that there was no hope of saving the ship, ordered several of the crew to row away the main-mast. This was immediately commenced, and in a few moments it went over to

board with a terrific crash. The foremast came down, and, in falling, broke the rig of a young midshipman named Fiske; but the imminent danger of all around did not prevent, even at this crisis, every attention being shown him. The foremast was carefully cut by the surgeon, and the poor lad was conveyed to the captain's cabin, where he remained until the hoisting up of the ship obliged some of the crew to place him on the pump. While Fiske was lying in the cabin O'Neill and two other seamen made their way there and took away a musket, a couple of pistols, and a bag of powder, with which they fired signals from the poop. O'Neill admits that those of the crew engaged in firing the signal-guns got to the spirit casks and drank to excess. Subsequently, at the captain's direction, who, according to O'Neill, manifested the greatest coolness and presence of mind, lights were placed in the main rigging, in order to point out their position to any boats that might come off to their assistance. The sea was very treacherous, and, as the vessel tilted, her bottom could be distinctly heard breaking up. The water rushed in, and her cargo of the becoming wet, burst up the deck; which for some time previous had been dangerous to stand upon, from the planks springing and shattering, whereby the feet of several seamen were jammed between the planks. Three hours had now elapsed since the vessel struck, and the day was beginning to break. The captain, with the officers and passengers and many of the crew, were on the after part of the vessel, which still held together, the sea making a breach right over her. Chunks of ice floated one by one on the surface, indicating that a portion of the bottom was entirely gone. Orders were now given to get out the long-boat, but from the injuries she had sustained from the falling of the masts and rolling of the ship, she was found to be useless. There were two other boats on board, but their condition at this time, as O'Neill states, was such as to render them of no service. The Europeans among the crew were then directed by the officers to construct a raft, but this could not be accomplished. In fact, O'Neill admits that the crew refused to work at it. His statement is—While some of them were working at it, one said to the other, "Why don't you lead a hand? I don't work if you don't," and they all left off together. Several of the crew sought refuge on the masts and rigging that had gone to leeward, where, amidst the loose chords of the mast and spar, a most precarious position continued for some time to be maintained. The vessel held together until about 3 o'clock p. m., sailing fearfully from side to side, with the swell of the ocean and drenching the crew continually. About this time capt. Green, the first mate, Mr. Walsh, and several others, left the pump of the ship to take refuge with the sailors in the spars and rigging of the mainmast, capt. Tucker and many others still remaining on the after-part of the vessel. Shortly before nine o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, the vessel parted and ship, the sea breaking right through her, and in a few moments she was a complete wreck, portions of her timber floating about in all directions. Numbers of the crew sank immediately, and were entirely lost sight of amidst the breakers; capt. Tucker was among the number. The captain, Mr. Walsh, O'Neill, the sailmaker, the armorer, and several others still clinging to the mainmast and rigging which being released from the vessel floated towards the land. At this point it, and indeed for some length of time previous, the people on the coast were distinctly observed running to and fro, but no boat's pull off to render assistance. The floating timber from the wreck, whirled round by the violence of the sea, struck off many of the poor wretches who had taken refuge on those portions still above water, and the numerous fugitives with which the crew had been subjected to for some hours rendered their efforts of swimming towards the shore, a distance of nearly three miles, extremely feeble. Capt. Green, who was nearly sixty years of age, lay on the wreck that he had held several times and fell into the sea. Mr. Walsh, called out to some of the sailors "Pull up the caps, boys!" and he was carried on to the timber some time after. The last time he was taken out of the water he was found to be insensible, but he still seemed to be holding on. About half-past nine o'clock the main mast came up exposed to the sea as no longer to afford protection against its violence, and the greater number

of those who had sought refuge upon them were washed off. O'Neill plunged into the sea and secured a plank. At the moment of doing so several sailors clung to him. He was compelled to strike them off to save his own life, but one of the Malays reached the shore with himself. O'Neill states, that on daylight broke, men on horseback were observed on the shore, but the states most distinctly that no boat was put off, and no attempt whatever made to save the crew. Both the Malay and O'Neill were immediately on reaching the shore.

The French coast, where the *Reliance* was wrecked, is of shallow sand, and has no inhabitants upon it except a few fishermen.

The French say they heard the first signals fired, and answered them by firing from the shore and hoisting flags as soon as it was day light. They further allege, that they launched two boats which made some progress towards the wreck, and were compelled to put back. Both O'Neill and the carpenter deny this; and the latter says, "It is true that he saw them 'firing' the boats, but there was no attempt made to put them off."

It is the opinion of the survivors, that had properly appointed life-boats been launched, all on board might have been saved; and, but for the expectation that daylight would bring assistance, many of the crew would have reached the shore.

With the exception of a French fishing-boat, the *Reliance* had not met a single vessel for some days previous to the wreck. This boat was met on the day before the melancholy occurrence, and was hailed to know how the land bore. The answer of the Frenchman was not understood, and the *Reliance* lay-to that some one from the fishing-boat might come on board. At first it appeared the intention of the crew to send off a boat, but after hearing that the fishing boat filled her sail and went right away, the *Reliance* came ashore in six or eight places, the boat lying out at sea about half a mile. The portions of the wreck sold for 43,000*fr.*

The three members of the vessel were thrown on the beach, but the bones only were found, the others having been stolen.

The names of those brought over in the *Magnet* are John O'Neill, a native of Kingstown, Ireland; John Anderson, a Norweger; Charles B. Scott, a Frenchman; and three Malays, all common seamen.

On their landing at London-bridge wharf, they expressed their thanks to capt. Dock, for his kind attention to them while on board.

Shortly after, by the direction of Mr. Robert Green, one of them were conveyed in a hackney coach to the sailors' home, Whitehall-square, where arrangements could be made for their return to their several homes.

O'Neill, who is suffering from the injuries he received while on the wreck, is at present under the care of a surgeon residing at St. Paul's.

A singular fact is, that at the time the body of captain Green was found his watch was still going.

Had the *Reliance* been anywhere near the point on the English coast where her officers and crew supposed her to be, there can be no doubt that her crew at least would have been saved by her hardy and skillful boatmen; who would have done something more than merely "finger" their boats in a moment of such emergency.

The following is a correct list of the passengers and crew who perished in the *Reliance*, with the names of those who left the vessel in China, as well as of those who shipped to that country—

Thomas Green, commander; J. H. Walsh, chief mate; John Green, second mate; N. T. Martin, third mate; Thomas Griffin, fourth mate; William Gray, six days; James Cotnam, surgeon; Charles Thompson, boatswain; William Pullner, boatman's mate; William Tili, gunner; William Fawcett, captain's steward; George Warr, ship's steward; Jerry Knight, ship's cook; Robert Spencer, captain's steward; John Collier, Franklin's steward; Matthew Lane, lookout; Andrew Wilson, Peter Anderson, Francis Knight, David Brunker, Richard Thomas, Richard Coleman, William Edwards, James Winstow, William Leary, William Anderson, John Patterson, William George, William Little, Martin J. Dunn, Andrew Nicholson, Henry Thomas, John Loring, John Day, all

¹ F. Smith & Co., Esq.

² The ship of the *Reliance* and capt. Nemo.

of the Carter Center Office.

ADVERTISEMENT—In order to appear in
 Tuesday's **CAROLINIAN**, should be sent to the
 Office before noon on Monday.

ADVERTISEMENT—In the **Custom Register** will be
 contained, and charged for accordingly, notices the
 masters of the registered merchant are sent on the face
 of the advertisement. (Article therein ordered.)

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising.

NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the **Custom Register**,
 requesting any publications issued from the **Customs**
 House or office, are now forthly requested, to comply
 therewith, to send such with their order.

No. 647.

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We have much pleasure in republishing from the report of the Medical Missionary Society in China the regulations established in the last report—it is present we shall make but one remark on the by-law, No. 4,—which brings to our mind the remark of Sheridan on annual parliaments and universal suffrage—"annual parliament," I vote for, and often if need be.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Opening of the session.

Thursday being the day fixed for opening the present session of parliament, increased enlightenment was observable about the west end, and the passing to and fro of gaily equipped gentry gave note of preparation that the London season had at length commenced. The crowds to be met with wending their way towards the houses of parliament were neither numerous nor well dressed; thus affording a convincing proof that, however interesting or important the matters to be debated, or however popular the great leaders of the opposition parties in the state, the royal pageant is, after all, the great subject of attention upon these occasions. For some time past it was generally known that her majesty, by advice of her physicians, had declined opening the parliament in person, the avoidance of excitement or fatigue being the only real reason that existed for this resolve, and the announcement of the fact prevented anything like public disappointment.

The lords commissioners on the occasion were the lord chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Rutland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Winterton. Both houses of parliament assembled at half-past one. There were very few peers present in the house of lords, but the seats were better occupied, as they presented a dazzling array of court beauties, who appeared to feel like flies in amber. There were several distinguished foreigners in the gallery, who evinced a deep interest in the reading of her majesty's speech was proceeded with. Amongst the peers on the ministerial side we observed only Lord Cardigan, whilst on the opposition we saw the marquis of Lansdowne, marquis of Clarendon, the earl of Radnor, lord Campbell, lord Montagu, and several others who take a prominent part in the proceedings of the house. At ten o'clock, the commons having been previously summoned by the black rod to attend the bar of the upper house, the lord chancellor, seated in front of the throne with the other commissioners, proceeded to read

Her Majesty's Speech.

"My lords and gentlemen,
We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions, which, by the liberality of parliament, her majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been completely successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her majesty.

"Her majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal ports of that populous and enterprising empire, improvement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her majesty has entered on a mission from that distant population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.

"The differences for some time existing

between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her majesty has concluded with the emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her majesty's subjects and those of the emperor.

"Her majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan.

"Her majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which those operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces.

"The superiority of her majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scene of former disaster; and the complete liberation of her majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her majesty to inform you that it has been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries in the westward of the India.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"Her majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military forces as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her majesty.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Her majesty regrets the diminished receipts from one of the ordinary sources of revenue.

"Her majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her majesty commands us to acquaint you that her majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her majesty's visit to San Land.

"Her majesty regrets that, in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of violence.

"The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the efficient repression of these disorders. Her majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her majesty confidently relies on your active endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of divine providence may direct and prosper your counsels and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

After the speech had been read in both houses, their lordships adjourned until five o'clock, and the commons until four.

Proceeded to the adjournment of the house, the Earl of Auckland remained till five o'clock, and the commons until four.

Their lordships rose at five o'clock, at which hour the lord chancellor took his seat

upon the woolsack.

The Duke of Wellington laid upon the table a bill for the better regulation of subject matter.

Parliament was opened on Thursday by commission. The lord chancellor reading her majesty's speech, for which, together with all the proceedings up to the time of our going to press, we refer to the supplement accompanying this day's paper, which we have the pleasure to present with kind good-will to our readers.

The speech itself is of course the immediate topic of discussion, and upon this we have some comments to make. It is, in a great measure, like all orations from the throne—whether delivered royally or by proxy—of that vague, indefinite, and diplomatic sort, which precludes the utterance of anything of tangible form and promise, although it leaves "ample room and verge enough" for deductions, for or against the government, according to the party logic of the time. We shall endeavour to seize upon its topics in a more enlarged spirit, and to state our anticipations, of its meaning with the independence and frankness of confirmed neutrality.

The first two paragraphs are of considerable moment:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed."

The first of this passage indicates in a moral sense the uncertainty of human calculations: the second implies something like a conviction of misplaced confidence, even in the fair-promising results of the Ashburton treaty. In the face of the friendly aspect of affairs presented by our foreign relations the same day brings us the intimation that the prime minister of France is defeated in the chamber upon the initiative step in the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833—a step which, if successfully followed by the opposition, would be the leading provocative to an European war; while, on the other hand, the remarkable speech of our Lion to the American congress, and the manner in which it was received by the republican parliament, evinced the very presence of the spirit of war within the heart and focus of American legislation.

The result of our hostilities with China is touched upon in a becoming manner, and with no too vainglorious assurance; and we are pleased to find that the improvement of commerce is held out as our best recompense for congratulation upon the termination of a successful, though not too brilliant war.

"Her majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal ports of that populous and enterprising empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people."

It is probable that further commercial advantages will arise to us from the treaty with Russia is alluded to in the speech:—

"Her majesty has concluded with the emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her majesty's subjects and those of the empire."

One circumstance very important to the cause of humanity, and altogether of a Christian and civilizing tendency, is thus quietly commended:—

"In concert with her allies, her majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country."

The vicissitudes in Afghanistan are treated with commendable moderation. The speech refers chiefly to the success of the military operations, without mentioning any approval of the civil government, in so far as the administration of Lord Ellenborough is concerned, and it conveys a joyful sympathy for the liberated British prisoners in whose fate her majesty is so deeply set, in this instance, with some personal truth, represented

as having felt a virtuous, an anxious, and, we are happy to believe, a characteristic, interest. The speech also settles the question of the non-compliance by our armies of the countries westward of the Indian.

In the address to the commons the gratifying intelligence is conveyed (as "to triumph" for Joseph House) of a reduction of the naval and military forces—and people expect to find taxes, and salaries, and salaries wholesomely decreasing together in times of peace. The government sees that it does not breathe "the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

The recent diminution of revenue is rather the subject of explanation than of disclosure. It implies that the income-tax is only partially collected, and that the reduction of import duties has materially affected the exchequer.

There is another more important cause of deficiency, however, which we are glad to perceive is not unnoticed in the speech:—

"Her majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her majesty has so deeply lamented."

We cannot positively fathom the meaning of this paragraph, but we gather from it a glimpse of hope that some very earnest consideration of the general poverty of the lower orders is honestly under the consideration of the executive. Such an admission of a dreadful evil would hardly be so frankly made if some remedy were not also contemplated. But the admission is still too qualified. It is not only in the manufacturing districts that depression exists—the distress has extended to the poor of all classes. The causes of the distress are not hinted at; and, as we expected, neither to poor-laws which are, nor to corn-laws which may or may not be among them, is the slightest allusion made.

Her majesty makes a grateful return for the kindness which she received during her recent tour in Scotland, which we had the pleasure so abundantly to illustrate:—

"Her majesty commands us to acquaint you that her majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her majesty's visit to Scotland."

By way of pleasure, we may remark that it is agreeable to find that the Edinburgh Bailiun, who, at the time of the queen's arrival, were scoring in their beds the refrain of

Up in the morning's so for me.

Up in the morning early.

have not been specially included in the royal crown of her majesty's satisfaction.

A subject of less congratulation is discovered in the note which distracted the country a few months past. The government regrets and reprobates them, but relies upon the strength and efficacy of the law to put down all such outbreaks of popular tumult.

We anticipated something from the following announcement:—

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration."

The improvement of the law is a desideratum which we have strongly hinted at in our article of "prospects of the session." It is a topic, the agitation of which cannot be too earnestly regarded and encouraged by the people.

The speech concludes with the following aspiration, in which we join with heartfelt cordiality:—

"Her majesty confidently relies on your numerous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of divine providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

Such is an epitome, with comment, on the royal speech. It has little in it to praise or blame. It gives small insight into the designs of government, but in this respect only resembles all the royal speeches of eloquence which administrations of all colours have made it an almost invariable rule to put forth. It is, in fact, an official "nothingness," and, upon the principle of *ex nihilo nihil fit*, let nobody attempt to make anything out of it. A few reasonable indications lead to a few reasonable deductions, and that is all. People usually rush to a royal speech with curiosity, and turn from it with dis-

appointment: we do not think either feeling worthy to be indulged. It is to the business of the session that thinking men will look. A speech is, after all, no ministerial manifesto, except when some decided political camp de flibet, can be brilliantly put forth. Then, of course, the truth and the beauty are duly made and passed before the dust is officially kicked up. Now-a-days, such a speech would be the rare coin in terms of political history.

One circumstance we may mention in reference to a commission having been given for the presence of the queen. It is known that the situation of her majesty is open defence, and an unwillingness to expose her health to the risk of excitement and fatigue at the present juncture was the sole cause of her absence from that scene, around which her presence has more than once shed the exhilaration of loyalty and joy.

The possibility of an annual royal visit to Scotland, which was rumoured a few weeks ago, may now, we have happened to learn from a well-informed source, be considered as a probability. Lord Glenlyon went to offer Blar Athole to the Queen and Prince Albert as a shooting place and deer park; and although the royal reply had not transpired, yet as it is known that her majesty had previously ordered inquiries to be made for an extensive shooting range, it is considered probable that the offer may be accepted. In that event we may confidently look for an annual visit of the royal party to the Highlands.—*Fife Herald*.

From the Sing. Free Press Sep., April 13.
London fish Feb.

Commercial Intelligence.

Mother O'Pear: Manila hite sold at 46s. for fair quality. Musk, China, 20s. to 42s.

Nutmegs are in moderate demand; good brown 4s. 6d., mid 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.

Pepper—For black the demand has only been moderate; fair B. mitta, 2 1/2d. to 2 1/2d.

Rhubarb: round, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. flat, 3s. to 4s. 9d.—Rattans: common, well readily at 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Bamboo, 3d. to 1 1/2d.; Partridge, 1 1/2d. to 6d.

Raw Silk—Arrivals from China have been 300 bales, and about 100 from the old stock have been at rather reduced rates.

Sugar—The market throughout the month has been without any rally in prices, and quotations are fully 2s. per cwt. lower on the average. In consequence of the favourable accounts of crops from the west Indies, and the present stock, buyers will not come forward except at lower rates, and the market remains depressed. In foreign east India prices have been better supported, the quantity offered being but moderate. Bengal, good and fine white 60s. to 65s., low and mid. white 60s. to 65s., low and brown 45s. to 54s.; Mauritius, yellow and light grey 65s. to 67s., brown 55s. to 58s.; Siam 15s. to 25s. 6d.; Manila 14s. 6d. to 20s.; Java, 10s. to 20s.

Tea—There has been lately less desire shown to purchase, and the operations have been upon a small scale only in black tea, and green has been little asked for; holders generally are firm, but some parties have been more inclined to sell, owing to arrivals being near at hand, however, very few parcels are offering, and no action is yet declared; low common congou out of condition has been selling for each at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2 1/2d., fair sound 1s. 3d., round common 1s. 3 1/2d. to 1s. 4d. and but mid. black 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/2d., strong black 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., good black leaf 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9 1/2d., fine 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; Twinkley, common 1s. 3 1/2d. to 1s. 3 1/2d., good and fine 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.; Hyms, and 1s. 1 1/2d. to 1s. 1d., mid. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., and superior 3s. 7d. to 4s. per lb. company's congou has been selling at 1s. 3 1/2d. to 1s. 3 1/2d. per lb. each.

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Dr. D. B. Shillwell, Dr. E. B. B. B.,
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Dr. Z. B. Shillwell, Dr. A. B. B. B.,
Dr. A. B. Shillwell, Dr. B. B. B. B.,
Dr. B. B. Shillwell, Dr. C. B. B. B.,
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Dr. G. B. Shillwell, Dr. H. B. B. B.,
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Dr. I. B. Shillwell, Dr. J. B. B. B.,
Dr. J. B. Shillwell, Dr. K. B. B. B.,
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Dr. Q. B. Shillwell, Dr. R. B. B. B.,
Dr. R. B. Shillwell, Dr. S. B. B. B.,
Dr. S. B. Shillwell

THE

do. I ordered for 2 months..... 2.

A ~~NOTICE~~ ~~TO THE~~ ~~PUBLIC~~ — I desire to appear in
 Taylor's Court before, should be sent to the
 City before some on Monday

A ~~LL~~ ~~THE~~ ~~MEMBERS~~ ~~OF~~ ~~THE~~ ~~FOUR~~ ~~REGENTS~~ ~~WITH~~ ~~THE~~
 continued, and should be accordingly notice the
 members of the respective methods we intend on the "map
 of the air-ship-ship" [mark in which the

NOTICE - New Catalogue sent to the Canadian Travellers, containing very full information regarding the routes of the Great Northern, and a full list of goods and services available, to assist them with their travel.

No. 648

[illegible]

H. M. R. = Agincourt, 72 guns, captain M. H. W. Bruce, from China, having on

general of India, in order to ascertain "the actual value which such description of opium commanded by the Chinese authorities in the months of March and April 1839, here in the market, at the time when the confiscation took place."

Your memorialists with confidence to the best of her majesty's government, that the opium in question cannot possibly be considered as having been in any point of view, as against the owners of such opium, confiscated by the Chinese authorities; as will be evident from a consideration of the facts already brought forward in this memorial.

Your memorialists further submit, with the utmost respect that if by the foregoing expressions used by the best of her majesty's government, it be meant that compensation for the opium surrendered should be limited to that price which only could have been obtained in China by a sale of the drug at the very moment when the greatest panic prevailed, nothing, for the reasons already brought forward, can possibly be more unjust towards the owners of that opium. That opium had been by no means shipped in India for immediate sale in China at all heights, however deprecatory the state of the market; but, on the contrary, to be dealt with by the consignees as it was on all former occasions, namely, to wait for the arrival, even of many months, of a favourable state of the market. Your memorialists submit, that it lies on those who would suggest a panic price as the limit of indemnification, to show that the agents in China of the owners of the opium had orders to sell without reserve directly the opium reached China; and in the absence of any such proof, your memorialists are entirely at a loss to conceive why merchants should be taken from their owners, without giving to them even what they had incontestably paid for it, and had paid, moreover, to a great extent to the government, whose officer took the opium at a period so temporarily critical and unfavourable.

At the time of the surrender of the opium to the chief superintendent, and for a period in addition, there had been no market price whatever for opium in China; for although there may have been some trifling sales, about the period in question, at the low rate, in Canton and Macao, other large portions of the same opium were at the same time selling elsewhere in China at high rates. As under these circumstances, neither the consignees of the opium in Canton nor the chief superintendent could fix on any market price, it is submitted that those who surrendered the opium and are now entitled to compensation for it, act with obvious moderation and propriety in naming the cost price of the opium as the lowest limit of that compensation. If it should be determined otherwise, your memorialists cannot but think that they will be justified in regarding it as amounting to an absolute confiscation, (pro tanto,) by the British government, of the lawful property of British subjects.

They are, therefore, ask the British government, in a small lost reliance on the sense of justice entertained by that government to fix as the lowest standard of indemnification, the sum which the opium in question can be proved to have actually cost its owners, at the moment of its delivery to the chief superintendent in China, with subsequent interest. They are unable to conjecture on what principle a low rate of compensation should be given to them than that which your memorialists now propose, and are content to accept on behalf of those whom they represent.

Your memorialists would finally urge more especially press, upon the attention of her majesty's government, that a great number of the owners of this opium in India are at this moment placed by the circumstances above mentioned in a situation most unfavourable to compensate; and that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of these claims to compensation is becoming hourly more and more urgent; that those persons have raised up patients for a period of nearly four years amidst embarrassment and suffering, in constant reliance on the protection and aid of the British government; having had repeated experience not only of the justice but the prompt liberality extended by that government in India. If these reasonable and just expectations on the present occasion were to be disappointed, not only will the private great numbers of them, but the confidence of all the native merchants in the agricultural houses of the British government will be shaken, and for the first time, shaken; the consequences of which may hereafter be felt by great Britain in some emergency greater even than that out of which their present claims arose.

Whatever steps her majesty's government, in their wisdom, may take to adjust the claims under consideration, your memorialists implore the government to take without further delay, whatever intimation may be deemed requisite to enable her majesty's government, or any other authority or tribunal to which the consideration of the matters in issue may be referred.

With these observations, your memorialists respectfully & anxiously recommend the claims of those whom they represent to the consideration of her majesty's government, confident of their meeting with the early attention.

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London, 16th January, 1843.

In reply to the above memorial, Mr. Hordley Palmer received the following letter:

Dinning street, 1st Feb., 1843.

Sir—Sir Robert Peel has communicated to me the memorial of certain British merchants connected with the trade of India and China which you transmitted to him a short time since.

After an attention and consideration of it we beg to assure you that there is every disposition on our part to expatiate on such as possible the settlement of the claims of the owners of the opium surrendered at Canton in March 1839. We can give no better proof of that disposition than by stating to you that failing on our excessive to notice that under the terms of Captain Elliot's notice of March 1839 it was left in the government to decide upon the price to be paid for it, measures were immediately taken to ascertain in the most effective manner the real value of that opium in the market at the time of its surrender, in order that whenever a treaty with China should be concluded, justice might be done to the claimants in this behalf without the necessity of a further protracted enquiry. It must be obvious however that until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace lately concluded with China no measures can be taken to give effect to the provisions of that treaty, as to settle questions which in a great measure depend upon them.

We feel it therefore unnecessary now to enter upon the discussion of the several points put forward in the memorial—not the same time we should not deal candidly either with you or the memorialists if we were to leave you under the impression that we concurred in the principles laid down in that document for the future valuation of the opium surrendered.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY CRAWFORD.

To J. Hordley Palmer, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

From the Canton Press, May 13.

We regret to learn that robberies continue of very frequent occurrence at Hongkong, even as complained by residents, and the last "Friend of China," on all occasions apparently to announce that nothing leading to the projection of the capital of Anglo China "should be published by him however well known the circumstances may be to the dwellers at Hongkong, is obliged to fight and defend. "To give a list of the robberies committed during the last fortnight would fill the whole of our edition." It would indeed be desirable if that paper were to furnish such a list, but it is only by giving all

possible publicity to such attention, that public attention will be called to them and a reward be offered on the authorities for their apprehension. One of the many robberies committed was in the house of the Morrison Examination Society, on which occasion the rev. Mr. Morrison, master of the school, was severely wounded and his correspondent gives us the following account of it:

"At two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, 30 armed Chinese robbers entered the house of the Morrison Examination Society, cutting through the doors with axes. When they heard Mr. Brown leaped out of bed and ran out, but was seized by a sharp halberd spear in the doorway and the weapon held of him, he would have been instantly killed. As it is, he is considerably hurt about the region of his neck and arm. Mr. Morrison after being stabbed, immediately returned to his room exhausted, and Mrs. Brown with great presence of mind shut the door, which she had just done, when the robbers broke through it also with axes, and she, with her infant child and wounded husband, fled hurriedly for their lives from the room, and every inmate of the house, in an incredibly short time, was driven from the house at the point of the spear. No one was hurt except Mr. Brown and a cooler. The most wretched havoc was committed, breaking open drawers, cutting fire to furniture, clothes, &c. Three points were discharged at the robbers without effect. They took loads and proceeded to their boat and in 20 minutes returned, and re-commenced with increased havoc the work of destruction. Although they had full possession of the house for about two hours—nightfall alone drove them away. When the family returned, the house was found to be on fire in several places, but the flames were so extinguished. The robbers, we believe, might have been captured, but were at once prepared to flee. General Ward for an armed host, or had some effort of this kind been made. Doctor Gibson, who was living in a portion of the house, lost, with surgical instruments, about 1000 dollars worth of property, and Mr. Brown the same; Mr. Morrison likewise lost some property, and the robbers took from his drawers Mr. Henry's great seal used for stamping his papers in Chinese characters. The great misfortune that so much property was left, and so little lost. Money seems to have been the main object, but they got only 4000 belonging to Mrs. Gibson's maid. An armed guard from one of the regiments now stand there at night locking the stable after the house is closed. The government do but little to protect us. A water police would have prevented this attack. The robbers did not return to Kowloon but were said to be now heading out of the harbour westward between six and seven o'clock in the morning."

Here on upon attack has been made on a house—the thieves remain ten hours in possession—and yet no alarm seems to have been raised, nothing done to obtain assistance. We confess we do not understand why an alarm should be called. Surely such might have been obtained during the two hours, and the robbers prevented. We wish our correspondent could explain this circumstance.

List of ships at Whampoa, Plover, and Hongkong tonnage, captains and consignees 1843-4

Vessels	Tonnage	Captains	Agents
Expedition	600	Wemyss	Barter, Math and
Nautilus	573	Nesbit	and Co.
Chandler	432	Nesbit	"
John Allen	506	Hayes	"
M. de la	510	Stark	"
Myra	411	Black-mold	"
Charles	397	Compass	"
Arcton	343	K. Hall	Stout & Co.
Lorent Pochet	140	Thompson	"
Orion	381	Agar	"
Arcton	434	Stanton	Turner & Co.
Eliza	648	McCarthy	Landry & Co.
Isis	234	Lehman	"
Kolon	243	Waring	"
John Brown		Thompson	"
More	375	Widmore	Lawson & Co.
Princess	380	Libby	"
Orion	380	Compass	"
Arcton	412	Nesbit	"
Compass	648	K. Hall	"
Charles	412	Stanton	Turner & Co.
Myra	411	Black-mold	"

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 For 90 copies 45 do
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do. Continued for 3 months..... P. R.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Insertions to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement.
 NOTICE.—Non-subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure delivery to, to send such with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1843.

No. 640.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.
 MAY 23RD, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	8th Feb.	Singapore	1st May
U. States	14th Jan.	Java	24th March
Calcutta	21st March	Manila	30th April
Bombay	28th March	Australasia	21st Jan.
China	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
14.	RAHAR, Macassar, Manila.	
14.	KAELA, Sooloo, Singapore.	
14.	KUTARA, Borneo, Madras and Singapore.	
14.	JOHANNA, [H.] Alago, Pangasinan.	
17.	JOE PRASOBY, [U S.] Dominio, Sandwich Islands.	
18.	ANNA ELIZA, Grouper, Bombay and Singapore.	
20.	SARROD, Dundee, London.	
20.	PATRA, Penang, Liverpool, Jan. 2.	

May.	SAILED.	To
9.	MONARCH, Rotterdam, Leith.	
12.	COLONNET, Leith, Chas. S.	
12.	H. M. B. HARRISON, capt. Hastings, Singapore.	
12.	H. M. B. GUNTER, capt. North, Amoy.	
12.	H. M. B. ALBERT, capt. Dalling, England.	
14.	JOHN COOPER, Sooloo, Calcutta.	
14.	AMSTERDAM, Calcutta, London.	
17.	MAHMOUD, Dava, Singapore.	
17.	MIRIAM, Sooloo, Singapore.	
18.	COLUMBA, Campbell, London.	
18.	AMMA, Alexander, Singapore and Calcutta.	
19.	KHINDA, Pook, Singapore and Calcutta.	
20.	SHI H. COMPTON, Borneo, Bombay.	
20.	RELANDER, [H.] Lopo, Pangasinan.	
20.	BORAY, Naylor, Manila.	
22.	MORAY, Gilbert, Lombok.	

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Morley, Greenlaw.
 For Bombay—
 For Calcutta—Slyth, tomorrow.

VIR-BELN EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Commodore, Poonoon, West of Africa, Zooloo, Moscor, Roderick, Ema, Thompson.
 From Liverpool—England's Queen, Immanuel, Thistlefin, Namida, Aden, Ranger, Thomas Fadden.
 From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
 From Calcutta—George Armstrong, Fehrua, John Brighman, Bannajee Corvojee, Maquis of Hastings, Red River.
 From Bombay—Alomana, Manila, Madras, Tyro, Lady Grant, Bannajee Corvojee, Maquis of Hastings, Red River.
 From Singapore—Venus, John John, Laid, Borneo.

The Z plays, arrived at Bombay on the 28th March. Vessels seen or spoken with by the Asia Elm, during the passage from Bombay to China.
 March 24th, in 17° north on the Malabar coast, encountered vessels with the John Barry.
 April 6th, upon the Prince Albert from Calcutta off St. John's.
 April 9th, at 7:23 north, and 77° 55 east encountered vessels with the ship Cordova.
 April 13th, off Port of G. off Diamond Point passed a bar and off shore, with masts. Don't. 6-8 S.W.
 April 17th, off Malacca, encountered vessels with General K.R.
 April 20th, upon the Harmony going into Singapore.
 May 12th, upon the steamship Panguin, five days from Malacca, in 16th north, 110 east.
 May 14th, upon the steamship of Borneo, in 16th north, 110.50 east.

By the late arrivals we have received papers from Bombay to March 20; Singapore to April 27; Penang to March 28; Madras to February 4; and the Sumatra Filipino to April 20.

Our readers will observe that the Sandwich Islands have become the scene of a rapid but bloodless revolution; and that they have been ceded, under protest, to the British crown, of which dignity, the right hon. lord George Paulet, is the present representative, at those islands. The group of islands has been ceded under protest to H. B. M. the Queen of England; and of the causes that led to this decision, full particulars will be found below. These islands have been temporarily ceded to the British crown by the ministers of his majesty Kamehameha.

We have not room for the report of the trial of the assassin M. Naughton; but he stated on his trial that he had mistaken Mr. Drummond for Mr. Robert Peel; and when this fact was communicated to H. M. by Mr. Robert Peel, H. M. became much affected.

From the Canton Press, May 20.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Official correspondence relating to the late provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY).
 Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort,
 Wharton, 11th of February, 1843.

Sir,—Having arrived at this port in her Britannic majesty's ship Caryfort under my command for the purpose of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of her Britannic majesty's representative here, who has resided repeated months from the government authorities of the islands, respecting which it is my intention to communicate only with the King in person.

I require to have immediate information by return of the officer conveying this despatch, whether or not the King (in consequence of my arrival) has been notified that his presence will be required here, and the earliest day on which he may be expected, as otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed to his residence in the ship under my command for the purpose of communicating with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient humble servant,
 Geo. PAULET, Captain.

To His Majesty, Governor of Wharton, &c. &c.
 Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 11th, 1843.
 Salutations to you lord George Paulet, captain of H. B. M. ship Caryfort;—I have received your letter by the hand of the officer, and with respect inform you that we have not as yet sent for the King, as we were not informed of the business, but having learned from your communication that you wish him sent for, I will search for a vessel and send. He is at Waikiki, on the east side of Maui. In case the wind is favorable, he may be expected in six days.
 Yours, with respect,
 (Signed) M. KEEHARA.
 Translated by G. P. Judd, translator and interpreter for government.
 M. B. M. Ship Caryfort,

Honolulu harbor, February 10th, 1843.
 Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint your majesty of the arrival in this port of H. B. M. ship under my command, and according to my instructions, I am desirous to demand a private interview with you, to which I shall proceed with a proper and competent interpreter.
 I therefore request to be informed at what hour to-morrow it will be convenient for your majesty to grant me that interview.
 I have the honor to remain your majesty's most obedient and humble servant,
 GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

To his Majesty Kamehameha III.
 Honolulu, February 17th, 1843.
 Salutations to you lord George Paulet, captain of her Britannic majesty's ship Caryfort.
 Sir,—We have received your communication of yesterday's date, and most decline having any private interview, particularly under the circumstances which you propose. We shall be ready to receive any written communication from you to-morrow, and will give it due consideration.
 In case you have business of a private nature, we will appoint Mr. Judd our confidential agent to confer with you, who being a person of integrity and fidelity to our government, and perfectly acquainted with all our affairs, will receive your communication, give you all the information you require (in confidence) and report the same to us.
 With respect,
 (Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
 KEEHARA.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd translator and interpreter for the government.

H. B. M. Ship Caryfort.
 Wharton, 11th of February, 1843.
 Sir,—In answer to your letter of the day's date (which I have too good an opinion of your majesty to allow me to believe ever emanated from yourself, but from your ill advisers) I have to state that I shall hold no communication whatever with Mr. G. P. Judd, who, it has been satisfactorily proved to me, has been the main mover in the unlawful proceedings of your government against British subjects.

As you have refused me a personal interview, I enclose you the demands which I consider it my duty to make upon your government; with which I demand a compliance at or before 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow (Saturday), otherwise I shall be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain these measures for my countrymen.
 I have the honor to be your majesty's most obedient humble servant,
 GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

His Majesty, Kamehameha III.
 Demands made by the right honorable lord George Paulet, captain A. M., commanding her Britannic majesty's ship Caryfort, upon the King of the Sandwich Islands.
 First, The immediate removal by public advertisement written in the native and English languages, and signed by the governor of this island and F. W. Thompson, of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property; the restoration of the land taken by government for its own use, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton; and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich Islands government.
 Second, The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Keopoula to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton; namely those of her Britannic majesty's acting consul &

until her majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objections to him. The acknowledgment of that right and the remuneration for the insult offered to her majesty through her acting representative, to be made by a public reception of his commission and the saluting of the British flag with twenty-one guns—which saluting will be returned by her Britannic majesty's ship under my command.

Third, A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England he would be considered a felony.

Fourth, The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Captain Jones, of her Britannic majesty's ship Curacao, that a new and fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, which has been evaded.

Fifth, The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the country, or others residing here, by referring these cases to juries. One half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the consul, and all of whom shall decide on oath, their freedom from prejudice upon, or interest in the cases brought before them.

Sixth, A direct communication between his majesty Kamehameha and her Britannic majesty's acting consul, for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievances and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich island government.

Dated on board H. M. S. Caryfort, at Waheoo, this 17th day of February, 1843.

GEORGE PAULST, Captain.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort, Waheoo, Feb'y 17th, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to notify you, that her Britannic majesty's ship Caryfort under my command, will be prepared to make an immediate attack upon this town, at 4 o'clock, p. m.; to-morrow (Saturday) in the event of the demand now forwarded by me to the King of these islands, not being complied with by that time.

Sir, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedt. humble servant.

(Signed) GEORGE PAULST, Captain.

To capt. Long, commander,

U. S. S. Boston, Honolulu.

(A true copy) Attest Wm. BAKER, Tr.

Honolulu, February 18.

Salutations to right hon. lord George Paulst, captain of H. B. M. S. Caryfort.

We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied it, and in reply would inform your lordship that we have commissioned sir George Simpson and William Richards as our ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us, to assure her majesty, the Queen, of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with her ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us. Some of the demands which your have laid before us, are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall comply with your demands as it has never been our intention to insult her majesty, the queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to her Britannic majesty's government, through our ministers, trusting in the magnanimity of the sovereign of a great nation, which we have been taught to respect and love,—that we shall there be justified.

Waiting your farther order and

with sentiments of respect,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

() KEEAUHUNA.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, tr. for the government.

H. M. S. "Caryfort."

Waheoo, 14th Feb'y. 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your majesty's letter of the 9th day's date, wherein you intimated your intention of complying with my demands, which I have considered my duty to make upon your majesty's government.

I appoint the hour of 12 o'clock this afternoon for the interchange of salutes, and I do all expect that you will inform me at what hour on Monday you will be prepared to receive myself & British

air majesty's representative.

I have the honor to be your majesty's most

obedient servant,

GEORGE PAULST, Captain.

His Majesty Kamehameha III.

Honolulu, Oahu 18th Feb'y. 1843

Solutions to lord George Paulst, captain of h. b. m. ship Caryfort.

I have received your communication, & make known to you that I will receive yourself and her British majesty's representative on Monday the 20th February, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, tr. for the government.

Where are you; chief, people and emissaries

from my ancestor, & people from foreign lands?

Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the life of our land, hear ye! but my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified.

Done at Honolulu, Oahu, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1843.

Witness, John D. Paulst.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

() KEEAUHUNA.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, rec. and tr. for government.

In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by her Britannic majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects; we do hereby cede the group of islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) islands, unto the right honorable lord George Paulst, capt. of h. B. m. s. of war, Caryfort, representing h. m. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being: the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the representatives appointed by us to treat with the government of h. B. m.; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof; subject to the decision of h. B. m.; an conference with the said representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our representatives, not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which h. B. m. may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the right hon. lord George Paulst.

In confirmation of the above we hereby affix our names and seals, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich islands.

Signed in presence of G. E. Judd, recorder and translator for the government.

KAMEHAMEHA III.

KEEAUHUNA.

A provisional cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich islands having been made this day by Kamehameha III., king, K-kaulaha, premier thereof, unto me, the right hon. lord George Paulst, commanding her Britannic majesty's ship Caryfort, on the part of her Britannic majesty, Victoria, queen of Great Britain & Ireland; subject to arrangements which may have been or shall be made in Great Britain, with the government of her Britannic majesty.

I do hereby proclaim.

First,—That the British flag shall be hoisted on all the islands of the group; and the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

Second,—That the government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of communications from Great Britain, in the following manner:—namely,—By the native kings & chiefs and the officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population; and by a commission, consisting of King Kamehameha III., or a deputy appointed by him, the right honorable lord George Paulst, Duncan Forbes Mackay, esq., and Lieutenant Fane, a. m., to all that concerns relations with other powers (save and except the negotiations with the British government) and

the arrangements among foreigners, (others than natives of the Archipelago) resident on these islands.

Third,—That the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing council of the king and chiefs (after being communicated to the commission), shall be in full force so far as natives are concerned; and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission, in matters between foreigners resident on these islands.

Fourth,—In all that relative to the collection of the revenue, the present officers shall be continued at the pleasure of the native King and chiefs, their salaries for the current year being also determined by them, and the archives of government remaining in their hands; the accounts are, however, subject to inspection by the commission heretofore named. The government vessels shall be in like manner; subject, however, to their employment if required for her Britannic majesty's service.

Fifth,—That no sales, leases, or transfers of land shall take place by the action of the commission appointed as aforesaid, nor from natives to foreigners, during the period intervening between the 24th of this month, and the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements made there: they shall not be valid, nor shall they receive the signature of the king and premier.

Sixth,—All the existing laws for engagements of the native king and premier shall be executed and performed as if this cession had never been made.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of Feb'y, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich islands.

GEORGE PAULST,

Capt. of H. B. M. S. Caryfort.

Signed in presence of G. P. Judd, rec. and int. to the govt. Alex. Simpson, h. B. m. acting consul.

A true copy of the original. G. PAULST, Captain.

From the French of China and Hongkong Gazette, May 4th, 1842.

Government Notification.

I hereby notify that, as has been appointed on account to the chief magistrate of the Island of Hongkong, this appointment is to take effect from the 10th inst.

By order, RICHARD WOODMAN

Government House, Hongkong, 12th May, 1842.

Government Notification.

With reference to the government notification published in the French of China and Hongkong Gazette, of the 15th and 20th of last month, it is hereby announced, that the last officer has been instructed to report, finally, on the subject of that notification, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, and that any letter regarding which he may not have received explanation, he, before that day, will be required.

In cases where such lands have been blighted of any description, or materials will be required to be removed thereon, or that will be done by the land officers, at the expense and risk of the owners.

By order, RICHARD WOODMAN

Government House, Hongkong, 16th May, 1842.

Export of Tea from China to England, in the month of April, 1843, to 7 years.

Batavia	1,076 0/6	Yokohama	31 4/4
Canton	9,801 3/4	Myson	1,610 0/6
Cebu	68 1/4	Yokohama	10 1/2
Swatow	214 0/11	Yokohama	137 1/2
Hongkong	1,643 1/2	Swatow	68,194
Shanghai	31 3/4	Swatow	68,194
Peking	124 1/2	Swatow	68,194
Orange Poles	162 0/3	Total, Great, No.	1,709,000

Total Black, No. 9,400,000
Total Export to April, No. 11,374,000.

Export of Tea from China to England, in the 30 months, from 1st July, 1841, to 30th April, 1843, in 70 to each.

Myson	250 1/2	Yokohama	2,075 0/6
Canton	31 1/2	Myson	1,610 0/6
Cebu	270 3/4	Yokohama	31 3/4
Swatow	68 1/4	Yokohama	10 1/2
Hongkong	214 0/11	Swatow	68,194
Shanghai	1,643 1/2	Swatow	68,194
Peking	31 3/4	Swatow	68,194
Orange Poles	124 1/2	Total, Great, No.	2,264,000

Total Black, No. 30,000,000
Grand Total, No. 12,348,000.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the loan of an Englishman R. extraordinary brought by the schooner *Harpoon* from Calcutta, containing an account of a victory gained by 2,700

Troops under general Sir C. Napier, over 22,000 Beluchistan.

It was imagined that the promptness with which Sir C. Napier marched thro' the desert and destroyed the strong fortress of Koonahgar, had infused such a military terror into the Amere, that they would not risk a rupture with the British, and indeed the very last accounts from Scinde stated that the Amere army had dispersed, and that there was no further apprehension of a conflict. It seems however that they had again assembled in greater force than before, and had entered an engagement with the British forces, the result of which we have below.

ENGLISHMAN EXTRAORDINARY.

Englishman's Office.


11 1/2 A. M., March 1843.

We have just received the following important news from Bombay, and we have no time in laying it before our readers:


The India steamer, from Kutch, February 21st, came into harbour early this morning, bringing with her accounts of one of the most severe and successful actions recorded in the annals of Indian warfare.

We shall not attempt at present to enter minutely into details, but content ourselves with an abstract of the leading particulars, until we shall have had more leisure to examine the letters of our correspondents. As matter began to assume a decidedly warlike appearance, the Amere requested major Outram to quit Hyderabad, but the resident, conceiving, so long as he remained, there was still a chance left for adjusting matters, and saving effusion of blood in this most iniquitous quarrel, continued at the residency, well aware that he did so at his peril. On the 15th he was attacked in the residency, by a body of 8,000 men with 6 guns. The residency compound was a large one, surrounded by a low mud wall, the guard amounted to not more than 100 men of h. m. 23d. For 24 hours this little handful of gallant fellows made good their post, when so sucour reaching them, and their ammunition, originally amounting to more than 40 rounds of ball cartridge per man, running short, they retired to their boats, as quietly as if on parade; their casualties amounting to 3 killed and 10 wounded. Sir Charles Napier was at this time 30 miles above Hyderabad, with a force of 2700 men, consisting of h. m. 23d, the 1st grenadiers, the 24th and 25th x. s., and a portion of the 6th Bengal cavalry, with 13 guns. It was supposed the enemy would make the Bhikargare, which lay parallel with or across our line of march, and accordingly we resolved to have those set on fire, an operation which in consequence of the stillness of the weather, only partially succeeded. There were traitors in our camp, through whose means the Amere became acquainted with our intentions, and accordingly retired to a strong piece of open ground, with a dry river channel in front, and the Bhikargare on either flank of them. Here we found them with 22,000 men, and 15 guns, right across our line of march on the 16th. A battle immediately ensued, and after four hours of as hard fighting as ever army encountered, ended in the total defeat and dispersion of the Beluchies. Nothing could have exceeded the coolness and gallantry of our troops,—but so unequal were the numbers, so determined the defence, and strong the position of the enemy, that their infantry completely were by the banks of the river, that victory it so often secured doubtful, and was ultimately secured by the personal bravery of general Napier. The gallant veterans seemed to be present everywhere, and in the hottest of the fire appeared to


with musk, with, another, cabin standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, Mariner's clock of Spanish origin, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailor, and a good confidential vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs J. BROWN, H. THOMSON & Co's. Godown, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.
THE A. J. British built ship, MARY,
captain K. W. will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRANJES NEWMARK, Captain,
or **WHEELER & RUST-SHILL, Messrs.**
Messrs, 27th February, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, BANGARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Dutch Bark "JANE," captain Reed expected about 18-24th inst. will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March.
Apply to **B. BARRETT,**
Messrs, 15th February, 1843.



FOR SALE, PASSPORT ON CHARTER.
THE A. J. British built Brigantine
HAGUE SWAN, 4 years old. Apply to
Dorchester 15th.
C. H. HART.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA
Parcels and Cases by the Overland route
UNDER arrangements with the **Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company**, the undersigned are prepared to convey **Parcels**, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on or before the 17th of each month, from which date, until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred, and beyond which time no **Parcels** whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

Parcels.	Weight.	Monetary at.	£	s	d.
Do. Under 1 lb.	of Cases Post	0	0	6	0
Do. do. 2	do.	0	1	0	0
Do. do. 4	do.	1	0	0	0
Do. do. 6	do.	1	5	0	0
Do. do. 10	do.	1	10	0	0
Do. do. 15	do.	1	15	0	0
Do. do. 20	do.	2	0	0	0
Do. do. 25	do.	2	5	0	0
Do. do. 30	do.	3	0	0	0
Do. do. 40	do.	3	10	0	0

Cases in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by special agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measure.
See **ALLIANCE**, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 6 per cent be paid on delivery.
Freight—If brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up the newspapers (upon both ends) will be charged—4 lb. 1s.—1 lb. 1s. 6d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb. 2s. per lb.
Refr.—To be at the Proprietor's risk, from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of two and a-half per cent, will be made.
Transit Duty.—Through Egypt, one half per cent, (p. value to the Egyptian Government), under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.) on the value of every article, will be added the above rates.
Receipt.—Receipt will be given on the delivery of each **Parcel**, and particulars of all charges will be specified in a Receipt.
Consignment.—All Packages will be applied for to our Agents, at each Presidency, to facilitate such applications, the marks and parts, here will be advertised in the **Monthly Times** newspaper, which being dispatched by the same Mail, will furnish the earliest advice to the Consignee—or if (p. value) (1s) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.
Expenses.—Calcutta (Capt J. R. Kneller), Madras, Capt (Christopher) Bida; Ceylon, Capt Teynon (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay Messrs Wm. Nichol & Co. (Jerram),—41, Market street, Peshawar; 16, John street, Calcutta; and 17, 21, Mary Ann.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

The undersigned has been requested by Messrs. J. B. & Co. 17, 21 Mary Ann, London, to make the above terms for Freight per India Overland Route; and will forward instructions from parties wishing to send themselves of the above, most advantageous offer, as by Messrs. B. & Co.'s Agency in London (Schomberg) to the "Maritime Times" are requested to forward to send their orders and subscriptions to
Messrs, May 1st, 1843.
HENRY GRIBBLE.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between **JOHN BUCHANAN** and **FRANCIS DUNN** trading under the firm of **Buchanan & Company** in Glasgow, and **Dunn & Company** in Glasgow and **Manchester** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st December, 1842.
Mr. **JOHN BUCHANAN** will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. **FRANCIS DUNN** is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Glasgow and **Manchester** or elsewhere in the East Indies.
JOHN BUCHANAN
By his constituted Attorney,
FRANCIS DUNN
FRANCIS DUNN
Messrs, 1st January, 1843.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SALE.
THE American copper steamer
"SWALLOW," 100 tons register, built in 1844, of the best combined timber, in two masts of 1840, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 30 and 34-copper, has a good full and complete inventory also was built copper for the above and built with sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 40 feet, breadth 10 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Messrs, May 1st, 1843.
W. P. PIERCE.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 100 tons, equipped, built in 1844, coppered and copper fastened.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
8, NORTH JOSEPH STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND).
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment has great satisfaction in announcing to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and persons residing in the West India West (China) that he has with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reliable terms, British and Foreign Newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 1st of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "LIVERPOOL LIVER" in full, and must be attended to, to be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English banker, or reference for payment on some English banker.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement must once a week will receive a copy of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (HARRIS) containing it.]

INDO-BANIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1843 & 1844.
The undersigned being here appointed Agents in India for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Agents in India.
Messrs, 23rd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
The undersigned being here appointed Agents in India are prepared to receive Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Messrs, 10th December, 1842. **MAI VICKAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Orders can be obtained at low rates in the **General Insurance**, situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Messrs, 23rd Dec, 1842. 45 Queen Road.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS three IN SUITE, in a large house in the New Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AT REDU C D R T E S
FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family **Managers** **Carriage**. Apply to
Messrs, 10th May, 1843. **JNO. SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—Fashionable **Bonnet**, **Cape**, & **Youth's** **Hat** and **Cape**. Apply to
Messrs, 10th May, 1843. **JNO. SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & Co's. BRIGAL DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price 6d. Apply to
Messrs, 30th April, 1843. **JNO. SMITH.**

LONGBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to **JOHN LEATHLEY,** at Hongkong, and at Messrs to **ALEX. GRIFFIN.**

FOR SALE.—Broomed **Podest** **Table** **Lamps**, &c. **Hanging** **Lamps** with three and four lights with shades complete. **Ship** **Shooting** and **Automatic** **Compass**, **Hour** and **Half** **Hour** **Glasses**, also an assortment of superior **Glasses**, consisting of **Decorative**, **Table** and **Flower** **Glasses**, and some very fine **Diamond** **Tales** (Lenses and **Prisms**). Apply to
Messrs, 12th February, 1843. **W. LAKE.**

FOR SALE.—Brooms and **Kitchenware** **Carriage** **Pattern** **Carriage**, **Traveller** **Pattern** and **Bags**, also a few **Carriage** **Diagrams** &c.
Messrs, 17th February, 1843. **W. LAKE.**

FOR SALE.—**Tan** and **Prize** in barrels. Apply on board the **Isabella**, in **Bombay** Bay.

FOR SALE.—**House**, **Ground**, & **Plant** &c. well known **Madras**, in **High** **Quarter** and **Hill** **Cable**, and in **South**. Apply to
Messrs, 29th December, 1842. **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.**

AND CARRIAGE KILN—S. 1843.
THE **AND** **CARRIAGE** **KILN** **ESTABLISHED** **IN** **1843**, to be sold at the **C. R. S. S. S.**, and by the **Law** of the **Very** **Old** **Madras**, **Monopoly**. Price 50 per copy; Positive taking the copies will be charged 50 per copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND.
GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lloyd, Northam & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John P. & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thomas & Co.

ENTER, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1842.

bear a charmed life. Upwards of 1,000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field, amongst whom were six of the principal chiefs; with not fewer than 4,000 wounded. The whole of their guns, 15 in number, were captured, and their camp burned. Of the Amers, all of whom had made their escape, Meer Nussur Khan, Shahdad Khan, and Hussain Ali (of Hyderabad,) and Meer Roostum Khan (and one of his sons) and Nussur Khan of Khyrpoor, came into camp and surrounded themselves prisoners of war, and the gates of the city were given up to us. Our casualties, we regret to say, were severe, amounting to 254 killed and wounded, including 18 officers. The following is a partial list of the casualties:

9th Bengal cavalry.—Brave-capt. Cookson, killed; captain Tucker, wounded severely.

23d Queen's.—Captain Pow, killed; lieutenant-colonel Pennefather, and lieutenant Hardy, severely wounded; captain Conway, and ensign Pennefather, slightly wounded.

12th N. L.—Major Jackson, captain Meade, and lieutenant Wood, killed; major Wyllie, staff, wounded.

25th N. L.—Major Tensdale, killed; lieutenant Phayre, severely wounded; lieutenant O. Bourdillon, slightly wounded.—Bombay Times Extra, February 27.

From the British Indian Gentleman's Gazette, March 20, 1842.

AGRA TELEGRAPH.—March 11.

(From a correspondent.)—Flicker of light or Zodiacal light, now seen at Agra.

This interesting phenomenon which now presents such a striking appearance in the Heavens and which is a cause of much speculation on the part of the native community of Agra, appears not to have attracted the attention of any of the observers here, as we have not as yet seen any notice of it in print.* As it is a phenomenon of rare occurrence particularly in the zodiacal form that we now see, probably this short notice may be interesting to your readers.

The Flicker of light which is the Zodiacal light of astronomers is first mentioned in modern times by Chyldrey in 1659. In 1683 it attracted the attention of Cassini, who has given an excellent account of the phenomenon as seen by him on the 10th of March of that year. Its time of appearance is not confined to the setting of the sun, it is being also frequently seen before sunrise. Dr. Adam has given a graphic account of it as seen by him in the month of October in this country. He says "it was not dawn, but a more greyish pillar of light shooting from the horizon upwards in the shape of a comet's tail, but without lustre; the effulgence, if it could be so called, resembling that of the milk-way more than any other object in nature which I have seen. The dull Pillar of light was well defined. It continued a long time apparently little increased in size, and without having acquired much brilliancy. At length its sides near the bottom gave way, and the light, now stronger diffused itself liberally to a considerable extent."

The Zodiacal light has for five successive evenings made its appearance a little before the setting of the sun, and presents the same appearance as above described, but in a more

* We were prepared to notice the phenomenon in our present number and had made up our mind on the subject of its being a Zodiacal light, and on receipt, as we are bound to do, but we prefer giving mention to our correspondents.—Ed. A. J.

vivid form. It occurs in the form of a lengthened tapering column, or pillar truncated at both extremities, with the narrower pointing to the horizon. In colour it is very similar (as above stated) to the Galaxy or Milky-way or to the aurora borealis, but much brighter than the former, particularly in the centre and lower extremity; as it ascends it becomes exceedingly pale, rendering its upper end ragged and ill defined. It is variously inclined to the horizon and makes an angle of about 7° with the ecliptic. Its period of duration is about two hours, and as it appears, so it disappears again, viz. gradually—the extinction first.

The season most favorable for observing it, is the present month, and near the equator it is generally seen, at this period, when the sky is clear. But like all other electric phenomena, the Zodiacal light appears to have periods of Maximum and Minimum, and this year may be considered as one of the former. At Paris it presented a particularly brilliant appearance on the 16th February 1769. Various speculations have been made by Cassini, Maran, Euler, Laplace, Regnier, Hube, Hahn and others as to its nature, but though several of these are plausible, none have been generally admitted. As, however, it lies in the plane of the sun's equator, it may, as has been supposed by some of these philosophers, be connected with his rotation.

Major general Sir W. Nott arrived this morning, under the usual salute of 13 guns.

The Somersetshire Gales arrived on the 9th and have been safely lodged in the fort.

MILITARY GENTLEMAN.

Arrivals

15th March.—Major general Aldrich, engineer, from England.

Departures

16th March.—George Morrison, ensign-chaplain, to Surat.

16th March.—Captain Wilson, 30th regiment N. L. to Mhow.

16th March.—Captain Ramsey, 2d Eur. L. L. to Candemah.

The annexed letter from Sir Hugh Gough detailing the services of the Madras troops in China will, as well as the remarks of the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, be read with pleasure by our military friends.

1. The most noble the commander in chief has much gratification in publishing to the army, a despatch received from lieutenant general Sir Hugh Gough, bart., a commanding in the handsomest manner the services of the body of troops detached from the Madras army, and forming a part of the extraordinary force under the lieutenant general's command on service in China.

2. It gives the commander in chief of the Madras army the greatest satisfaction, to have this opportunity of adding to its records, the merited approbation of the gallantry, good conduct and patience of its officers and soldiers in dangers and difficulties, as now pronounced by the high authority of the lieutenant general.

3. Devotion to the service, and attachment to their officers have always marked the character of the Madras army. Their perseverance and gallantry before the enemy have secured for them the confidence of the British European soldiers who fight side by side with them in attacking a breach or who support them under fire when exposed to the attacks of the enemy.

4. It is the mutual confidence that exists

between the British soldier and the native army that makes them so formidable in the field of battle.

5. Under the guidance of divine providence the war with China has been brought to a favorable termination for the interests of Great Britain, and the troops, under the able command of lieutenant general Sir Hugh Gough, have to boast of the fresh laurels they have added to an army, already covered with honor and distinction.

No. 3881. Singapore, 1st January, 1842.

My lord Marquis.—I have the honor to forward for your lordship's information, a return of the Madras troops, late serving on the China expedition, and now about to return to their presidency. Captain Black's company of artillery and the 2nd regiment native infantry remain, pending the order to the government of India, at China,—the 41st regiment has a wing at Kolsang and a wing at Hongkong, and the F. company of sappers and miners is divided between the three stations.

2. I have directed lieutenant colonel Dyce to assume, as senior officer, the charge of Madras troops under the orders of major general Lord Saltoun who commands in China, and lieutenant McVicar of the 41st regiment, will act, subject to confirmation as staff officer, according to the arrangement made at the outset of the expedition by the Madras government. Sub-assistant commissary general lieutenant Elphinstone, remains in charge of the commissariat department at Chusan and of the Madras commissariat in China.

3. I cannot part with the Madras troops, without expressing to your lordship in council the entire satisfaction which I have derived from their conduct on all occasions in the field and in quarters. The 2d regt. N. L. was with me at Wouping and Shanghai, and the 2d, 6th, 14th and flank companies 41st at Chinkiang, where it was the good fortune of the two former corps and the 41st companies to be conspicuously engaged.

4. The Rifle company 30th M. N. I. was with me throughout the latter part of the war, and did excellent service at Chusan, Chusan, Tachoo, Chappoo, and Chinkiang particularly. Captain Simpson was obliged to leave the force at Nankin, after the peace, in consequence of the very serious wound that he received at Chinkiang, when leading his company at the assault.

5. The 14th flank companies of the 2d and 6th, 41st and Rifle company 30th were before Nankin, when the treaty of peace was signed.

6. The artillery and sappers and miners deserves more particular mention, as they proved me in the Canton river in March 1841, and have borne a gallant part on every occasion where the enemy was in the field, throughout the whole war. In mentioning to the governor general of India the respective commanding officers, I have specially noticed lieutenant colonel Montgomery and captain Paine, from whom in their capacities of brigadier of artillery and commanding engineer, I uniformly derived the most zealous and efficient assistance.

7. I much regret that the 30th regiment and head quarters 41st regiment having been unavoidably left, the one at Hongkong and the other at Chusan, for the protection of these stations, did not share in the field service of the other corps. But I am persuaded that they would have done the same gallant service as their comrades, if opportunity had offered and they were of equal service at their respective posts.

The proprietors of this extraordinary and every Passenger, for many of its representations, then presented from the learned door of the State-Cabin in the following order:—

UNION CALIFORNIA, C. S. D. 1842. The proprietors of the right honorable Lord Saltoun, a. c. a. The extraordinary the vice-admiral, supported by

Library. We publish from the Supplement to the

8. I beg to observe in conclusion, that beside the names of my active A. D. C. Subedar major Comarawmy, Nidar Bahadur, of the copper and silver and Shakh Nujah of the Rifle company of 30th M. N. I. as before reported, I have brought to the notice of the governor general that of Subedar Bahadur Meekdamp of the Gun Lancers B. company 2d Battalion Artillery. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Gouss, Lt.-General.
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

The most Noble
The Marquis of Tweeddale,
Governor of Madras.

EXPEDITIONARY LAND FORCE.
Return of the Madras troops ordered to their presidency on the separation of the force serving in China.
Head Quarters, Hongkong, 19th December, 1841.

Regiment	Company	Strength	Remarks
Artillery—European	1st Lt. Col. Montagu	210	
do Native	Major Howard	240	
6th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
16th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
25th Regt. Rifle Company	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
28th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
30th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
31st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
32nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
33rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
34th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
35th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
36th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
37th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
38th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
39th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
40th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
41st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
42nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
43rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
44th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
45th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
46th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
47th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
48th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
49th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
50th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
51st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
52nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
53rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
54th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
55th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
56th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
57th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
58th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
59th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
60th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
61st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
62nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
63rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
64th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
65th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
66th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
67th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
68th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
69th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
70th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
71st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
72nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
73rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
74th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
75th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
76th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
77th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
78th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
79th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
80th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
81st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
82nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
83rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
84th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
85th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
86th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
87th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
88th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
89th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
90th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
91st Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
92nd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
93rd Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
94th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
95th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
96th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
97th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
98th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
99th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	
100th Regt. B. I.	1st Lt. Col. Maitland	240	

From the Atlas, Jan. 28.
At the request, which was laid on Thursday afternoon, at a small tavern near the residence of the deceased, before Mr. Gall, the coroner for Westminster, the evidence of the policeman, of another eye-witness of the attack on Mr. Drummond, and of Mr. Guthrie, and the reading of the report just given of the physicians, abundantly satisfied the minds of the jury, who returned a verdict of "Willful murder against DANIEL McNAUGHTEN."

Shortly after the death of Mr. Drummond, the fact was communicated to the prisoner, who at first turned pale, but afterwards regained his usual composed manner; indeed, the prisoner seemed to treat the matter with perfect indifference.

We have thus narrated the leading facts and reports connected with this hitherto unexplained and ever to be deplored occurrence. In the name of public justice, and of public feeling, we require, let, that the prisoner be most carefully and constantly watched, so that escape shall be physically impossible; and, 2d, that the most searching inquiries be instituted into his alleged aberration of mind, on one point—viz., that of the government and principles of the Tories, and of Tory rule. He is reported to have been the same on all other points save this one.

Before we conclude, we must add, that a conviction seems to have become general—viz., that Mr. Robert Peel was the person who was intended to have been murdered, and that Mr. Drummond was murdered by mistake; but that this circumstance occasions no regret to the nation, because he successfully repented at the altar of a Jury, even though not at the altar of equity. Thank God, such feelings, as these are generated by politicians of all classes, and Mr. Naughton will elicit no sympathy from Whigs or Radicals, any more than from Whigs, Conservatives, or Tories.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.

	Bishop.	Coadjutors.	Priests.	Catechists.
Tibet,	1	2	13	1,000
Indo-China,	5	2	100	10,000
China,	10	4	144	10,000

There are in connection with the "Institution for the Propagation of the Faith," besides which there are in China, we believe, missions connected with four other institutions or societies,—one French, one Italian, one Portuguese, and one Spanish: among these the whole empire is divided. Of these we shall be glad to give full details, historical and statistical as far as they can be procured.

Note. In the following table, A. B. C. F. M. stands for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; A. B. E. P. M. stands for the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; A. E. B. F. M. for the American Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

A list of missionaries sent to the Chinese by Protestant Societies.

Name.	Entered.	Retired.	Died.	Society.	Station.
Robert Morrison, M. A.	1807		1834	Lon. Mis. Society.	Canton.
William Milne, M. A.	1813		1881	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. W. H. Medhurst,	1817			Lon. Mis. Society.	Batavia.
Rev. John Slater,	1817	1836		Lon. Mis. Society.	Batavia.
Rev. John Ince,	1818		1864	Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. Samuel Milnes,	1818	1825		Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. Robert Fleming,	1820	1824		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
G. H. Hutches,	1820	1834		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. David Collie,	1822		1860	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Samuel Kidd,	1824	1833		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Samuel Dyer,	1826			Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. John Smith,	1826	1830		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Jacob Tomlin,	1826	1836		Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. Charles Guthrie,	1827	1835		Neth. Mis. Soc.	China.
E. C. Bridgman, M. A.	1829			A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. David Abel,	1830			A. B. C. F. M.	China.
Rev. Herman Rotiger,	1831			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Rhin.
Rev. John Evans,	1833		1841	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Ira Tracy,	1833	1841		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
S. Wells Williams,	1833			A. B. C. F. M.	Macau.
Rev. Stephen Johnson,	1833		1864	A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Samuel Manson,	1833			A. B. C. F. M.	Indjin Arch.
Rev. Peter Parker, M. A.	1834			A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. William Dean,	1834			A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Henry Lockwood,	1835	1836		A. E. B. F. M.	Batavia.
Rev. F. R. Hanson,	1835	1837		A. E. B. F. M.	Malacca.
Rev. ———— Wurtz,	1835			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Malacca.
Rev. Eva Davies,	1835	1839		Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. Samuel Wells,	1835		1837	Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. J. L. Shuck,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Macau.
Rev. Alanson Reed,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Edwin Stevens,	1836		1837	A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. I. J. Roberts,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Macau.
Rev. J. T. Dickinson,	1837	1840		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
Rev. M. B. Hope, M. A.	1837	1839		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
Stephen Tracy, M. A.	1837	1839		A. B. C. F. M.	Siam.
Rev. Eliza Doty,	1837			A. B. C. F. M.	Borneo.
Rev. Elbert Nevins,	1837			A. B. C. F. M.	Borneo.
Rev. W. J. Boone,	1837			A. E. B. F. M.	China.
Rev. ———— Baker,	1837			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Malacca.
Rev. Alex. Starnach,	1837			Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. John Stronach,	1837			Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
E. B. Square,	1838	1840		Church Mis. Soc.	Singapore.
Rev. Dyer Bell, M. A.	1838			A. B. C. F. M.	China.
Rev. George W. Wood,	1839	1840		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
William Lockhart,	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Rev. Robert Orr,	1839	1841		Gen. Am. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. John A. Mitchell,	1839		1838	Gen. Am. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. Josiah T. Goddard,	1839			A. B. B. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Nathan S. Bonham,	1839		1840	A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Lyman B. Post,	1839			A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
William B. Dyer, M. A.	1839	1841		A. B. C. F. M.	China.
James Legge, M. A.	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. William Milne,	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Benjamin Hobson, M. A.	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Rev. Thos. L. McBryde,	1840			Gen. Am. Board.	China.
James C. Hepburn, M. A.	1841			Gen. Am. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. W. M. Loggin,	1842			Gen. Am. Board.	China.
Daniel J. Mangrove,	1843			A. B. E. F. M.	China.

(From the Chinese Repository, for April.)

Printed at the Canton Register Office.

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 Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the
 Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
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 number of the required insertions are noted on the face
 of the advertisement. (Inserts when ordered.)
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
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 Register office, are respectfully requested, to secure col-
 lection to, to send such with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 22.

TUESDAY, MAY 30TH, 1843.

No. 650.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MAY 30TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	4th Feb'y.	Singapore	1st May
U. States	14th Jan'y.	Java	10th April
Calcutta	31st March	Manila	4th May
Bombay	30th March	Australasia	4th Feb'y.
Shanghai	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
15.	Kamie Smith, Maulmein.	
16.	MAAR, (Dutch) van Wamang, Manila.	
20.	H. M. S. Anson, Capt. Brook, Manila.	
22.	Unacot, Auckland, Singapore.	
23.	Vancouver, Woodward, Singapore.	
24.	H. M. T. S. Sappers, Pittet, cap. Amoy.	
26.	Bombay Castle, Basser, Bombay and Sing.	

PASSENGER—(omitted last week) Per Nappia, Mrs. Wade, and two children, Captain H. Greory, royal artillery with 10 men, Mr. E. F. Dent, r. n., Messrs. R. S. Cummins, L. C. Carvalho, and L. T. Meadows.

May.	SAILED.	For.
26.	PERANG, Barry, Liverpool.	
27.	Monsey Evans, London.	
27.	Souar, Nealy, London.	
28.	Stara, McDowell, Singapore and Calcutta.	
28.	Venus, [U. S.] Port, Manila.	
28.	Scotland, Cunningham, Cork.	
—.	Paradise Hall, Wharton, Manila.	

UNDER DESPATCH

For London—Greenlaw
 For Bombay—Ara, 1st June
 For Calcutta—

VE-SEL-EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, Pandour, Mail of Athens, Zoroaster, Hunter, Ranker, Penn, Passenger.
 From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Theftin, Nantula, Adam, Ranger, Thomas Frodon.
 From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
 From Calcutta—George Armstrong, Polorus, John Brighton, Rusty, Cowan, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover.
 From Bombay—Albion, Manila, Madama, Tyrer, Lady Grant, Nealy, Castle, Harman, Dartmouth, Pelatier, Harrold, Elmer, Lancaster, Imbelle Thompson, Zephyr.
 From Singapore—Venus, John John Lord, Bonacore.

From are entertained for the safety of the Lady Grant, she having left Singapore on the 14th April and not yet arrived.

Captain Penbury of the Paton, from Liverpool 12th January, arrived here 20th May, reports having spoken the James Matthews from Cochin in Coaster on the 23rd April, having struck on the Belvede to about the previous night. On the 11th May spoke Spanish ship Brith Vancouver, from Cadix for Manila, out 12th day—10th May at midnight, off Cape Verde, passed a steamer standing southward, apparently under steam.

The ship from London, last from Liverpool 30th March, last three the Honorable Lady for Cochin and the Susan Taylor for Singapore.

Venus, spoken by the ship: April 26th St. Lawrence on lat. 13 1/2 N long 107 20 E. St. Lawrence, lat. 14 N long 107 E. The Archer was spoken by the Brith Vancouver, May 13 N, was a steamer on lat. 13 10 N 110 E—Canton Press, May 27.

By the Bombay Castle, we have only received the Bombay Courier of the 21st February.

We republish from the Supplement to the

Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette No. 28, the official report of the ceremony of the investiture of H. E. vice-admiral Sir William Parker with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Some Chinese officers were present on the solemn occasion, and would that we had been there to see the august ceremony of the investiture of a honour so well-earned.

We have copied from the Canton Press, the correspondence respecting the detention of the schooner Ariel, carrying the U. S. flag, by commodore Kearney, commanding the U. S. squadron in the East Indies. As we are entirely ignorant of the orders and instructions which the commodore has received from the government of the U. S., it would be premature for us to express any opinion on this proceeding, further than we think it an oversight in carrying the U. S. or any foreign flag on vessels the *bona fide* property of English merchants.

With reference to the opium trade, we are not aware that the government of the U. S. has enacted any restrictive laws on its pursuit by its subjects; and if Congress has not given specific instructions on the subject to commodore Kearney, we are at a loss to understand the interference of that officer in the question, for there exists no commercial treaty between China and the U. S.; and the government of the U. S., beyond all others, would, we must suppose, by its constitution, be the last to interfere in the industrious and legal pursuits of its subjects—by legal we mean as far as the laws of the U. S. are involved in the question.

Why does not the government of the U. S., for the benefit of the English revenue, enact regulations and interfere in the smuggling of tobacco, raw and manufactured into the British Isles?

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Sup., May 25th, 1843.

OFFICIAL REPORT, OF THE CEREMONY OF THE INVESTITURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, VICE-ADMIRAL 'Sir William Parker.

With the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, on the 18th of May, 1843, on board H. M. S. B.

CORNWALLIS.

When his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. c. a., &c. proceeded on board the Cornwallis, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the batteries on shore, as he embarked, and, as her majesty's plenipotentiary, he was received on board the Cornwallis, at half-past ten o'clock, with a tender salute, and a guard of honour.

A throne, decorated with flags, was erected on a platform, at the fore part of the quarter-deck; a portrait of her majesty the queen, being suspended in the centre of a canopy, over the throne.

The royal standard being hoisted on board the Cornwallis, was saluted with royal salutes by all the men-of-war ships in the harbour, and the batteries on shore, the Cornwallis (bearing the standard) responded.

The presence of his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, her majesty's representative, then proceeded from the larboard door of the State-Cabin in the following order:—

- Lieut. Pottinger, a. n., Marine magistrate, &c.
- A. T. Gordon, esq., Land officer, &c.
- Captain Davidson, Assistant com.-gen.
- Captain Edwards, H. M.'s 20th Regt., Assist. quarter-master general.
- The Rev. Mr. Burrows, Chaplain of the Cornwallis.
- J. R. Morrison, esq., Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M.'s mission.
- Lieut.-col. Wilson, c. a., Paymaster to the forces in China.
- C. E. Stewart, esq., Acting secretary and treasurer to government.
- Captain C. Edwards, H. M.'s 10th Regt., Surveyor, &c.
- Captain Auchterley, Executive Engineer.
- Richard Wessman, esq., Secretary to H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger.
- Major Moore, c. n., Dep. judge advocate-gen.
- Major William Cairns, Chief magistrate of Hongkong.

A. R. Johnston, esq., her majesty's deputy superintendent of trade, bearing on a cushion the insignia of a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the bath.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, c. a., secretary of legation, bearing on a silver, a letter from his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, acting great master of the order, transmitting her majesty's warrant, and also the royal warrant to Sir Henry Pottinger, for investing Sir William Parker with the insignia of the order, knight grand cross of the bath.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm was attended by Mr. Midshipman (Commerell, of h. m. ship Cornwallis, as a page, who held the salver during the time of reading the letter and warrant.

The representative of the crown, his excellency major-general Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. c. a., her majesty's plenipotentiary in China. This procession advanced from the larboard State-Cabin door, to the throne, between guards of royal marines, drawn up on each side of the quarter-deck, who saluted with presented arms, as the representative of the crown passed. A mate of the royal navy, and the junior officer of the royal marines, at the same time, lowered the colours with which they were stationed, on each side of the throne.

Sir Henry Pottinger taking his station then seated himself on the right of the throne, and Sir William Parker, on receiving information from her majesty's representative in advance, was preceded by his suite, moving from the starboard door of the State-Cabin, in the following order:—

- Lieutenant Wilmet, Flag lieutenant.
- Mr. Phayre, Mate of the Cornwallis.
- Dr. King, Surgeon of the Cornwallis.
- Lieutenant Barrow, Madras Artillery.
- Captain Haythorne, H. M.'s 9th Regt.
- Captain Cunningham, Aid-de-camp to major-general Lord Balgownie.
- Commander Hough, H. C. S. vessel Porcupine.
- Lieutenant-colonel Knowles, Royal Artillery.
- Captain Killet, c. a., of the Starling.
- Captain Richards, c. a., of the Cornwallis.
- Lieutenant Martin, of the Cornwallis.
- Mr. Forbes, Mate of the Cornwallis.
- Mr. Jackson, Master of the Cornwallis.
- Mr. Chubb, Recy to the commander-in-chief.
- Commander Viner, H. M.'s ship Wolf.
- Commander Wroe, of the Cornwallis.
- Major Grant, c. a., Asst. Adjutant general.
- Captain Collins, c. a., of the Plover.
- Colonel Campbell, c. a., H. M.'s 9th Regt.
- Major-general the right honourable Lord Dalmeida, c. a.
- His excellency the vice-admiral, supported by

major-general the right honorable lord Salton, K. C. S., commanding her majesty's land forces in China, and captain Peter Richards, C. B. of her majesty's ship Cornwallis, on approaching the throne made his obsequies, and was received by her majesty's representative.

Lieut.-colonel Midcote, the secretary of legation, then read and published the letter from his royal highness the duke of Sussex, commemorating the queen's warrant. The first colonel also read and published the royal warrant from her majesty the queen; at the conclusion of which incident, the chaplain of the Cornwallis delivered the usual prayer.

Sir Henry Pottinger addressing Sir William Parker as follows, invested him with the decoration:—

Sir William Parker,—In obedience to the Queen's most gracious warrant, which we have just heard read, I have the sincerest gratification in proceeding to invest you with the decorations of a knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the bath.

In carrying her majesty's commands into effect on this quarter-deck, I am vividly reminded that on this spot, I have had many opportunities of personally witnessing that rare union of valour, skill, energy, foresight, and decision which, as one of its results has directly led to the auspicious occasion on which we are now assembled, and thence I am led, as a matter of course, to think of the noble field that is opened to me, on which I might enlarge, without the fear of being charged with flattery or exaggeration, on your long devoted and brilliant career in the service of your country; but, I feel, Sir William, that no observations from me could enhance or exalt the merits of that career, and I also feel that it might appear superfluous, if not presumptuous, on my part to pass any lengthened eulogium or opinion on your services, at a moment when I am here, by her majesty's special commands, to bestow on you these honourable insignia, as a lasting and public memorial of the exalted and distinguished approbation and applause with which your sovereign is pleased to proclaim to the world, her sense of your claims to these pre-eminent honours.

For these reasons, I abstain, Sir William, from intruding on your notice, and on the notice of the friends and admirers by whom you stand surrounded, any lengthened expression of my own sentiments, and, after this explanation, my motto cannot be misunderstood.

It is, however, due to myself, and also right to add, that I am highly sensible of the honour that is reflected on me, by becoming the humble instrument of giving effect to the queen's royal and gracious favour towards you, and I entreat you to believe, that her majesty could not have delegated this high duty to any individual who could feel more pride and happiness than I do, in executing her majesty's high behest towards one of her trusty & valued servants,—for whom, from a long course of association of the most important and intimate nature, I have learned to entertain the highest sentiments of public and private regard, esteem, and respect.

I, now, Sir William, place these insignia in your possession, with an unfeigned prayer, that you may long be spared to enjoy them, and to add to their honours, by serving your queen and country, whenever, and wherever, your exertions may be called for;—that an increase to these honours will be the result, should opportunity offer, the past is a sufficient earnest for the future, and whether, on your next return to your native land, it may be your destiny to pass the remainder of your day's surrounded by those whom you love, and troops of valued friends, or to go forth again to fight your country's battles and uphold her good cause,—I will conclude, by humbly and devoutly praying the great disposer of all events to shield you with his protection and blessing.

Sir William Parker having given the following reply, the royal standard and decoration flags on board the Cornwallis, and the other ships of the squadron were hoisted down.

Sir Henry Pottinger,—Permit me to assure your excellency that I receive this distinguished mark of her majesty's approbation and favour, with becoming pride and gratitude.

I can truly say, that, for upward of fifty years since I entered the navy, it has been my undeviating desire to fulfil my duties with zeal and fidelity.

With an honest ambition for the honour and success of my profession, I have never ceased to contemplate with admiration and delight, the

glorious deeds of the sister service, nor have they failed to inspire a firm belief that, hand in hand, we shall, in every quarter of the globe, continue the triumphant defenders of the honour and dignity of the crown; and the interests of our country.

It is an small gratification to me, Sir, to receive these flattering badges of distinction from the hands of your excellency, who has been so closely, and beneficially for our country, associated with the late operations of the combined forces in China. I feel most cordially the courtesy and kindness with which your excellency has conveyed her majesty's condescending favour to myself, and beg to return you my most cordial and sincere thanks.

Her Majesty's ships of war and the ~~hull~~ on shore then fired a salute of 24 guns, as a personal compliment to the vice-admiral, which was returned by the Cornwallis with an equal number of guns. (True copy.)

Stewart Watson.

Government Notification.

It has been lately notified by proclamation of the chief magistrate, to the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong, that, between the hours of eight and ten p. m., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock p. m., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future, be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English, specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese boats or vessels, from moving about the harbour after gun-fire at nine o'clock p. m., and until gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. CANN,—Chief Magistrate.

From the Canton Press, May 27.

We learn that the American schooner *Ariel* which arrived here on Wednesday last from the East Coast, was detained for some days at Amoy, by commanders Kearney, of the U. S. S. *Constellation*, on account of some supposed irregularity in her papers which consisted of a bill of sale (the vessel having changed owners here) attested by J. P. Sturgis, ex-vice consul at Macao. On the 19th inst. the commanders adduced the following letter to Captain Sturgis of the *Ariel*.

U. S. Frigate *Constellation*
Harbour of Amoy, May 19th, 1843.

Sir,—After a strict examination into your papers in connection with the rights & privileges or benefits of an American vessel under the navigation laws enacted by the Congress of the United States in relation to the registry and record of vessels, I have made up my mind clearly on the subject that the schooner *Ariel* has not the privilege of carrying the American flag, or to take goods on board belonging to other citizens or subjects of any nation.

The *Ariel* cannot leave this port, where I found her, unless to return to Macao; and every item of either merchandise or provisions on freight must first be discharged here; and on having done which to my perfect satisfaction, I will place in your hands a sealed package containing all the papers and documents of the vessel, which you brought on board this ship; and they are not to be opened except by J. P. Sturgis, ex-vice consul at Macao, to whom the package is addressed, unless on your passage thence, you should fall in with a national ship of war and be boarded, or be cast ashore, and ordered, such as you have, may be required for immediate relief from capture or oppression.

The officer and crew now on board the *Ariel* will be withdrawn, and her crew returned probably at six o'clock tomorrow morning, when you can if you please assume the command of your vessel, but the American flag is not to be hoisted aboard of her.

It is to be understood that in the event of her coming out of Macao, it will be necessary, to avoid capture, to obtain a clear and unquestionable right to display the American flag.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

L. KENNEDY.

Commanding the U. S. squadron in the East India.

To John L. Shannon,
Master of the schooner *Ariel*.

The orders of the commodore having been instantly complied with, the *Ariel* was allowed to proceed on her voyage, and on the same day the commodore issued the following notice:

To Adversely Merchants and others.

All persons having goods, merchandise, or treasure to ship from one port to another on this coast are hereby cautioned against infringing the same on board any vessel in the "opium trade" sailing under the flag of the United States of North America.

Board on board U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Harbour of Amoy, and of China, this the 19th day of May A. D. 1843.

(Signed) L. KENNEDY.

Commanding the U. S. squadron in the East India.

Immediately on the *Ariel's* arriving here, the following correspondence took place between the owner of the vessel, Mr. George Washington Frow, and Mr. J. P. Sturgis, the U. S. vice consul.

J. P. Sturgis, esq.

Resident consul U. S. A. Macao.

Sir,—As my schooner the "*Ariel*" has lately been seized by commanders Kearney of the U. S. F. "*Constellation*," in consequence of some informality in her papers, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to state to me in what particular they are incorrect, that I may take the necessary steps to have them made perfect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) G. W. FROW.

Macao, 25th May, 1843.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. AMERICA.

Macao, 25th May, 1843.

George W. Frow, esq.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry of this day's date, I beg to inform you that I am not aware of any informality in the papers of the American schooner *Ariel*; they being of such a tenor as are generally held by vessels sold abroad, and which vessels by the laws of the United States of America are not entitled to an entry in the ports of the United States except on payment of duties as levied on foreign bottoms.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. STURGIS.

Vice Consul of the U. S. America.

We learn that the *Constellation* has arrived at Hongkong, and is hourly expected, in Macao Roads. There are several vessels in the China Seas trading under the American flag with papers similar to the *Ariel's* the validity of which have not hitherto been called in question. We refrain for the present expressing any opinion of our own on the subject, as we understand it is the intention of Mr. Frow to bring the whole matter before a legal tribunal in the United States, and to sue commanders Kearney for damages.

As regards the commanders' seizure to American merchants and others against infringing property to vessels under American colors engaged in the opium trade, we imagine that any danger to be apprehended for them is that which has ever, in a greater or less degree, existed, namely, from the Chinese authorities, as we can not for a moment suppose that commanders of American ships of war would take upon themselves the responsibility of interfering in a trade carried on by their fellow citizens, which, so far as we know, is not prohibited by any law in their country, and which, at the same time, is certainly not less illegal than the present trading on the China coast at all in whatever country. Should, however, commanders Kearney instead of interfering with such American vessels as may carry opium, be really likewise to do so with others in it trade in other goods, it should touch at any port or place on the coast of China not at the present moment occupied by the English, not one port being yet opened to foreign trade on the coast, and all sorts of goods there being fully as much contraband as opium. We do not think that the United States can ever completely employ their navy for the protection of the Chinese revenue; but, although such notice as the above brought by commanders Kearney may not in reality at all influence the trade carried on under the American flag on the coast, the Chinese government may prove grateful for the show of anxiety for the welfare of its people.

The following is a translation of a posthumous

The funeral of the two dead boys took place yesterday (Friday), at about 5 o'clock.

of 1891 in your hands, to be applied for the benefit of our country.

I will write to Lord Minto with respect to her case, and within the briefest period of your lifetime Mr. Harrison Trenchard.

I have the honor to be, Madam, your obedient servant,
Miss Jane Porter,
Roxbury Park.

This prompt and delicate relief has been followed up by the appointment of the unfortunate lady's son to a berth on board her majesty's ship the "Thetis," thus ensuring both to the child and to the mother's satisfaction.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN NAVY OFFICER.—This veteran officer, who was in command of the *U.S.S. Albatross*, captured in Mexico, was killed on the 15th of May, 1902, at the age of 58 years. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the U.S.N. He was a member of the U.S.N. and was a member of the U.S.N. He was a member of the U.S.N. and was a member of the U.S.N.

DEATH OF A CHINESE OFFICER.—A Chinese officer, who was in command of the *U.S.S. Albatross*, captured in Mexico, was killed on the 15th of May, 1902, at the age of 58 years. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the U.S.N. He was a member of the U.S.N. and was a member of the U.S.N.

DEATH OF A CHINESE OFFICER.—A Chinese officer, who was in command of the *U.S.S. Albatross*, captured in Mexico, was killed on the 15th of May, 1902, at the age of 58 years. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the U.S.N. He was a member of the U.S.N. and was a member of the U.S.N.

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DISSEMINATION.

We take much shame to ourselves for having so long delayed a notice of an exhibition in this metropolis, the merits of which we have some means of appreciating, and which we do not hesitate to characterize as highly deserving of public attention. We refer to the "Chinese collection," the fruit of many years' industry and judicious efforts on the part of Mr. Nathan Dunn, an American merchant in China, who availed himself of the very favorable opportunities he possessed there to accumulate the most perfect specimens of the costumes, the manner, the domestic habits, the arts, and sciences, the literature, the trade—in fact, of the whole system of civilization of the Chinese nation, which throws more light upon the character and institutions of that peculiar people than could be gained by the closest study of books, or even by a transient residence amongst them. The visitor enters a superb saloon, 225 feet by 50, and finds himself suddenly transported, as it were, into China. Every object around, the figures on either hand, in their appropriate costumes; the lanterns, and implements, the inscriptions—all permeate him that he is really mingling with the various ranks of the "colossal empire of the middle." There are complete facsimiles of Chinese shops—a silk merchant's and a retail Chinaware vendor's—the former (the latter being of two stories) exhibits the proprietor behind his counter, making calculations with the abacus, or counting-board; a purchaser examining goods; an acquaintance "just dropped in" to chat; a beggar at the door; a clerk entering the purchases; a servant in a black-pink preparing breakfast: all the figures the size of life. On the desktop of the Chinaware shop hangs a tablet, with the inscription "This is a table," and the beggar is not allowed to enter. In other parts of the saloon are, or rather glazed rooms, appropriately furnished, exhibiting the various ranks and classes of Chinese in their proper dresses or ornaments—the different orders; groups of Fish and Toss, in canonicals; gentlemen, ladies, warriors; ladies; servants and slaves; actors performing a play; mechanics at their occupations, &c. A Chinese gentleman is conveyed along a street in a palanquin, with attendants. A superb pavilion of a summer residence, the size of a large apartment, shows the domestic life of receiving visits, conversations, &c. Models of junks; specimens of all the various tools, manufactures, productions, and handicrafts of China; the furniture, decorations, books, vases, and the apparel and furniture; the paintings and drawings (of exquisite beauty); the idols and religious implements, are elegantly arranged on all sides. In short, there is nothing wanting to give the visitor a complete idea of

what the Chinese really are, and the result will be to raise them to a much higher degree in the estimation of Europeans than our prejudices have hitherto permitted them to attain. We should add, that every article in the collection, even the well-executed portraits in oil of the living merchants, is the work of Chinese artists; and that there is nothing in the collection which can offend the choicest eye.

It is now confidently stated that the arrangement which have been pending for some time between Lord Louth, the postmaster-general, and the Austrian director-general, for the transmission of the overland mail from India, via Bora and Alexandria, by way of Trieste, Vienna, Hamburg, and Ostend, have been concluded. This new arrangement, with regard to re-arranging the overland mail, will in no manner affect the present treaty of sending six Marseilles to Malta, Egypt, and India, on the 4th of each month, and by the French mail packets leaving that port on the 1st, 11th, and 26th of the month.—Standard.

MARRIED.—On 11, At St. George's, Hanover Square, JOHN REES, esq., formerly of China, to EMMA, daughter of the late S. BROWN, esq., of Chelsea.

FOR SALE.
THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 180 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1902, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 30, 32 and 34-copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Length 80 feet, breadth 31 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Messrs. May 2nd, 1902.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in 1891, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables standing and running rigging, compass, binoculars, Mahat's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast cutter, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR HIRE.
A British built ship, MARY, captain Keen, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMER, HEEHAJEE, Canton, or
HEEHAJEE, HUSTONJEE, Messrs.
Messrs. 27th February, 1902.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANK" captain
Hans, registered about 100 tons, will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March.
Apply to
B. BARRETT.
Messrs. 13th February, 1902.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR HIRE.
THE A British Built Registered
HULL SWAN, 65 tons old. Apply
Messrs. 13th.
C. H. HART.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will offer for sale on Thursday the 1st June, a choice selection of LIPSON, BUCHANAN, and FORT WINES, (in wood and bottle), as well as of the "Wine of the Day," the whole are to be sold in the highest bidder, and therefore should attract the attention of Messrs and families requiring really good wines, and probably at extremely cheap rates.
At the same time will be sold, a quantity of Damaged Chinos, and a variety of Souvenirs. Further particulars will appear in Herald bills.
Messrs. 26th May, 1902.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between John Buchanan and Francis Durrant trading under the firm of Buchanan & Company in Glasgow, and Durrant & Company in Hong Kong and Shanghai was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1901.

Mr. John Buchanan will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. Francis Durrant is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Glasgow and Shanghai or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT MUNNING
FRANCIS DURRANT.
Glasgow, 2nd January, 1902.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

8, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Steam Ships, and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, Royal British and Foreign Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 1st of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to CHARLES WILLMER in full and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a recommendation, or reference for payment on some English house.

Remittances can be made by presenting drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

THE HONGKONG INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1830 A.D. 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or at home.

G. & H. HUSTONJEE & Co.
Messrs. 23rd November, 1902 Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Messrs. 10th December, 1902. MAI VIAN & Co.

NOTICE.—Steamers can be obtained at low rates in the Ganges, Godavari, estimated where there can be no fire risk, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1902. 46 Queen Roads.

TWO LAT.—APARTMENTS, three IN SUITE, in a large house in the Rue de Hongkong. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AT REDUCED RATES
FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family Medicines. Apply to
Messrs. 12th May, 1902. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable Bonnets, Caps, & Youth's Hats and Caps. Apply to
Messrs. 8th May, 1902. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & CO'S HONGKONG DICTIONARY, for 1903. Price 9/4. Apply to
Messrs. 26th April, 1902. JNO. SMITH.

LOMBARD RICE, for sale, apply to
JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Messrs to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Branched Pedestal Table Lamp, double hanging lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compass, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sherry, Brandy, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish Table Cutlery and Napkins. Apply to
W. LANE.
Messrs. 12th February, 1902.

FOR SALE.—Biscuits and KIDDERPETER CHOCOLATE, PATENT BISCUITS, TOBACCO, PENNIN and Biscuits, also a few DELICIOUS Dinners are
W. LANE.
Messrs. 17th February, 1902.

FOR SALE.—Tan and Fitter in Harbin. Apply on board the BARRELLA, in Hongkong Bay.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Gomers, Gomers & Co's well known Maccos, in High Quarter and Half Cans, and in Bottles. Apply to
PLETHIER LARSEN & Co.
Messrs. 26th December, 1901.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL FREIGHT COMPANY.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Phipps & Co., Cornhill.
Glasgow.—Messrs. Lloyd, Macdonald & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Gomers & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Phipps & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Smith & Co.

THE AVON (HONGKONG) & BATAVIA (1844) is an old and well known ship, and by Mr. Lane of the Vaux & Co. (HONGKONG). Price 90 per copy. Parties taking an engine will be charged 50 per copy.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENT—Inquiries to appear in Young's Catalogue Business, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [Inserts when ordered.]

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the *Canton Register*, requesting any publications issued from the *Canton Register* office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send such with their order.

No. 651.

The schooner Zephyr left Bombay on the 16th April, Singapore 21st of May, and arrived in Macao roads on the 2nd inst. The schooner Kinon left Bombay on the 21st April, Singapore 31st May, and arrived in Macao roads on the 2nd instant.

Our subscribers and friends are respectfully informed that the Canton Register Press will be removed to Hingham on or before the 11th inst.

The present regulations of the trade will be conducted on the old principle. As to the important articles of tea and raw silk, the hong-marchants have published a red notification--that if it be known that any shipmen covertly trade with the English or American consuls or with tea or raw silk, if any one will report them.

in the Conco hall, he shall receive a pecuniary reward.

Fung Sing, Hongqua's 5th son died on the 27th of May; he was about 30 years old. The venerable Hongqua, now 74 years old, has only two sons remaining, one about 23 and one about 11 years old.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Our 116 June 1st, 1863.

STATEMENT

**Of the Forms and Ceremonies
Observed at the Investiture of His Excel-
lency Major General
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c.,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China,
With the Investiture of a Knight-Grand
Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the
Bath.**

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At Hongkong, on the 30th day of May, 1863.

On Saturday, the 30th of May, 1863, being the day appointed for the public investiture of his excellency, major general Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c., her majesty's plenipotentiary in China, with the insignia of a knight grand cross of the most honourable order of the Bath, by his excellency vice-admiral Sir William Parker, &c. &c., commander in chief of her majesty's naval forces in India, and China, the vice-admiral, attended by the captains and officers of the squadron, left the *Corwallis* at ten o'clock, with a procession of barges, the yards of the ships of war being manned in compliment. On landing, he was received by a guard of honour.

His excellency and party, joined the civil and military officers of the island, at half-past ten o'clock, at the government house, at Hongkong, where a guard of honour of her majesty's 90th regiment was also posted for his reception.

The ceremony commenced at eleven, when the royal standard was hoisted in front of the government house, and saluted by her majesty's ships, and those of the Indian navy then present, and by the batteries on shore; the ships being decorated with flags and on occasions of royal festivals and their yards manned during the royal salute.

The throne was erected in the reception-room of the government house, on a platform, decorated with flags, a portrait of her majesty the queen, being suspended in the centre of the canopy, over the throne.

His excellency, vice-admiral Sir William Parker, &c. &c., who was delegated to represent his sovereign, on the occasion, began his procession from the ante-room of the government house in the following order:—

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant Wilmet, of Cornwallis, flag lieutenant
Lieutenant Martin, of Cornwallis, senior lieutenant

Mr. Hill, mate, Mr. Blake, assistant surgeon, Mr. Wilson, mate, all of the *Corwallis*.

Lieutenant Hay, 41st M. A. infantry.
Dr. Graham, medical store-keeper.

Mr. Hoffmeister, master, com. h. m.'s troop ship *Jupiter*.

Captain Haythorne, Aide-de-camp to major-general Lord Salton.

Mr. McKnight, naval store-keeper, and agent victualler.

Captain Graham, R. N., h. m. s. *Corwallis*.
Captain Cunningham, Aide-de-camp to major-general Lord Salton.

Rev. Mr. Burrough, chaplain of h. m. s. *Corwallis*.

Captain Young, commanding wing of h. m.'s 53th regiment.

Captain Hall, commanding wing of 41st M. A.

Lieutenant Carter, of Cornwallis.
Major Grant, &c. &c., assistant adjutant-general.

Commander West, of Cornwallis.

Lieutenant Colonel Knowles, c. s., commanding royal artillery.

Captain Henry Kellott, c. s., of her majesty's surveying vessel *Starling*, bearing on a tapestried cushion, the insignia of a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath.

Benjamin Chinn, esq., secretary to the vice-admiral, bearing on a silver salver, a letter from his royal highness, the Duke of Sussex, acting great master of the order, transmitting her majesty's warrant to Sir William Parker, for investing Sir Henry Pottinger, with the insignia of the order of knight grand cross of the Bath, and also the royal warrant.

Mr. Chinn was attended by Mr. Robert Gibson, a volunteer of the first class, belonging to the *Corwallis*, as page, to hold the salver during the period of reading the aforesaid documents.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CROWN.

His Excellency, Vice-Admiral

SIR WILLIAM PARKER, &c. &c.

This procession passed on from the ante-room towards the throne, between guards of h. m.'s 90th regt., which were drawn up on each side of the reception-room; saluting with presented arms, the representative of the crown passed:—
The band of that regiment playing "God save the Queen."

The vice-admiral, having first made his reverence to the throne, took his seat on the right hand of it;—his Aide-de-camp were then directed to inform his excellency, the plenipotentiary, that all was in readiness for his reception.

His excellency, her majesty's plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, immediately advanced from the ante-room, towards the throne in the following order:—

Lieutenant Danell, (Indian navy) h. c. s. vessel, *Adiant.*

Lieutenant Padder, R. N., marine magistrate.

A. T. Gordon, esq., land officer, &c.
C. E. Stewart, esq., assistant treasurer, & secretary to government.

Mr. Phayre, mate of the *Corwallis*.
Mr. Sharp, mate of the *Corwallis*.

Capt. C. Edwards, h. m. 16th regt., surgeon, &c.
Lieut. Davidson, sub-ass. commissary-general.

Captain Borrow, Madras artillery.
Lieutenant Young, royal artillery.

Lieut. Downes, R. N., com. h. m. s. vessel *Vixen*.
Lieut. Phelps, R. N., of the *Corwallis*.

Robert Thom, esq., interpreter to h. m.'s Mission.
Richard Wooman, esq., secretary to his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger.

Commander Vyner, h. m. ship *Wolf*.
Lieut. & Lieut. R. N., h. m. surveying vessel *Phoenix*.

Major Manro, c. s., dep. Judge advocate-general.
Commander Hough, R. N., commanding h. c. s. vessel *Proserpine*.

Major Caine, chief magistrate of Hongkong.
Capt. Collinge, &c. &c., h. m.'s surveying vessel *Pipit*.

A. R. Johnson, esq., deputy superintendent of trade.

Lieut.-col. Wale, c. s., paymaster to the forces.

Col. Campbell, c. s., h. m. 53th Regiment.
Capt. P. Richards, c. s., h. m. ship *Corwallis*.

His Excellency, her majesty's plenipotentiary,
Sir Henry Pottinger.

Supported by the right honourable, major-general Lord Salton, &c. &c., c. s., commanding the land forces in China; and lieutenant-colonel Malcolm C. s., the secretary of legation.

As the plenipotentiary approached the throne (to which he made due advances) her majesty's representative rose to receive him.

Mr. Chinn, the secretary to the vice-admiral, then read, and published the letter from his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, communicating the Queen's Warrant.

Remington Palace, Dec. 12th, 1862

Sir,—Her majesty having been graciously pleased, as a mark of her royal approbation, of the distinguished services of Major-General, Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, her majesty's plenipotentiary in China, to nominate him to be a knight grand cross, of the most honourable order of the Bath, I am to signify to you, h. m.'s pleasure, that you should invest him with the insignia of that order (herewith transmitted) in conformity to the enclosed royal warrant, and in doing her majesty's intention that the same be done in the most honourable, and distinguished manner that circumstances will allow of, you will concert, and adjust with him, each time and manner for investing him with the insignia of a knight grand cross, of that most honourable order, as shall appear to you most proper for showing all due respect to her majesty's order, and at the same time work, in the most public manner, her majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities, Sir Henry Pottinger has displayed, in the service of his sovereign and country.

I am, with consideration,

Sir,

Yours &c.

(Signed) ALBERT FAIRBANKS.

Act. great master.

To vice-admiral, Sir William Parker, &c. &c.,
Commanding her majesty's naval forces
in China, &c. &c. &c.

The secretary, also, read and published the royal warrant, from her majesty the Queen.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most honourable order of the Bath.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir William Parker, knight Grand Cross of our said most honourable military order, vice-admiral of the blue squadron of our fleet, and commanding our naval forces in China—Greeting:—

Whereas, we have been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint, major-general Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, our plenipotentiary in China, to be a knight grand cross, of our most honourable order of the Bath, and whereas, in consequence of Sir Henry Pottinger's absence from Great Britain, the ceremony of investing him cannot personally be performed by us,—know ye, that we, of our Privy Council, and special favour, do hereby authorize and require you, at such time and place, as may appear to you most proper and expedient, to proceed in our name, and on our behalf, to the ceremonial of the investiture of the said Sir Henry Pottinger, with the insignia of a knight grand cross, of our said most honourable order.

Wherein, you are to take especial care that, nothing be omitted, which may redound to the honour, splendour, and dignity of our said most honourable order, and which may at the same time evince the sense we entertain for the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet.

Given at our court at Windsor, under our sign manual, this seventh day of December, 1862, in the sixth year of our reign.

By her majesty's command,

(Signed)

ALBERT FAIRBANKS.

Acting great master.

At the conclusion of this mandate, the chaplain of the *Corwallis*, delivered the following appropriate prayer:—

"O Lord our God, who governest all things in heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers, with our hearty thanksgivings for that thou hast set us up as by thy grace and providence, our sovereign lady Victoria, to be our Queen, and so together with her, bless our gracious Queen Dufferin, Adelaide, the prince Albert, Albert prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family: that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, and protected by thy power, may live long and happy lives on earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and glory in the kingdom of heaven. And do thou, O Lord teach us, and all mankind, so to number our days, that we may see the splendour of of any thing that is great, nor the compass of any thing that is good in us, may withdraw our eye from looking on ourselves in sinful dust and mire; but, that after the example of thy blessed son, we may no more the time of our mortal lives, that hereafter we may dwell with thee in all glory and honour. And humbly we beseech thee, O Lord, as for ourselves in general, so especially for thee, thy servant, whom thou hast graciously blessed

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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would appear to have been unfortunately fixed up, as he stated to the British chamber of commerce at Canton, that he had no authority to appeal beyond the strategy of that province. Shortly, however, in such an emergency, and placed as he was in so embarrassing a dilemma, and at such an immense distance from home, his lordship would have been justified in taking upon himself such a responsibility. This course would probably have led to his being better received at Canton, if it had not been made his wish, yet in such a moment as he might not have objected to, or been justified in refusing, could he could refer to the instructions.

If Lord Napier's hands were at this up, it can only be supposed that his own government had not refused him the possible, if not probable, embarrassment he might, from the novelty in China of his official character, be placed in, and that ministers had not, therefore, provided for such a contingency in their instructions to Lord Napier; but, whatever may have been the error and mistake in the instructions or instructions of Lord Napier, nothing could warrant the conduct of the provincial authorities at Canton towards his lordship. As a King's public officer, he had merely a just claim to be recognized as such by a nation professing peace and amity with us; and although Lord Napier was not officially the representative of the King of England, he virtually represented the country in China; and from his professional and personal rank, and important as he was, appointed by his own government, of a vast and important trade, which he carried to China as to ourselves, he had a right to expect a different treatment from the Chinese authorities.

Lord Napier's efforts were, it is hoped, to be a warning to any minister, to give their public servants who may be in future dependent on important duties to a distant and foreign land, with simple discretionary powers and strictly defined instructions.

The conduct and proceedings of the Chinese government towards Lord Amherst and Lord Napier, were of a nature to justify the most severe and the strongest denunciations on our part with the coast of Peking, if not to have warranted a more determined and aggressive policy, and a demand for immediate and complete redress for the gross indignities thus offered to the two British public dignitaries. England, however, pursued these efforts; and our government, but all judged themselves had properly the effect which all who knew China predicted. The Chinese government in their systematic and unjustifiable treatment of foreigners, until they at length received that chastisement which, it is to be hoped, will be a wholesome lesson, so it will prove a lasting benefit to them.

In looking forward to the future, it has been possible to take a glance at the past, in view to pointing out the errors and mistakes we have admitted towards China.

When it will be our principle and our policy to treat the Chinese government and people with every justice, and with all due respect and consideration, we must, if we wish to maintain and extend our influence with them, and be so guided by their mistaken notions of righteousness and consideration from which emanated our former difficulties to the country.

It has been suggested in an article in a recently published periodical, (the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review for January 1843) that our future residence in China should not take their wives and families out with them to that country, because (as is erroneously stated) "the Chinese have an inveterate dislike to foreign ladies." In the first place, the Chinese have no such prejudice; and the prohibition which formerly existed against the residence in China of their wives and families with them, was not from the Chinese having any objection to the residence of foreign ladies with their husbands in China. It may easily be ascertained they would respect the more for it, as it is quite in accordance with their own domestic customs and habits. But it is really too much to say, after having the Chinese as we have done, we should however such a barbarous and monstrous prejudice, that it even exist, which is certainly due out. We must do so much thing. Let those acquainted in China, of family people, take their wives and families with them, and it may easily be ascertained that no objection will be urged to it by the Chinese; but if such objection were offered, it must be firmly resisted, and the Chinese would give up the point; but it is altogether unlikely.

We have at this moment our national dignity in China, and we have evidently exhibited the former dignity; but we have, therefore, that the barrier which for ages past has been raised up in China against all moral intercourse with other nations will be removed; and that the Chinese, acquainted at length to a consideration of their own customs, and their injurious towards foreigners, may, by their future deportment, manifest a far different feeling to their intercourse with them when they have been formerly lamely designated as "foreign barbarians," as to prevent the residence of foreign ladies in China, on our part, which have had the effect of lowering the pride, and exposing the weakness and folly of a people who, notwithstanding what has within their few years and have so many virtues of them, have been so grossly misjudged, and so easily deceived, by the western world.

It is not intended in these pages to enter on the subject of the open trade, or of our proceedings during the progress of the war with China; all these matters have already undergone ample and the full of public discussion and debate in this country.

That the open question was the immediate cause of the war with China is obvious; but it is equally difficult to believe that a serious collision would not have taken place very soon with that country had the open question never been raised, or that trade never opened.

See Lord Napier's excellent letter from Canton to Lord Palmerston, published in the Standard.

The transactions connected with the open trade and the division of the coast of China between the two nations, brought matters between us and the Chinese to a crisis; and it was called upon, by every principle of justice and of right, not only to vindicate our national honour, which had been so seriously injured by the Chinese (imported commodities), and so to our with ourselves of power from Peking), by the treatment of Captain Elliot and our countrymen—but to demand that such rights of British property should be, as it so outrageously was, from our merchants, be plundered if they be turned, extended to such an immense property was, under these violent and unjustifiable measures and circumstances, which are now matters of public utility and history. The open trade and question has been mutually and unreasonably, explained and discussed in Mr. Warren's excellent pamphlet upon the subject, published about two years since.

They and commerce as I am, I consider that the majority's opinion was not only fully justified, but was imperatively called upon to adopt the course they were pursuing in China; and certainly the time was lost by them in discussing an object and not well adapted to the position of our trade in China; the current of the proceedings of the Chinese government in England. Our present position, although disconcerting of the war in the first instance, promptly and judiciously, when they succeeded to off-arranged the virtual expedition by such reinforcements, naval and military, as to ensure the successful and important results which have so signally attended our arms and our negotiations in that quarter.

From the high character and distinguished talents and abilities of Mr. Henry Pottinger, and the spirit, judgment, and firmness displayed by him in the progress of the operations under his authority, it is evident that British interests cannot be lost in better or other hands; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Pottinger will not only remain in China, to carry out, with his usual ability, whatever plans and arrangements our government have in view to adjust respecting our future relations with that country, but that he will, moreover, be enabled with the most ample and extensive powers, for it is impossible they can be conceded by a more able public officer.

(To be continued.)

Reflections on the character of Women.

Women was made for man—as the sun was made for the world—to adorn and cheer it. Not for women, were would be the luxuriance with which the spring of youth and the summer of manhood are adorned by the coming of the tailor? As soon would the garden field be green and gay, as man without women.

The hand of man is formed to guide the plough, to ply the ear, to wield the sword. The more delicate fingers of women are calculated for the dexterities of the needle—the the necessities of the culinary art. When we survey our wristbands, how striking is our conviction of the debt which we owe to womanhood! The constitution of the universe is such, that buttons are necessary to shirts, unless studs are substituted for them—an expense to which the vast bulk of mankind are unable to go. Such, too, are the laws which regulate the material world, that these buttons are liable at times to come off. The clumsy male fist would make poor work of the delicate process of sewing them on again, which feminine skill effords with nicety and despatch, leaving on the unpurged and unimpaired surface of the snowy Irish no trace where the thumb has been.

But even if masculine adroitness were competent to replace a button, how could these solutions of continuity, which occur as a consequence of friction about the toes and heels of stockings, be repaired? Instances, it is true, have been known of old barbers who were wont to darn their own hose; but these are isolated exceptions. Were we of the latter sex so deft enough in general, for this employment, the impudence of our more virtuous nature would condemn, in most cases, our half-finished handiwork to the flames.

The husband, occupied with his counting-house, his office, his shop, his church, his patients, could not, although he were qualified so to do, appropriate the economy of the kitchen. But to the man of leisure, the garden, the mill-house, the field, present appropriate objects of amusement. While the sportsman is levelling the gun, his wife at home is wringing the rolling-pin; and the jam-pudding that crowns his meal is the offering of female industry to the pains of conjugal affection.

Owing to so physiological relations to the external world, the nervous system of the infant is peculiarly susceptible of irritation from the

"The open question," by Samuel Warren, esq., Minister at Law, published by Widdow, Pinner, 1841.

application of moisture to the skin. The daily removal, however, of the irritations which would otherwise accumulate on its surface is necessitated by the requisitions of health. In other words, children ought to be washed every morning, and they have at the same time a great objection to being so. This infantile hydrophobia is productive, in all domesticated people, of much screaming and crying. The intense ferocity of savage men would be excited by this noise; and failing in trying to stop the mouth of the suckling with his hands, he would probably dash his head against the wall. But the screams of the suffering little one cease, not rage, but tenderness and compassion in women's gentle breast; and with soothing voice and soft caress, she beguiles the restless darling into acquiescence and quiet.

When we reflect on the multifarious comforts and conveniences—the clean linen, the heated handkerchief, the mended glove, the tidy house, the comfortable cup of tea, the fragrant putty, the pretty tarts, the nice glass of grig, and the thousand other blessings which are derived from and centre in "Women," we are forcibly struck with the propriety of that toast which, in all well-regulated societies, is never omitted after dinner—"The Ladies!"

Curious Means of leaving the position of a ship in foggy weather.—There is a provision there (at Holyhead) for the safety of the packets which attracted my attention, from never having known anything of the kind in my life. The King's Bench, on which the lighthouse is built, is connected with the mainland by a chain bridge. I was surprised at the number of sea-fowl upon the rock, and asked why they congregated in such numbers, and were regularly fed every day. The harbour-master told me that they were objects of his care and anxiety; for that when the packets in foggy weather could not make out any land, and finding by their lead they were close to the shore, they were in the habit of firing a gun, and at the report the sea-fowl flew up screaming, and thus indicated the position of the packet instantly. I tried that experiment when I was there, and found it answer infallibly.—Evidence of Captain George Evans, R. N. before the parliamentary committee on post-office communication with Ireland—evidence 1842.—Penny Magazine, November, 1842.

Sir Thomas Roe took not some English man-tiffs to India, as a present for the Great Mogul; they were of marvellous courage. One of them leaped overboard to attack a shoal of porpoises, and was lost. Only two of them lived to reach India. They travelled each in a little coach to Agra: one broke loose by the way, fell upon a large elephant, and fastened on his trunk; the elephant at last succeeded in hauling him off. This story delighted the Mogul, and these dogs in consequence came to an extraordinary fortune as Whittington's cat. Each had a palanquin to take the air in, with two attendants to bear him, and two more to walk on each side and fan of the face: and the Mogul had a pair of silver hags made, that he might when he pleased feed them with his own hand.

There was a Newfoundland dog on board the Bellona, who kept the deck during the battle of Copenhagen, running backward and forward with no brave an anger, that he became a greater favourite with the men than ever. When the ship was paid off after the peace of Amiens, the sailors had a posting dinner on shore. Victor was placed in the chair and fed with roast beef and plum-pudding, and the bill was made out in Victor's name.—Bartholomew's Omnia.

The Great Turk's dogs, and the manner of keeping them, (says the merchant Southey), are worth the sight, for they have their clothing of cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and other colours of cloth; their sundry coaches, and the places where they are kept, most cleanly. My lord Zouch when he was there as master Barlow said, did like exceedingly well of this place and attendance of the dogs. When the Great Turk went out of the city toward the wars, it was with wonderful great solemnity and notable order, too long to describe particularly; but I remember a great number of dogs led after him, well manured, and in their best apparel, cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and purple cloth.—Puck.

THE

Advertisements - Intention to appear in
Tombly's Career Review, should be sent to the
Editor of the Review on Monday.

Advertisements in the Career Register will be
estimated, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the estimated insertion are noted on the face
of the advertisement.

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in advance.

NOTICE - May Subscribers to the Career Register,
containing any publications loaned from the Career
Register office, are requested to return, to return at
least, to be used each with, their own.

No. 652

June 12th, 1962

Latest Dates:

Eleanor, Clomptra, Anna Maria, Juliet.
 At Liverpool—Albert Edward, Babington, Iris.
 Thomas Fenton, Bangor, John Horton.
 At Glasgow—Duke of Wellington.
 April. *Yacht passed Anjer from China.*
 3. Prince George, Halifax.
 11. Australia Anna Fochet, Sydney.
 13. Emma, New York.
 13. Theed: a Ball, (from Mani g. Hamburg.
 13. Athena, New York.
 16. Elizabeth, (Monia), Havre.
 20. Volinsky, Swan River.
 21. Wm. Gillies, London.
 22. Victoria, (Monia), Cadiz.
 23. Neptune, New York.
 24. New Zealand, (Monia), Cowes.
 25. Elizabeth, London.
 26. Pearl, Bombay.
 30. Hamia, New York.
 30. Sinn, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

2. **ANNA KEMAR**, ———, Singapore.
3. **H. M. S. VIKING**, ———, Aasey.
4. **H. M. S. TRAMIA**, capt. Hope, do.
5. **H. M. S. CHALLENGER**, capt. W. H. S. do.
7. **ZAMORA**, (Swed.), ———, London.
9. **PAULINA**, (U. S.) *Swatara*, Boston, 19th Jan'y.
10. **DEU JEAN**, (U. S.) *Buffington*, Havana, 15th do.
11. **ELIZABETH LAMBERT**, *Quincy*, Bombay & Sing.
12. **HOLLINGS**, *Stephens*, Madras.
13. **PONDROUS**, *Valentine*, London.
14. **GEN. ARMSTRONG**, *Jones*, Calcutta.
15. **MARJUS**, ———, Bombay.
16. **HANBURY**, *Elder*, do.
17. **PORTERSON**, *Mall*, Chennai.
18. **CHITARRA**, ———, Lumbach.
19. **HEATLEY**, (Dut.) *Orangeburg*, Batavia.
20. **WATTS WOOD**, ———, Calcutta 5th Mar. at

PASSENGERS—For Gen. Armstrong, Mrs. G. F. Davidson and 3 Children, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Whittle, Doctor Hepburn, Mr. W. W. Parkin, and two women.

June.	SAILED	For
5.	Wendover, (U.S.)	Monaco, New York.
7.	La Aurora, (Fr.)	Oranzy, Manila.
8.	Don (Donat)	

UNDER DEBATE

For London—
For Calcutta—Water Whisk.
For Bombay—Zephyr, Anna Eliza.
For Singapore—Ugoust, on the 15th inst.
For Madras—

VEGELA EXPECTED

From London—George Wallis, Ass., Cosmopolitan,
Mod of Athlete, Kleanse, Railway, Sun,
Pennyfarther.
From Liverpool—England's Queens, Junoes, Harbottle,
Northern Adm., Ranger, Thomas Pridgen,
Charles James, Albert Edward, Legation-
burgh.
From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wel-
lington.
From Calcutta—Palmer, John Brightman, Rustington,
Crawford, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover,
Preston, Lord Amherst.
From Bombay—Almona, Madama, Lady Grant,
Noble's Quail, Dartmouth, Palawan,
Harriet Scott, Indica Thompson, B. B.
Burry, Lorraine Family.
From Singapore—Yong, John.

The Gen. Armstrong, on May 24th exchanged signals with the Income Dredger, bound to London, in lat. 4, 20 N. long. 105, 43 E.; on the 25th, with the ship Pacific, whaler, from London 25 months, lat. 12, 20 N. long. 111, 20 E.

Arrived in England from China—May. 7th.
Flores; 8th. Anna Maria; 19th. Portland, (two
ships); 24th. Portland; 25th. H. M. S. Colling; 27th.
H. M. S. Madras.

Shipped from England for China.—July. 20.
Pineapples; 24. Apples; 200. Peaches; 50.
Oranges; 100. Almonds; 100.

Ships Loading for China.
At London—Indian, Bombay, Mail of Japan.

The article on the opium indemnity, which we have quoted from the *Tribune*, betrays, on many points, the most unaccountable ignorance on the subject-matter of the question of the enquiry it has undertaken to discuss.

1st. It would be tedious to our readers to repeat now what we have said more than three years since on the conduct of Captain Elphinstone, the superintendent of British trade in China, in the negotiation of the surrender of the opium in March 1839. We shall merely reiterate that his conduct was, in our opinion, wholly indefensible, as it had been in the previous december in ordering the opium boats out of the Canton river, and withholding his aid to the Canton authorities to suppress the opium traffic, at a time when the E. I. Company paid a certain compensation of his sales

Part of the argument of the writer in the *Tablet*, appears to have been answered by the proposal of the supreme government in India, in paying a bounty to the purchasers of opium at the Calcutta sales a few years ago : which proceeding identified that government with the transactions of the importers of the opium into, and their agents, in China.

When the writer in the Tablet says:—"As between themselves (the petitioners) and the government, we think they can be conversable. As between both these parties on the one hand, and the nation on the other, the case is widely different." (We beg to refer our readers to the article quoted for the conclusion of this paragraph.)

We learn from this paragraph that the writer, A., is neither a friend to the constitution nor of the Church of England, as by law established. The *Tribune*, is a Roman Catholic Journal; now, without assuming any bias of the constitution of England, or of the English church, we say, what does A. write there:—" Endeavour to confer upon your side the love of justice and hatred of greed, which of you, made England illustrious, and you find to your cost that you are in the 19th century. The sense of right and wrong, the love of country, the adherence to law, have been long lost to this nation. The better part of the kingdom is benumbed with a fatal lethargy. The bad part is maniacally active."

We shall shortly reply to this unmeasured
insult—show the public contents of Eng-
land, wherever may be the party. Tory or Whig.

conservatives or abolitionists, that consider the government,—we consider that government to be the wisest, the most liberal,—with reference to the feelings of the British people,—of any constituted government in the world.

We agree with A. that, on the 3rd point, the home, the Bengal and Bombay governments, were all equally implicated in the introduction of opium into China. On the 4th point, the government of China fully pledged itself to a thorough approval of the proceedings of commissioner Lin, as is proved by the following extract from the Canton Register of June 18th 1839.

OPTIM. 1991, 1992, 1993

To day, Lin Tachow, Inc., by a post-haste despatch, has reported regarding the management of the fluogen (epidemic) ships and the treatment of the epidemic. His proceedings are worthy of the highest praise.

The foreign ships that have hitherto been employed in clandestinely selling opium, are about to leave (the 1st of November).—Lee and his associates have already sent (as ordered) away twenty-two ships, and have actual 200,000 chests of opium, with the foreign ships, under a deed of the law, clandestinely surrendred to him, and this disposition and forming of the foreigners may be favorably considered. If, therefore, direct that the (former) crimes be forgiven.

The said officers have also reported, after having assembled on the subject, regarding the gift of some tea from Hong Kong, with red roses to their management of this open question, and as the number of those surrendered is great, wait until the surrender is completed, and then immediately make a strict enquiry whether the number of chests are right, and then dispute an intelligent and trustworthy officer to Peking, to report and explain all the facts of the affair.

Let me be sure, however, to be in accordance with the management of this business have managed and arranged extremely well, and it is right that I should point their seal. I order that Lin and Tung be referred to the board of civil affairs for appropriate reward. I also order that the Hon. the governor of Kwangtung, Ye, the controller of the maritime customs, and Kwan, the admiral, be referred to the said board for becoming rewards. Request this. By J. S. Koller of the C. R.

(Chinese Minister, June 19, 1900)

We do not suppose that captain Elliot ever presumed to address the emperor of China direct.

With reference to the fifth point,—the existence of the *canon belli*, it is, in our opinion, fully proved by the imprisonment, in these factories, of the British superintendent and all foreigners there in Canton; by the deprivation of water, provisions, and Chinese servants; by the blockade of the river and foreign factories;—and in the threats of the most fearful responsibility to H. M.'s superintendent;—but we by no means justify captain Elliot in his demand (command!) for the surrender of the opium, under these circumstances, nor the conduct of those who surrendered it, the opium, under the least understood and most vague of all engagements, the property of those for distant consumption.

A betrays much ignorance of China and of its public affairs when he points out as deserving of censure, that "The imperial government, in fact, was not once appealed to by these monarchs, nor by custom either."

If A. means by the imperial government, the emperor in council at Peking, he should have remembered that Lin, was invested with the most plenary powers for the extirpation of the opium trade, and that he held, no by conditions of the imperial edict, investing him with the power of life and death to carry out his instructions: a power with which a public functionary is never invested but in cases of the most extreme emergency.

We think the war has been mismanaged, however just in its cause and commencement. But, as Mr. Johnson said, we now should either win or

a controversy, so the expedient means of bringing the Chinese in reciprocal forms of international intercourse, should be considered as the most successful. The first great error lies, in our opinion, in not taking out holding military possession of the province and city of Canton, until peace between England and China, had been established by treaty, and confirmed by some few years experience.

I. H. CALLERY.

The last London papers which arrived with the March Mail, inform us that M. Callery, author of the Phonetic System of the Chinese Language, had left Portsmouth on the 24th of March on board the ship *Zeeu*, Captain Stauden, for Hongkong.

Appointed Interpreter to the French Consulate in China, and Correspondent of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Callery returns with the intention of accomplishing the greatest literary work that has yet been undertaken by any European.

We the immediate intervention of the French at the time of the principal commercial treaty concluded in China, he was enabled to obtain a copy of the famous dictionary *Pe-Wen-Fu-Fu*, a general Encyclopedia of the literature, sciences and arts, of the history and usage of the Chinese nation, compiled at the commencement of the 19th century, by order of the emperor Kiam-Li, and printed at H. I. M.'s expense, of which a very small number of copies were printed for the Imperial library, and for distribution amongst the principal functionaries.

Convinced with what interest under actual circumstances should a work so eminently useful be considered, M. Callery has formed the project of giving a new edition of the great Dictionary of Kiam-Li, re-handling it, according to the ingenious method of which he is the author, and which he has adapted in his Phonetic System, and adding thereto a French and English translation: availing to spare either time or trouble to gain his end, he went to Europe to collect there the necessary means for the realization of his plans, and we learn, with the most lively pleasure, that he will be soon in China, with two presses and two collections of types for the press, one European, the other Chinese, the whole from the house of M. M. Firmin Didot Brothers.

If M. Callery can succeed in executing this great project, he will have most powerfully served the cause of progress and civilization in opening to the investigation of Europe the way that will conduct to a complete and exact knowledge of the far east, until this time so imperfectly explored.

Translation.

On the 4th day of the 5th moon (June 1st), a public assembly from the board of civil appointments, arrived in the provincial city of the province of Canton, stating that Kien-ho had received the bottom of the third degree of rank, and the appointment of adjutant-general at Jehu; his second son, Keng-Chiao, and his third son, Kung-Han, are both allowed to take charge of his family.

Kien-ho was formerly commander in chief in the province of Fuchien, & a great minister of state. When, in the 39th year of Tien-chi-wang, the English arrived at Tientsin, to make representations (of their grievances), he reported their complaints to the emperor. He was forthwith ordered to proceed to Canton, as Imperial envoy, and he afterwards received the seal of governor-general of the two Kiang provinces. But, because he was unable to manage and settle affairs, he put the condemnation lock (and chain) round his neck, and returned to Peking, and was put in prison. He was afterwards, by the favour of the emperor, banished to Hsü; he has now been released to Peking, to receive the appointment of Tsoing (commander in chief) at Jehu, in Tientsin.

The wives of the Tzongtong of Kow-chow, the governor, Kien-ho, has been sent to Peking, and several honours have been decreed to him in the capital.

The Imperial envoy, H. A. Ho Ping has arrived in Canton, for many days after his arrival he was entertained by the governor and lieutenant-governor. He will immediately attend to the management of public business.

B. J. & Ed. C. R.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette June 6th, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

His excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. &c. &c., chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, &c. &c., do hereby declare that the annexed copy of a despatch, dated the 6th of January, 1863, from her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, together with the order of her majesty in council, referred to therein, be published for the information, and guidance of all British subjects, who are required and enjoined to pay due, and implicit obedience to the said order in council.

God save the Queen.

Dated at the government house, at Hongkong, this 1st day of June, 1863.

H. HET FORTINER.

(Copy No. 51.)

Foreign Office, July 4, 1863.

Sir, I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an order of her majesty, in council, providing that the court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, which was appointed by an order of her late majesty, in council, dated the 6th of December, 1842, to be held at Canton, in the dominions of the emperor of China, on or board any British ship, or vessel, in the port or harbour of Canton, shall henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong, and have jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects, within the said island, and within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedt. humble servt.,

(Signed)

ASQUITH.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. &c. &c., &c. &c. &c.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOODMAN.

At the court at Windsor, the 6th day of January, 1863.—Present, the Queen's most excellent majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an act of parliament, made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of her late majesty king William the Fourth, intitled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for his said majesty, by any such order or orders as to his said majesty, in council should appear expedient and salutary, to create a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his said majesty's subjects within the dominions of the emperor of China and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the said coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents, in the said act mentioned, to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof:

And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the power thereby in his said late majesty in council in that behalf vested, by an order dated the 6th day of December, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-three, ordered by his said late majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that there should be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purpose aforesaid; which court should be holden at Canton, in the said dominions, on or board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbour of Canton; and that the said court should be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by his said late majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament:

And whereas it is expedient, that the said court of justice should henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong; now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said act, and of the power thereby in his majesty in council in that behalf vested, and of all other powers lawfully belonging or to be lawfully appearing, it is hereby ordered by her majesty, by and with the advice of her privy council, that the said court shall be holden in the island of Hongkong; and that the same shall have, and

exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects within the said island and within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, on or on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by her majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act.

And her majesty, by and with the advice of her said council, doth hereby declare in all other respects the said order of his said late majesty in council, dated the sixth December, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-three.

And the right honourable, the Earl of Aberdeen, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, in giving the necessary directions hereon accordingly.

C. F. GUYMAN.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

THE OPIUM INDUSTRY.

This week, Mr. John Ross presented a petition from certain friendly merchants, praying compensation for the losses they had sustained in 1859, by the seizure of their opium by the Chinese government. It appears, that the plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, in this particular, stated that he is willing to pay over to them the real value of the opium, in the Chinese market, at the time of its surrender. This will be, to take the value of the drug in its production, and not as the government would, at the price it had cost them in India, with the a percentage of interest &c. &c. They allege, with truth, that the Indian government was so much a party to the fraud upon the Chinese custom-house as themselves had been. They stippled the whole of the opium from an Indian party, by means of the Indian government which was paid transit and export duties in respect thereof. Moreover, the greater part of the opium was actually grown by the Indian government, and by those sold to these shippers. They, therefore, with truth and reason, contend that the Indian government being so much in fault as themselves, it is not competent for that government, nor for the Imperial government who adopted its acts, to place, in its favour, its claims, the illegality of the transaction. They further show that Captain Elliot, the chief superintendent in China for the time being, compelled their Chinese agents to deliver up into his hands, in the name and for the service of our government, the opium in question; and that he, and not they, surrendered it to the Chinese authorities. They contend that, although their chief superintendent refused to satisfy their agents as to the nature of his instructions from home, it was never intended to them "possible and even probable," that among his unqualified instructions, there might have been some, which were adapted to that emergency, and which fully sanctioned "the sudden, temporary, and authoritative prohibition of public sale, above referred to." Moreover, on this an arbitrary surrender being effected, the same plenipotentiary gave their agents a formal undertaking, for "the utmost satisfactory solution" of the questions to which it would give rise. Lastly, the British government, in partial justification of the sudden prohibition it commenced against China, had asserted, that they were desirous "to obtain indemnity" within the time of property, sustained by her majesty's subjects in China. The Chinese also had received into our hands twelve millions of dollars, specifically to be applied to the opium indemnity.

Now, the petitioners argue that, on between themselves and the government, it is neither a timely nor an honest proceeding to compel them now to take what is equivalent for the property so surrendered by the latter. To the whole amount of the indemnity paid, they consider the government liable to refund them dividends, and liable also to whatever amount that fund may be deficient to supply.

As between themselves and the government, we think they are unreasonable. As between both, there being on the one hand, and the nation on the other, the case is widely different. Public funds come in question, where compensation is demanded. Public principle—public honour—our name by. We know our own errors too well, to hope for their atonement to these vague generalities. Make it a money question, and you have still some hope of seeing it settled, and hearing it discussed. Treat it as one of international and British law, and you cannot obtain a hearing for your arguments. Endeavour to obtain upon your side the love of justice, and hatred of fraud, which of your own English merchants, and your kind to your kind that you are in the nineteenth century. The sense of right and wrong, the love of country, the otherwise to be, have long long lost to this nation. The better part of the English is benighted with a fatal idleness. He will not be much more active.

There are three parts; and the idleness is terrible. All are so thoroughly dull upon the question of indemnity to supply. The Government has obtained from China some millions of dollars, which are each voted by the public for public purposes, and of the manner these are unduly, and by claim to it for their own private ends. This indignation of the public being gratified by such a compensation, on equity, into the grounds of the intelligent government, becomes unreasonable.

intimate domain of vital importance to the welfare of the future trade with China, and for your information the commission's letter to his lordship and his lordship's reply will be found in the Appendix B—(Report of the London E. I. and China Association).—(These letters will be published in our next number.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO CHINA.

The committee have long to say that, aware how advantageous a regular steam communication to China will be, how that the British have possession of Hong Kong (declared to be a free port by proclamation of the 15th February, 1942), and the arrival of trading to the other ports, they only hesitate to take any steps in the matter of present from the conviction that the governments here and in India must, at no great length of time, have occasion for constant communication with the public functionaries at these several stations, and that to press the subject at this early period would be premature.—Ed.

First and future British relations with China. By a late member of the Honorable East India Company's civil service at Canton.

[Continued from the 2nd p. 98, 2nd p. 99.]
Premises that the treaty of peace with China will be finally settled by that government, thereby naturally permits us to what description of British activities will be of use to be expected, when Sir Henry Pottinger quits China.

The proceedings during the China war have shown (what, however, is well known to those who have ever been officially engaged with activities) the vast importance of a knowledge of the Asiatic character on the part of those placed in contact with them. This has been especially marked by the ready and quick insight which Sir Henry took of the Chinese, and which enabled him to move readily to meet their capricious and duplicitous, and to tell and define their manifestations and proceedings.

It is common knowledge, of the first importance, that in the history of the China operations, the chief thing of it all has been not only a knowledge of the Asiatic character, but also of a practical knowledge of the Asiatic character: this would not only easily facilitate their own duties, but prove of the utmost advantage in the important documents connected with their charge; and that the duties of our public functionaries in China, will prove of a much more serious and complicated nature, than the usual one in Europe in the character of consuls, cannot be doubted.

Whether civilians or military men are appointed to be of no account, if they possess the requisite qualifications; it is, however, unnecessary to repeat that the duties of a public officer in China, can be so effectively fulfilled by persons entirely unacquainted with Asiatic. There can be no difficulty in the selection of those a standard qualification, when we look at the distinguished leaders and the high character which have proved and done for the civil and military officers of the honorable East India Company in India, as well as among those of the company's late establishment in China.

Whether they be the nature of our future appointments in China, the principal authority should be possessed of a genuine and most clearly defined power, and be furnished with the credentials of an envoy, in the event of circumstances arising to require it, and for him to act in that capacity; and the authority and powers of the other authorities stationed at the different parts of our trade, should also be properly clear and understood. This consideration leads to the hope, that the relative authority and power of our civil and military officers at China, should be equally provided for, and understood, in order to prevent misunderstanding and clashing between the parties.

That public order in China should be handsomely and liberally paid, but on an exact guarantee to trade, as to be in any way seriously concerned or coming of with trade. The duties of a public government functionary, and the position of private commercial transactions, are entirely inseparable.

Chapman and Gordon officers would, of course, be regarded at each of our stations, and placed, no doubt, upon that respectable and liberal footing which their position everywhere entitles them to, but especially in a foreign and distant land.

It now remains to be considered, the position which would be likely to prove the best adapted for the residence of our principal authority. Peking, as the capital, is of course enough to be supposed to be the most. This, however, is by no means certain. In the first place, it may be very much doubted, if the Chinese government would sanction a permanent British resident at the capital; and even if it did, it would be a matter of great doubt, whether it would prove an advantageous as to the future might be imagined, unless indeed the London and complete nature of the Chinese very much altered. Our resident at Peking would probably find himself placed in a constant state of restraint and surveillance. It must be remembered, also, that we might not be able to get any such of war, or even our resources, very readily on the Peking, in the case of the resident, as in the case of a consul; we can, in fact, work of any description approach Peking, except that they share a distance of ten or twelve miles from the capital, as the river comes to be navigable at that place; this may be with consideration, placed as our resident would be, as a rule, in the power of an absolute, and arbitrary, and unaccountable government. On the other hand, our resident would find many important advantages, by being situated within reach and command of our own shipping (to be considered in our next).

FOR SALE.

THE new and sailing Spanish ship built at Cadiz, 180 tons, now in the King's Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
FARGO DE LAS MARIAS.

FOR SALE.

THE American copper schooner "SWALLOW," 700 tons register, built in 1864, of the best seasoned timber, in a manner of 1862, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 30, and 34 ft. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade, with remarkably fast Dimensions, length 67 ft. breadth 21 ft. 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Messrs. May 26, 1942. W. F. FISCHER.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 700 tons measurement, built in 1862, in 1862, coppered and copper fastened, with main, mizzen, and copper standing and running rigging, compass, chronometer, and other of the best, and a full outfit, in a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply to
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Gentlemen, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built ship, 348 T. Captain Kinn, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRANKIE HERRAJEE, Canton, and
JAMES HERRAJEE, Hongkong, Messrs. 27th February, 1942.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO NAWAIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Steamer "JANR" Captain Bana, registered about the 20th inst., will be dispatched upon for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
Messrs. 12 5 February, 1942. H. BARRETT.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine, 4 years old. Apply to
Messrs. 12 5 February, 1942. C. H. WART.

Public Sales.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON every day this month, JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the Steamer "MANLY," with all her stores, on the line at anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

LIVERPOOL.

A FEW days after the above Sale, will be put up for Public Auction, (if not already previously by private contract) the Steamer "BLACK SWAN," now at anchor in the Tyne. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Messrs. 9th June, 1942.

LATER end of next week, JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, a small quantity of bottled B. or Brandy; Sherry; Barley; Cheese; European Soap; Irish Linen, and a variety of Sundries. Particulars will be published in the Standard.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP.

FOR SALE, without limit or reserve, Five Tons, and Twenty-six casks Magnitude of very Superior PALE SHERRY.

At the same time, the particular notice of Penzance, Messrs and Dealers: the Wine is of an excellent flavor, and it is confidently recommended to the Public.

Messrs. 9th June, 1942.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANK DENNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and COMPANY in Glasgow, and DENNETT BROS. and COMPANY in Glasgow and Montreal was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th December 1941.

Mr. John Buchanan will attend to the affairs of the firm of Glasgow, and Mr. Frank Bennett is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Glasgow and Montreal or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By his constituted attorney,

ROBERT DENNETT.

FRANCIS DENNETT.

Glasgow, 2nd January, 1942.

TRANSLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLNER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment has and respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Owners, and Agents of British Steamers and others, residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with newspapers and regularly, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch, and European newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "HARLES WILLNER" in full, and must be attended to, as they are accompanied by a certificate, or reference for payment on some English bank.

It is recommended to be made by providing drafts from British Merchants' banks.
[Editors of Newspapers having the above advertisement must send a week's supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (master) containing the.]

THE "BOSTON" INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA, 1844.

TWO sub-ventured having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the Constitution of the Society they are authorized to insure. Policies are to be made payable either in London, California, Hongkong, Singapore or China.

S. A. H. HUSTON, Esq. & Co. Agents in China.
Messrs. 10th December, 1942.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

TWO sub-ventured having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, California and Hongkong.

Messrs. 10th December, 1942. H. M. VICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen can be obtained at low rates in

GLASSBORO, situated where there can be no Pan Am, on application to
G. V. GILKESPIE.
Glasgow, 2nd Dec., 1942. 95 Queen Road.

TWO LET.—APARTMENTS, three IN BUTTE, in a large house in the East of Hospital. Apply at the Castle Register Office.

JUST LANDED ON "BAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Sausages; Mustard, preserved and plain; Bottled Peas; Beans and Jellies; Sherry; Cheese; Champagne; Fruit; Biscuits and Brandy; copying and Fooding; Letter paper; Wafers; Indian Rubber; copying and black and red ink; Wafers; Bottles of Glass; Travelling Dishes; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Assorted"; "Unassorted"; "Fruit"; and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Taps; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pens; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white Brown Hats; Air Guns; Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hair, and Glass Brushes; "Hochel & Rodgers" superior Razors, Razors, Daggers, Table and Pocketknives; Razor Strops and Razors; "Famous" Razors; Chamber Candles; Sticks; Larders; Sausages; Smoking, Paraffin; Patent and plain Cork Stoppers; Table covers, and a few very useful and Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

Messrs. 2nd June, 1942.

AT REDUCED RATES

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family Households. Messrs. 2nd June, 1942. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable Boudoirs, Cars, & Youth's Hats and Cars. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

Messrs. 5th May, 1942.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1942. Price 9s. 6d. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.

Messrs. 24th April, 1942.

LOWBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to
JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Messrs. ALEX. GIBB.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Copper Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Bearing and Airship Compasses. Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Chalk, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish Table Glasses and Napkins. Apply to
W. LANE.

Messrs. 12th February, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Sausages and Ketchup. Messrs. 17th February, 1942.

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CANTON REGISTER.

[illegible]

No. 053

W L N O K D N O.

2998 23rd. 1943

Latent Defect

F. Gould	4th March	Gingapore	1st June
E. Wilson	1st Feb.	Lara	22nd May
Calcutta	3rd May	Mexico	13th May
Bombay	24th Apr.	Central Asia	2nd Feb.
Chennai	2nd May	Army	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

NAME.	ARRIVED.	FROM.
2. L. J. ...	Ros. (Liverpool)	
3. JAMES ...	Placencia, Chagov.	
12. FAMES ...	(London) Milinga, Sydney.	
20. ROSA ...	(London) Mucou.	
24. WILSON ...	Belgium de.	
NAME.	ARRIVED.	FROM.
11. HOLLANDER ...	Glenn, Army.	
12. ...	Palma, ...	
13. ...	Switzerland, Singapore.	
... H. S. H. THAMES ...	18 (1818) Hope, ...	
...	
...	
21.	
24. H. C.	

UNDER DISPATC.H

For London—Bremen, tomorrow.
For Bremen—Water Witch, H. U. T. S. M. Gale, do.
For Bombay—Z. Pyg, Anna Eliza.
For India—Z. Mabel.
For Calcutta—P. Steamer.
For P. de India—Mind.
For Whampoa—Star, tomorrow.

VERBODEN TOEGANG

From London - the ever Wallis, Ann, Commandant,
Maid of Athens, Queen, Hungary, Eton,
Peru, etc.

From Liverpool - England's Queen, Ireland's, husband,
Natalie, Ador, Manager, Thomas Fielden,
Albert Edward.

From the Clyde - Duke of Wellington.

From Coler - John-Peter John Strangman, Rector,
Glasgow, Mary of Hingham, Ned Brown,
Faulkner, Lord Alton.

From Sunday - Almon, Madame, Lady Grant,
Maurice, Cecil, Darnley, Maurice,
Harriet, Mrs. Isabella Thompson, John
Barry, Lord's Family.

From Newcastle - Vera, John.

June 22.—The Osega, capt. White passed through the Port yesterday on her way to Mexico.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 29th April; Ceylon Herald to the 7th April; and Singapore to the 13th May.

The Canton Register Press sailed from Mexico on the 12th instant at 9 A. M., and arrived here on the 14th at 2 P. M., and we were on the passage.

We received on board the Larche No. 29, on Tuesday morning, the following papers: Calcutta to the 30th April; Bombay to the 31st March; Madras to the 6th April; Captain Herald to the 14th April, Singapore to the 26th May; and Penang to the 15th May.

In the *Proving Gazette* of the 1st April it is said Sir Henry Pattinson is likely to succeed the Marquis of Tweeddale as Governor of Madras, but Sir Charles Metcalfe is also mentioned.

There is a rather,—as an officer once replied to a question asked of him, "if he was married—yes, I'm rather married:"—there is a rather colored article in the *Friend of China*, of January 18, on an opium and repression of smuggling, addressed to the editor of that paper, and signed "Surrender."

We do not know the writer, of this article on opium, and reputation of smuggling."—but we can make a shrewd guess that he is a Jiao-wei, an unphilosophical blunderer of nature, a lover of lectures, born to breathe and waste a poisonous opium the desert air of Hongkong, and the maritime provinces of China.

But the emperor of China, in, at present, our best of days—wherefore, then, must the emperor of China—the son of heaven—and his son,—the black-haired, race can manifest the power of returning to justification of the cruelty, humiliating treatment, the imperial edicts, *Lia*, in conjunction with the permanent government of Canton, heaped up on his representatives and all foreigners then in Canton—excluding them, in all cases, of their property,—*all* *field* their own, *no* of their far distant ancestors, under threats of death by instant execution or starvation,—the lower threat having been carried into a would-be-fall force by the unvarying withdrawal of all native servants, the restriction of provisions and water, and threats instant and cruel punishment to those natives *no* should be found setting for ignors, in convention of the tranculent system of the high official commissioner, *Ja*.

The infantile blunder of submitting to such terms, by a so-called plenipotentiary, when there were several well-armed ships at Whampoa, and almost three hundred foreigners in Canton, only of them having arms in their possession,—first demanding the surrender of opium, and then gladdening the British government for its confiscation,—is one of the most absurd, dishonest and political blunders ever committed by a Chinese official.

It has lead to the war, to its consequences, —
which will be better understood a short time
later.

to the meantime—and a word to the wise is enough—we would again caution our countrymen against the soaring expectations that are agitating the eyes and brains of speculative men in England.

—as easy men, and, indeed, many parties, and, that too, as a Christian nation, have withheld the truth and brought darkness with us;—by the continued persecutions of the Government, both at home and in India, the epistle to him ~~has~~ occurred, fostered, protected opposition to the well known wishes of the moral government of China; that it has occasioned a domestic war and national hostility;—will not the thought occur to any righteous man that these injuries will not be forgiven forgotten.

Some years ago, when the occupation of Hong-
 kong had been brought to our notice by an
 unnamed correspondent,—now no more,—we
 noted the simplicity of holding a native, like the
 man,—in fear of further over-crowding.

We were taught at. Turn the tables:—
 If would the English government think or
 if a foreign power were to occupy the Scilly
 Isles or the Isle of Wight making them the
 headquarters of all the disaffected and worst part
 of the population of the British empire?—Do our
 rulers not think that our possession of Man-
 ager will always be a thorn in the imperial side.

dem of China? But just it may be a Japhet's ladder, an Atlas Motor for the millions of China.

NOTICE TO READERS

There being grounds for believing that notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by direction of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the transmission of a notice, issued by the French government,—the allegations which have since been carried into effect in the *Ligas* at Cape Grines, and at Point d'Alprech,—have not been so generally known;—The said notice is now republished for the farther information of all persons employed in the navigation of vessels in the English channel, viz.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
March 18th, 1942.

NOTICE TO MARITIMES

(Received from the French Government)
*Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grines
and of Point d'Alprecht, on the South
side of the Strait of Dover.*

CAPE ORIZON LIGHTS

The fixed Light established on Cape Greaves in November 1857, is lat. 56° 58' 10" N. and longitude 1° 33' 9" E. of Greenwich, will on the 1st of July next be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every half moon.

The northern Fishing Light mentioned in 1883, near the shore Fixed Light will then be

The new Revealing Light will be visible 4 leagues, and will be distinguished from that of Caluso by the difference of their respective intervals, that of Caluso being 20 seconds, and that of former only 20 seconds; and further, the bright places of Caluso Light are separated by perfect darkness, while in the intervals between them of C there is a faint light will be visible to senecio within the distance of four leagues.

LIGHT OF FIRST M'ALFING.

On the same day the Fixed Light on Point Albrook, in latitude $86^{\circ} 41' 57''$ N. and longitude $1^{\circ} 23' 54''$ E. will every two minutes change from Redden of Red Light, which are to continue for three seconds.

The light will not be visible more than four
leagues.
By order,

J. HANBURY, Secretary.
Trinity-house, London, 6th January, 1843.

From the Friends of Union and Non-Resistance

Castle, June 14th, 1864.

—(Name) —(Address) —(City) —(State) —(Zip)

to the house formerly used as a Post-office, on the right hand side of the Main road leading to Government house.

A Letter-bag, by Partridge, to Mason, will be made up daily, at five o'clock, at the 1st of the Month, and letters will be delivered on Monday at Mason, at a charge, of Delivery, of one of each letter. All letters must be addressed to Chambers, as well as English, or French, or any other language.

Government House, Hongkong, 12th June, 1942

Barrow.—By the arrival of the *Dredge*, from
Barrow the 6th inst. we are not disappointed of

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LAST

[illegible]

No. 654

June 27th 1962

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June 1948 **SAILED** **Per**

UNDER DESPATCH.

WHAT'S EXPECTED

From Singapore—Voor, July 4.

From the City. — March 22, Duke of Wellington, Evening.

Optimal compensation.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

GOVERNMENT has at length, in consequence of the memorials addressed to them by the clergies, for compensation for the 20,000 slaves of opinion surrounded at Canton on the 27th of March, 1830, led on the table of the house of commons the result of their "searching inquiries," and nothing can possibly be more satisfactory and decisive than the information they have elicited. In one word—caption Elliot, when applied to by the government in January 1832, for his opinion and advice on the subject, has candidly "returned upon those whom he considered to part, not only a few hours' notice, with property to the amount of £2,000,000, covering the present course of state policy, on a narrow ground of "simple mismanagement," and now advise the government, that such "mismanagement" should be fixed at an amount under half the prime cost of the article! Should the government act on consistent suggestion, the ruin is long pending on many hundreds of the negro—acquire who owned the opium will be compensated. We hope, however, better things than Mr. Peel, and are satisfied that this essential case is to him, at

request, in answer to the "correspondence" in question, has, by this time, satisfied him of the utter fallacy and worthlessness of the information supplied to him. Captain Elliot refers then to a case decided in Calcutta in 1841, 1842, saying down the correct rule in the present case; but, on examining the drawing, nothing can be more absurd than to consider it applicable to the case of the opium claimants. That was a case of Indian merchants consigning to their dealers opium which they had bought in China for sale "immediately on the drug reaching China;" and the consignment guaranteed the safe return of their proceeds, whatever they might be. But when that opium reached China there was no market—no price could be obtained for it, and a formal post of the opium demanded by capt. Elliot, and the defendants returned his writ, or certificate, as a sufficient confirmation with their contract. The court decided in the plaintiff's favor; and in deciding on the question of damages, so they were enabled to fix on any market price of opium for the reason above stated, gave the value of this opium in Calcutta, viz., about £41. a chest. Whether this court was right or a wrong in doing, when possible bearing has that case on the present? This opium, so far from having been shipped for immediate sale in China, was (as has been proved in demonstration over and over again) shipped with instructions not to sell, except at remunerative prices; its consignees had efficiently placed it beyond the reach of the Chinese; had resolved never to part with it to them for less than its value, and were actually in the process of selling portions of it on the eastern coast at splendid prices, when captain Elliot's memorable proclamation appeared, suddenly and peremptorily demanding its surrender in him, under a threat of withdrawing British protection, and under a pledge of ample indemnification. Every chest of that opium had at that moment cost its owners, in hard cash, between 300 and 400 dollars, as captain Elliot well knew. He also well knew that one part of that opium had been bought directly of the Indian government, and the other paid to that government a very heavy transit duty; and now, five years afterwards, he recommended government to reform his pledge, by paying the owners of the opium a pension price; viz., that sum which he consigneders could have been obtained, when, in fact, he well knew none whatever could have been obtained. Fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, there exists abundant evidence proving to a demonstration the real intentions and understanding of both the parties at the time, viz., that the transit cost would constitute the latest limit of compensation. He himself estimated that amount with 17 1/2 per cent. additional for charges, &c., from the Chinese for the goods pillaged at Canton; and then gave them a clue to the measure of compensation they would be called on to pay for the opium. They have actually paid an £12,000,000 dollars on that score, and beyond all doubt on that principle of calculation (for they are known of no other), selling as expressly that the £12,000,000 dollars are for the opium, and it is not monstrous that that sum should be withheld amounting higher than that to which it is due? Again, long before the government sent out Mr. H. Pottinger, and suggested the writs for compensation against China, they were fully informed by the evidence given before the select committee in 1840, of what was the real amount to be required from the Chinese, viz., the cost price at least. The same evidence, moreover, demonstrates that the opium was sent to China, not for immediate sale, but to be held back till a remunerative price could be obtained. Would it not be absurd and unjust to a degree, now that all is over, and the money paid by the Chinese, to see a claim for proceeds to deprive those entitled to it of more than half their due, and on pretenses as absurd as those above alluded to? Let it be borne in mind, that they here had, during the long interval, no selling market for the opium; the secret attempts made to send to the satisfaction of all were given before the select committee, and on which they all along knew and government was acting; if any such intention had been given them they could have instantly obtained a very amount of evidence to support the validity of their present claim. And finally, when the surrender of this opium has been the direct means of saving this country, in proportion, such grand administrative and political advantages by opening five ports in China, and restoring the revenue of Hongkong from which government has already derived a large amount

of revenue, that it seems of course unduly to decent or creditable to the country to attempt to procure extension and direct application on them by whom means such can advantage have been secured? We never can believe it, and are satisfied that neither the government nor parliament will sanction or approve any thought of the kind.—*The Times*, April 6, 1902.

From the London Mail, April 6.

CHINA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in moving for certain papers relating to China, said, that he thought the attention not only of government, but of parliament and of the people, should be called to the situation in which our commerce and relations with China were placed by recent events. This country stood on the threshold of one of the most important changes in our relations with the east that had ever occurred. The result of the war had been to lay the foundations of an extended intercourse between the east and the west, extending over eight or ten degrees of the globe, and embracing the largest population in any country upon its surface. He trusted the house would feel that the ultimate benefits to flow from the success which had attended her majesty's arms, and the effects of that success upon the prosperity both of the country and the world, must depend not only upon the immigration projected on the Chinese by our military prowess and superiority, but upon the impression produced by the honor and good faith of the British people, in their commerce with the people following upon these military successes, so that they might be imbued with respect for the character and principles of those with whom they were placed in communication. The quiet of the intercourse, however, had been disturbed by events most dangerous and mischievous, and calculated to prevent those benefits which it was our object to acquire and perpetuate. He was glad to perceive that the island of Hongkong, which was likely to become the emporium of British commerce, was to be made a free port, and he hoped that that would be perceived in, so as to manifest to the world that we were no less anxious to advance our own interests in the east upon principles of liberality and exclusion, and show that all we desired was a fair field of enterprise, open to this country, and also to the rest of the world. He regretted that circumstances had recently occurred calculated to put our relations with China upon the worst footing. It was obvious from the letter from Sir H. Pottinger to the merchants, that he labored under deep anxiety, and without giving any opinion on the question between him and three merchants, it appeared that the circumstances that had occurred might be likely to create an opposition on the part of the Chinese to our trade. From the papers it would appear an attack had been made by the merchants on the factories, and open associations had been formed by the people for the exclusion of the "barbarians" from the country. He trusted that the attention of parliament would be drawn by these papers to the necessity for appointing some competent authority in China. In 1841 a bill had been brought in for the purpose of establishing a tribunal at Canton, but which was opposed by a right hon. baronet now holding a distinguished place in her majesty's councils, on the ground that the Chinese government had not recognized such a tribunal. But now the expediency of creating such a tribunal had been clearly recognized. He thought they ought to legislate without delay, and that it would be better to produce an imperfect act upon the subject, even should it afterwards require amendment, than if the measure was allowed to pass without legislation, the year would probably witness a repetition of the scenes that had already occurred. The noble marquis concluded by saying—"That a humble address be presented to her majesty for copies of communication between her majesty's agents extraordinary in China and the merchants at Canton."

The Earl of Aberdeen was understood to say that there was no objection to the production of the papers, and that he fully concurred in every of the remarks that had been made by the noble marquis. Unless our intercourse with China were conducted with great caution and forbearance, it would not be productive of the benefits that had been anticipated in 1841. He thought it had been but by the government in obtaining the treaty, and her majesty's satisfaction had

been alluded to without delay. All proper precautions would be taken by the government. With respect to Hongkong, the island was in the condition of a crown colony, and her majesty by an order in council, could establish there, without the slightest delay, any courts, or any jurisdiction, for the administration of justice; but that was not the case in those towns in China to which we had access. It would be impossible to take measures during the present session, it would not be just or fair, either to Sir H. Pottinger or to ourselves, to proceed without information; and it took a considerable time to communicate with a functionary placed at such a distance. He thought every strand of the crown should feel that he possessed the confidence of the government by whom he was employed, and undoubtedly that confidence was well repaid in the distinguished person who had been alluded to (hear, hear).

Parliamentary Proceedings.—Mr. Pottinger, a general, has been awarded for his services by a majority of 40 votes Mr. Herbert Palmer, a Conservative.

East India Intelligence.—We have authority to state that there is no foundation for the paragraph stating that Mr. T. Pottinger was appointed resident at Hongkong, &c.

The Aerial Steam Carriage.

Without illustrating any opinion as to the ultimate success of the "Aerial Steam Carriage," we may say that Mr. Henson's machine for the conveyance of dispatches and passengers through the air, is in truth a design of very scientific conception. All former attempts of the kind have failed through the want of a source of power which could bear a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisite machinery. Could the source of power have been found, there was no difficulty enough to both it in the design of the machine. Mr. Henson, in conceiving the difficulty, has first divided it. To set it on a chain, and bring it up to a given velocity is one thing, to maintain that velocity against a resisting force is another, now, in the case before us the power is necessary for starting to much greater than that required for maintaining the flight. Mr. Henson, therefore, starts his aerial carriage by means of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then continues only the aerial power and lighter machinery, which are sufficient for keeping to the air and rapid velocity. But even this happy device would not have succeeded if the inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduction in the weight of his steam engine. One of the most important points in the design is to maintain the engine of 20 horse power at a low speed, for the aerial carriage weighs, with its condenser and requisite water, but 800 lbs. To the total effect of this different branches of the important invention, must be attributed our present prospect of making our path in the air.

We propose now to describe the machine itself, and its mode of flight. Its car, overhead on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, boiler, and steam engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which is so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is sufficiently light and clear. The main frame or car and surface, which is 120 feet long by 20 feet wide, serves in the most important respects as wings, yet it is perfectly jointless and without ribbed structure. It advances through the air with one of its long ends foremost, and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail of 50 ft. in length, beneath which is the rudder. To an important appendage effectively control the flight as to direction and elevation, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car situated at the back edge of the main frame are two sets of wires or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam engine.

We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend on inclined planes; during the descent the covering of the wings is inflated, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread; by the time the velocity required by the descent is so great that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the descending surface of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a bird with inflated wings is able to sustain its weight in the air. The machine is so constructed that while the propellers revolve so that they prevent the velocity from the falling of the carriage, it is given also as forward flight. To overcome the lateral and angular motions in the effect of the steam engine.

The chief production of the important question of the carriage are the respective arrangements of its light and condenser. The former consists of a double vertical boiler and condenser, arranged above and around the furnace, its area about 30 ft. square, and large enough to allow the steam to expand in a cylinder of a half inch in diameter, and to expand in a cylinder of a half inch in diameter, and to expand in a cylinder of a half inch in diameter. The condenser is an arrangement of small pipes exposed to the action of air produced by the flight of the machine. It is fixed to the propellers, and is from 2 ft. to 3 ft. in

(Continued from the 1st pg, page 114)

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BLADE,
AT THE CARTON REFINERY OFFICE.

And we do hereby further grant, appoint, and ordain, that the governor, for the time being, of the said colony, and such other persons as are hereinafter designated, shall constitute, and be a legislative council for the said colony: And we do hereby direct and appoint, that in addition to the said governor, the said legislative council shall be composed of such public officers within the said colony, or of such other persons within the same, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose, by us, by any instructions or instructions, or warrant, or warrants, to be by us for that purpose issued under our signet and sign manual, and with the advice of our privy councillors, shall hold their places in the said council, at our pleasure: And we do hereby grant and ordain, that the governor for the time being, of the said colony, with the advice of the said legislative council, shall have full power and authority to make and enact all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of the said colony of Hongkong: And that, in making all such laws and ordinances, the said governor shall exercise all such powers and authorities; and that the said legislative council shall conform to, and observe all such rules and regulations as shall be given and prescribed, in and by such instructions as we, with the advice of our privy council, shall from time to time, make for this and their goodness therein: Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our, and their right and authority to disallow any such ordinances in the whole or in part, and to make and constitute from time to time, with the advice and consent of parliament, or with the advice of our or their privy council, all such laws as they so, or their successor, for the order, peace, and good government of our said island and its dependent colonies, as fully as if these powers had not been made: And whereas, it is expedient, that an executive council should be appointed to advise and assist the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, as the instructions direct, that the council of the said colony

At the Cancer Research Center

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 27th, 1892.

We have made provision for the government of our colony of Hongkong and of its dependencies. Now know you, that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, energy, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to be the governor and commander in chief in and over our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said colony, for and during our pleasure.

And we do hereby require and command you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted to, or appointed to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, in and by the said recited letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our signet and sign manual accompanying the same, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under our signet and sign manual, or by our order in our privy council, or by us, through one of our principal secretaries of state—and we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, to you the said Sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained,—in witness whereof, we have caused these our letters, to be made patent.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign.

By the Queen Her-self.
EDMUNDS.
(Secretary). RICHARD WOODMAN.

Proclamations.

The honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c., governor of Hongkong, &c. &c. is pleased to constitute and appoint the underwritten gentlemen to be her majesty's justices of the peace, to hold and exercise lawful authority and power as such, over and towards all subjects of her Britannic majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or returning to, the dominions of the emperor of China; and to require, that previously to entering on the discharge of their functions as justices of the peace, they do respectively and judiciously take, and subscribe in the enclosed 11th, before any one of the undermentioned officers of her majesty's government, viz. —

The assistant and registrar in the chief superintendant of trade, &c. &c.
The chief magistrate of Hongkong.
The assistant-magistrate of Hongkong.
The British consular agent (vice consul) at Moan.

God save the Queen
HENRY POTTINGER.

Given at the governor's residence, at Victoria, the 27th day of June, 1892.

OATH.

I, A. B. do hereby swear that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to our sovereign lady Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., and that I will well and truly, according to the best of my ability, skill, and understanding, and without fear or affection, partiality, do, and fulfil the duties and powers of a justice of the peace, over and towards all subjects of her said majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or returning to, the dominions of the emperor of China—

So sworn before me
this
day of 1892.

Her Britannic Majesty's Justice of the Peace in China.

Anderson, Alexander
Baker, George

Braine, George Thomas
Barn, David Laing
Caine, William
Crompton, Charles Spencer, and
Dent, John, Esquires
Drummond, Hon. Francis Charles
Dodgson, Patrick
Dundas, Henry
Edger, Joseph Frost
Fletcher, Angus
Gordon, Alexander Thomas
Gibb, John Durb
Gray, William
Gribble, Henry
Harker, Henry Robert
Hillier, Charles Martin
Nollan, John
Jardine, Andrew
Johnston, Alexander Robert
Kerr, Crawford
Lay, George Trademant
Le Geyt, William Cairnes
Livingston, William Potter
Mackenzie, Thomas William Lockwood
Maclean, George Alexander
Matheson, Alexander
Mercer, John Ambrose
Morgan, William
Morrison, John Robert
Pether, William
Richett, John
Scott, Alexander
Smith, Joseph Mackinnon
Stewart, Charles Edward
Stewart, William
Stewart, Patrick
Thorne, Robert
White, James
Wilkinson, Alfred
Wise, John
Wooman, Richard, and
Young, Peter, Esquires.

(By order) RICHARD WOODMAN.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from her majesty's government, the situation of Deputy-superintendent of trade, &c., is abolished from this date.

A. R. Johnston, esq., is appointed assistant and registrar to the chief superintendent of trade, &c.

(By order) RICHARD WOODMAN.
Government house, Victoria, 26th June, 1892.

The following appointments by the honorable the governor of Hongkong, &c. &c., are notified for general information.

Li Si-wei, Malacca, C. A., (her majesty's secretary of legation) to officiate as colonial secretary to government.

Richard Woodman, esq., to be private secretary to the honorable the governor, and to officiate as deputy colonial secretary.

Charles Edward Stewart, esq., to be treasurer and financial secretary to government.

The following officers are under the new arrangements, confirmed in their respective appointments, viz.

J. R. Morrison, esq., as Chinese secretary to the chief superintendent, &c., and to officiate as such to the government of Hongkong.

Major William Caine, as chief magistrate of Hongkong.

Charles B. Hillier, esq., to assistant magistrate of Hongkong.

John William Fisher, a. s., harbor master, and to officiate as marine magistrate.

Alexander T. Gordon, esq., as land officer, &c. &c.

(By order) RICHARD WOODMAN.
Government house, Victoria,
26th June, 1892.

Lieut. G. T. Benda, of the 6th regt., having been placed at the disposal of government by the general officer commanding her majesty's land forces in China, is appointed military secretary and aide-de-camp to the honorable the governor.

(By order) RICHARD WOODMAN.
Government house, Victoria,
26th June, 1892.

From the Canton Press, June 21.

We much regret to have to report that a boat belonging to the Calcutta, steam ship in the Tyne, which returning on Thursday last from the Roads with fourteen chests of opium, was cut off by her own crew of Chinese coolies or sailors. They overpowered the second mate and Serang, whom they murdered, and threw their bodies, as well as two lanterns who were also in the boat, overboard and occupied with their prize. The lanterns succeeded in reaching by swimming the Tyne island, and give particulars of this atrocious murder and robbery, the perpetrators of which it will be difficult to trace, as on account of the illegal traffic of the boat, the Chinese authorities would probably refuse to apprehend and punish them. This is another instance of the danger of employing Chinese on board ships, or on occasions where by numbers they may overpower the foreigners that may be with them, particularly where they can make such rich booty. The catastrophe of the *Enterprise* last year, and several minor robberies committed all in a similar manner, ought to have taught people caution never to employ Chinese in shipping, particularly in illegal trade, where their numbers give them the real mastery, and where any valuable booty may be the reward of their treachery, as they have to fear the bad consequences to themselves.

From the Monthly Times, April 2.

Shanghai, 20th April.—The Lord Chamberlain sent to the house a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, thanking the lords for the 14th inquiry of a vote of thanks passed on the 11th and more recently expressed in the resolutions against China. The motion of the date of the resolution, the letter was ordered to be read out on the journals of the house.

The Lord Chamberlain of the House of Lords, a return was ordered of the meeting and the return which had taken place in the House of Commons in China and the House of Commons, 11th April, 1892.

The Lord Chamberlain.—Mr. J. A. Smith stated that the House of Commons had passed a resolution to the effect that the House of Commons should be informed of the progress of the Chinese revolution.

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CANTON REGISTER.

[illegible]

No. 656.

JULY 11TH, 1942

Hongkong and Macau

July.	ARRIVED.	From
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- PASSENGERS**—(omitted our list) For John Brightman, master. T. A. Cobb and Livingston. For Eliza, read. Mr. and Mrs. Legge and children. For Eliza, Mrs. White and two children; Mrs. Gentry, master. Cairns, Gentry, Eliza Smith, Cleverly For Mrs. Dyer, and Thomas Martin. For Portsmouth, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Barretto.

July	August	9	10
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3. Mrs. Bertry Bradley.
3. PERRYMAN, Porter, King and Calcutta.
4. WOODWARD, (U. S.) Weller, Wagon.
4. CACARE, Eldred, Umana.
4. ADEL, Holding, Chama.
5. BOWMAN CASTLE, Fraser, Bradley.
- Q. ANDERSON, Jara, ————
- FINE, (Swed.) Allingham, Native.
4. BOWMAN, Clerville, Sydney.
7. WARREN, Sullivan, Wren.
7. NEW BORN, McMurdo, Maine.
8. BARNARD, Purdon, East Coast.
9. H. U. McPHERSON, & Ward, ———, Canton.

UNION DES PATRONS

For Catalogs—John R. Williams, (Nash inst.)

For Chinese—Portuguese (at risk).

VEHICLES EXPECTED

From London—George Wallis, Asst. Commandant
Maid of Arsons, Firemen, Rushbury
Passenger, Liverpool, London, Anna Maria
- Lady McLaughlin, M. St. Ephrem
Maid.

Philip - England's Queen, Richard
Thomas Fisher, Albert Edward, John
Horton, John Christmas, John Wilson
Vincent Smith.

From the Clyde—Laird of Wellington.

From Calcutta—Singapore—Canton—Hongkong—
Shanghai

From Reading—A Lesson, Notebook, Lark, Class

Electric Cables, Equipment, and Materials

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

By the late arrivals we have received Bombay papers to the 27th May; Madras papers to the 12th May; Singapore papers to the 22nd June; and the Comodoro F. Espinoza to the 11th June.

In the *Semenario Filipino* of the 11th ultimo, it is mentioned that her Spanish majesty's frigate, *Esporanza*, captain D. Agustín Bocanán, from Cadix 188 days, arrived in Manila on the 9th June. Having on board his excellency D. Francisco de Paula Alzola, governor general of the Philippine islands, and D. Manuel Cripe, the first-governor.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, June 22nd, 1842.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

Letters having, on several occasions, been delivered to wrong persons, it is requested that, in future, a Blank or Note, specifying the Address of the applicant, be sent to Post-Office.

By and to

EDWARD WOODMAN.

Victoria, Hong Kong,
Government House, 4th July, 1942.

From the *Western Press*, July 8.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at about one o'clock in the Chinese quarter of the town, not far from Mr. Paine's residence, and at one time threatened to become serious. However, H. E. the Governor was on the spot immediately, and very effective measures to suppress it were taken, which were facilitated by an abundant supply of water. The fire was completely got under by about 3 o'clock, after having destroyed three Chinese shops. We observed, among others, Captain Nathaniel, of the "Urgent," render valuable assistance.

From the Singapore Free Press, June 15.

We are favored with an extract from a letter mentioning the loss of a ship, which I do not recollect to have seen noticed any where - *Almona*, captain Galbraith from Bombay to China was lost on *Ceram* *Island*, January 30th 1843. The crew and a considerable part of the cargo saved, and taken first to Banda by the Dutch war Schooner *Argo*—when I saw them at Naosau in May they were on their passage to Java in the above mentioned Schooner.

From the Singapore Free Press, June 22.

Gold in the Bay of Bengal.—There appears to have been a very severe gold in the Bay of Bengal last month by which much damage has been done. We have been favored with a memorandum, relative to it, but we are afraid that more disaster

may have happened than what is therein mentioned. The following are the particulars contained in this communication:—The gale began on the 16th and lasted till the 20th May. The Duchess of Northumb-land lost top gallant mast, several sails and started a plank. The Porly lost flying jib boom, bowsprit washed away, and obliged to cut away jib and foretop sail. The Teaser lost her quarter boats and mill. The Champion from Madras to Vinsgarum was thrown on her beam ends. The Lord Elphinstone and Lord Lyndoch who left Madras in company with the Champion had not arrived at Vinsgarum when she left. The T. says reports that the Malabar brand from Calcutta to London was obliged to put into Pinang with loss of sails, spars and damage to cargo. We learn from another source that she has been condemned.

The following extract from J. C. Corneen, Mauritius paper of 18th April has been handed us. The Catherine Stewart Forbes put into Mauritius on the 12th April having met with a hurricane which lasted from the 7th to 9th of that month. She had sustained much damage - had her bulwarks and stanchions carried away and lost masts, spare boats &c. she had 4 feet of water in the hold, and about 61 tons of cargo was lost over board. The barque Waverly from Batavia to Amsterdam had also reached the Mauritius having been in a hurricane from 7th to 9th April.—She had lost five masts, main and mizen top masts, bulwarks &c. The following are the names of the other vessels which had put into Mauritius having been damaged in the same hurricane—Rob Roy, Robin Gray, Blanche, Argo, Margaret, San Queen, and Kankula.

From the Friend of India, May 23.

STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE

Tuesday, May 23rd.—The opium sale yesterday exhibited a very extraordinary spectacle in the eagerness with which the drug was bought up by speculators at prices which the late accounts from China will be no means warrant. The average of the 11 first opium was 1516 Rs. of the Bengal 1300 Rs.; the entire proceeds of the sale, more than twenty-eight lakhs of Rupees. This sale took place within an hour after intelligence had been received of the effort made in Parliament to close the Company's monopoly.

The announcement in the Englishman that Messrs. Morley and Co. had bought the island, is contradicted. They are building a bungalow of their own to run business from, at the Morley and Calcutta. The Express has brought intelligence that the deal of the island has been held down, that the owner is up, and the body is in the air. The will be of 500 tons of wood and 100 tons of iron, and will carry about 100 passengers, besides 150 tons of goods and cargo.

protection of trade at the open ports, and the policy of the Chinese area, is enabled to collect from them such a practical knowledge of the real working and true difficulties of the present commercial and administrative system as will enable him to furnish a decisive and efficient preventive for the evils with which it is at present loaded.

The debate of Thursday, on Lord Ashley's motion for the suppression of the opium trade with China, was necessarily thorough, but its course had in its termination. There was a vague and unpractical resolution passed, that the House should consider the question. The anti-Chinese attitude of the terms of the motion itself which would not be able to go to its logical issue. The House refused to do so, and the British trade in opium, and not only the opium trade with China, but all trade to China, by whatever means and with whomsoever carried on; that, if taken literally, it seemed to amount to nothing but the extirpation of the drug from the face of the earth, and to impose upon this country the duty of acting in this question, as in that of the slave trade, as the general patroness of humanity, of "telling the slaves, as much as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." It is no more than justice to Lord Ashley to say, that his speech went no such suicidal and preposterous lengths as these; on the contrary, it was grave, temperate, and practical; well stored with facts, authorities, and arguments, and strictly confined to a consideration of those measures which it might be possible and expedient to take for the prevention of the growth of opium with the British demand on it, in its own, and its importation by British subjects into China. All this, however, made it only so much the less possible to vote for his resolution, which seemed to commit the British legislature to the principle of a crusade against the opium in every shape.

There were other points in the motion not less universally framed for the embarrassment of those wished to be its supporters. It was proposed to declare, upon the authority of the house of commons, that "the continuance of the opium trade, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India is as destructive of all relations of amity between England and China." But then, it is obvious, can only be true whatever may become of the other objects to the trade upon the proposition of its continuance as a contraband trade, against the will of the Chinese authorities; and it so happens (which was the only important assumption made) elicited by the debate, that negotiations for the legislation of the trade have been going on between Mr. Pitt-Rivers and the Chinese government; and may (for anything that can be known to the contrary) have been actually at this moment brought to a favourable conclusion. "We will not reason to suppose," said Mr. Baring, that the next "negotiations from that country might not bring them to the still greater extension of the trade in opium than is legalised." Should such be the fact, then it would be unnecessary to affirm the "continuance of its monopoly, to the effect that the monopoly of its growth in opium in the territories of British India is as destructive of all relations of amity between England and China."

This reply was decisive, and fatal to the resolution in the form in which it was proposed. Ag. us, by the sweeping assertion that the monopoly of the growth of opium by the Indian Government must be abolished, without distinguishing between the conception of such a monopoly as the abstract and the purposes for which it has been hitherto used, the noble lord laid himself open to the unanswerable observation (urged with much effect by Lord Jocelyn and others, that the abandonment of the only efficient instrument which we possess for the regulation of the production of opium in India was a very strange first step to enter in a policy intended for the suppression.

But while we acknowledge, as every one must, that in the technical comment, as far used against the particular form of the particular motion, the ministerial speakers who opposed Lord Ashley had greatly the advantage of their adversaries, an advantage which we must say, we think the noble lord cannot have given them,—while we go further than that and admit that during the pendency of negotiations upon the subject there were good reasons why the house of commons should not adopt any resolution relating to it,—we still have a right to complain of the view taken by ministers of this momentous question. It was easy to pick holes in Lord Ashley's motion; easy to answer some few of his arguments, and to suggest a qualification of some few of his facts; easy to make out a case against the use of the more violent measures, or arbitrary provisions, which, in his mind, against the evil, he considered too readily recommended;—and easy to suggest doubts and difficulties about the possibility of doing anything at all; but after all, the speech of Lord Ashley was a weighty one; and however crude in some of its details, far more attainable in its substance and general views than those by which it was opposed. The immediate object at which it was aimed by the establishment of a new relation of permanent amity, was the basis of a commercial, and mutually beneficial commerce between the two great empires of China and England; the means which it sought to employ for that object was a co-operation by all human states, within the legitimate limits of British power and influence, with the Chinese government, for the encouragement of a traffic mutually beneficial to the interests of both empires who are engaged in it, and prohibited

(where) by the loss of one of them; and the ultimate motive which it still helps to view was the discharge of our national duty in coming to the help of our brethren, and thus in the end, to the general benefit of humanity. On the other hand, every argument of every sort came forward as later to this — that countries, and religions, and the happiness of mankind, are free to compete with China and new markets. But as manufactures were all very fine things in their way; but that the system was too thin to the Indian government 1,200,000 a year; and 1,200,000 was a very large sum of money, which it would not be easy to make up from any other source without offending somebody in India; and, upon the whole, that we could not afford to buy munitions and religion and the happiness of mankind, and free the millions with China, and new markets for British manufactures, and so on.

We are fairly entitled to represent this as the upshot of the speeches on the government side, because not a syllable fell from the lips of either Mr. R. Port, or of any other speaker, from which it could be inferred that any discouragement whatever would be given, in any event, to the opium trade. Upon the moral question they were thoroughly frank all in the "black's not so black" style. We were told that to prohibit the growth of the poppy in India was impossible; and we were not told that government would not prosecute it. We were told that the maintenance of the monopoly might be made the most efficient instrument for checking the production of opium; but so hope was held out that, if maintained, it would be all for any such purpose. We were told, that attempts were making to induce the Chinese to legalize the importation of opium; but we were also given to understand that, if these attempts failed, no exertion would be made to check its importation, except by keeping the authorities at Hongkong clear (as the captains of the East India company formerly were kept) from direct responsibility for the acts of the smugglers. The argument, that it is impossible to establish a preventive service along the whole coast of China, was urged by the statesman who occupies the post of Pitt as a reason why we should do nothing to protect our national character, and a most valuable branch of our commerce from jeopardy, through the systematic piracy of British subjects, against themselves, and making for that purpose from British ports. This undoubtedly fact that we all will acknowledge, is the chief colonial injury we are to incur, because, in the hands of the one dishonest and profligate nation to all scruples about the responsibility of aiding in their dissoluteness. The broader implication of any proposition to annihilate gun at home, in like manner convinced the prover that it was no such small small price to pay 20,000 chests of opium annually.

The British public will have more sympathy with the impressive procession of Lord Ashley, with part of which we conclude:—

"The condition of this empire does demand the most deep and serious consideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True it is, that while we wear a certain appearance of power and majesty, our arms rest on the east and another on the west, we are tripping under foot in too many instances every moral and religious obligation. I confess I speak quite sincerely, though few, perhaps, will agree with me; but I do say — it is in my heart and I will bring it out — that this may be the cause of our future policy, if thus we are to exert our arms and as men, our strength and our superiority of knowledge over the world — if all these are to be turned to the injury and not to the advantage of mankind, I should much prefer that we abstain within the proportions of virtue and dampened into the level of a third rate power."

The Colonial Gazette of the 1st instant states, that the Prussian government is occupied in endeavouring to open communications with China, for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between that country and the Zollverein.

London, 7, Salisbury Street, Strand

SHAW AND MAXWELL'S LIST OF WORKS, &c.
FREE OF DUTY, 1861.

[illegible]

Superior growth	300
Ditto very fine	350
Marketing, Ditto	340
Partridge, } Good	350
Partridge, } Superior	360
Barren,	300

In Wood.

In Pipes, Bats, Hides, or Quarter Cords.

Frost, Rich or dry	250	Pipe
Ditto older, and very fine	270	
Fazant, Pale, Brown or Golden	250	Pipe
Ditto older, very fine	270	
Wassou, Good	240	Pipe
London particular	260	
Chadov, M Julien	250	Pipe
Leuville	260	
Rosen	240	
Larose	240	

SHASTY, according to the market price	p. Galien
REM, ditto	"
MOULAN, ditto	"
ditto in case	p. Deane
WHISKY, Glenduff or Portmah	p. Galien
Assort'd case of 1 case of Liquors	84s p. Case
Choice old Champagne Brandy, in cases 30s	p. Deane

India Pale Ale, Edinburgh and Burton Ales,
London and Dublin Porter.

Broaden the wines quoted here, however. Shaw and Max-cil, have always a stock of every other description, and are importers of higher quality, at proportionate prices.

Freight, packages, and bottles included in the above prices.

Agosta, in MANTA,
Messrs Tubbs, S. Toller & Co.
21. Strand Lane.

List of ships at Hongkong, Whampoa, and Macao, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1842-43.

Vessels.	Tonn.	Captain.	Agents.
41-toners) Wood		Storren.	
41-toners) Wood	452	Norris	Martins, Matheson
41-toners) Wood	513	Haves	& Co.
41-toners) Wood		Swell	"
41-toners) Wood		Hendrich	"
41-toners) Wood		Baker	"
41-toners) Wood		Brewer	"
41-toners) Wood		—	"
41-toners) Wood	125	Thompson	Dani & Co.
41-toners) Wood		Pennedy	"
41-toners) Wood		—	"
41-toners) Wood		Clarke	"
41-toners) Wood		Harris	"
41-toners) Wood		Bills	"
41-toners) Wood	363	Agar	Turner & Co.
41-toners) Wood		Guthrie	"
41-toners) Wood		Milner	"
41-toners) Wood	400	Shaw	"
41-toners) Wood		McPee	Port, Brown & Co.
41-toners) Wood		Ron	"
41-toners) Wood		Gibson	"
41-toners) Wood	425	McCarthy	Ministry & Co.
41-toners) Wood	231	Leitch	"
41-toners) Wood	340	Ramberg	"
41-toners) Wood		Brown	"
41-toners) Wood	440	Taylor	"
41-toners) Wood		Elmer	"
41-toners) Wood	373	Wassett	— & Co.
41-toners) Wood	440	Roy	"
41-toners) Wood	377	Harvey	"
41-toners) Wood		Elmer	"
41-toners) Wood		McFarlane	"
41-toners) Wood		Kiddie	"
41-toners) Wood		McKinn	"
41-toners) Wood		Yall	"
41-toners) Wood	484	Shaw	Dani & Co.
41-toners) Wood		Hedge	" (Co.
41-toners) Wood	425	Oliver	Shelby, White
41-toners) Wood		James	& Co.
41-toners) Wood	367	Kerr	—, Hill &
41-toners) Wood	367	Calvert	(Co.
41-toners) Wood	441	Dodd	— & Co.
41-toners) Wood	377	Arch	—, Loring
41-toners) Wood	367	Freeman	(Co.
41-toners) Wood	367	Freeman	—, Livingston
41-toners) Wood	625	Kelly	& Co.
41-toners) Wood	150	Whe	(Co.
41-toners) Wood	100	Deacon	— & Co.
41-toners) Wood	432	Reese	"
41-toners) Wood		Thompson	"
41-toners) Wood		—	"
41-toners) Wood	320	Thompson	Weston & Co.
41-toners) Wood		—	"
41-toners) Wood	377	McCarthy	—, Ryan, &
41-toners) Wood		—	—, Ryan, &
41-toners) Wood		—	—, Ryan, &
41-toners) Wood		—	—, Ryan, &

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JOHN BLAKE,
AT THE CANTON REMOVAL OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, KOWLOON, & CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 16. No. 29.

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1843.

No. 657.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 27th, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of His Majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the High Commissioner appointed by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China to treat with him, a Commercial Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking, on the 29th day of August 1842, and the Ratifications of which Definitive Treaty of Peace, have been lately exchanged under the Sign Manual, and Seal of His Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China.

His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the Export and Import Tariff, and the Regulations of Trade, which have been offered the most scrupulous scrutiny and examination, and are finally agreed upon, and which Tariff, and Regulations of Trade, are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with the Proclamation, accompanied by a Proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts, that it is provisions of the Commercial Treaty will be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, beneficial and just, as regards the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity, of the Governments of the two mighty contracting Empires, and their subjects; and His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., calls upon all subjects of the British Crown, individually, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them to men, to the Imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty, but to spare, decay, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents, or employees, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the Government, or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme, for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention of, the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty.

His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all His Majesty's subjects, will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even a single individual; but, at the same time, it is his duty, in the responsible and unopposed station in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage, in future, in Commerce with China, and that, in any case, where he may receive well-grounded representations from His Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese Authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be evaded), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and maintain such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will immediately trust, that the Legis-

lature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the National Honour, Dignity, and Great Faith in the estimation of the Government of China, and in the eyes of all other Nations.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Government House, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 27th day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTERSON.

Tariff of Duties on the foreign Trade with China, the following is the only Corrected Official Edition, Printed expressly for the use of the Merchants in, and connected with, China.

EXPORTS.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
1 Alum per 100 cwt.	1	0	0	0
2 Amboyna Oil	0	5	0	0
Do. Oil of	0	5	0	0
3 Arsenic	0	7	5	0
4 Beagles (or Glass Arsenic)	0	5	0	0
5 Bamboo Screens and Bamboo Ware of all kinds	0	3	0	0
6 Brass Leaf	1	5	0	0
7 Building Materials	Duty free			
8 Bone and Horn Ware	1	0	0	0
9 Camphor	1	5	0	0
10 Cases of all kinds per thousand	0	5	0	0
11 Capers Catchery per 100 cwt.	0	2	0	0
12 Cassia	0	7	5	0
Do. Buds	1	0	0	0
Do. Oil	0	5	0	0
13 China Root	0	2	0	0
14 China Ware, all kinds	0	5	0	0
15 Cloth (ready made)	0	5	0	0
16 Copper Ware, better do. do.	0	5	0	0
17 Corals (or false Corals)	0	5	0	0
18 Crackers and Fire-works of all kinds	0	7	5	0
19 Cubebs	1	5	0	0
20 Fans (as Feather Fans, &c.)	1	0	0	0
21 Furniture of all kinds	0	2	0	0
22 Galingal	0	1	0	0
23 Gamboge	0	2	0	0
24 Glass, and Glass Ware of all kinds	0	5	0	0
25 Glass Buds	0	5	0	0
26 Glass (as fish glass, &c.)	0	5	0	0
27 Green cloth (all kinds)	1	0	0	0
28 Hurtle	0	5	0	0
29 Ivory Ware, all kinds	0	5	0	0
30 Katsyals or Paper Umbrellas	0	5	0	0
31 Lacquered Ware, all kinds	1	0	0	0
32 Lead (White Lead)	0	2	0	0
33 Lead (Red Lead)	0	5	0	0
34 Marble Slabs	0	5	0	0
35 Mats (straw, rotten, bamboo, &c., &c.)	0	2	0	0
36 Mother of Pearl Ware	1	0	0	0
37 Musk per cwt.	0	5	0	0
38 Nankeen, and Cotton Cloth of all kinds per 100 cwt.	1	0	0	0
39 Pictures, viz., large Paints each	1	0	0	0
40 Rins Paper Pictures per 100 pictures	0	1	0	0
41 Paper Fans per 100 pictures	0	5	0	0
42 Paper of all kinds	0	5	0	0
43 Pearls (i.e., false Pearls)	0	5	0	0
44 Preserves and Sweetmeats of all kinds	0	5	0	0
45 Rattan work of all kinds	0	2	0	0
46 Rattan	1	0	0	0
47 Silk, Raw, whether from China,				

lung, Canton, or elsewhere, all kinds 10 0 0 0
 Coarse, or refuse of Silk 2 5 0 0
 Organics, all kinds 10 0 0 0
 Bilkens, Thread, &c., &c., 10 0 0 0
 Silk Floss goods of all kinds, as Bilkens, Serice, Pongee, Velvets, Cragons, Lincourings, &c., &c., 12 0 0 0
 N. B.—The additional Duty of so much per piece, hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.

47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Worsted mixtures, and goods of such classes	3	0	0	0
48 Shoes and Buds, of Leather, Serice, or otherwise	0	2	0	0
49 Sandal Wood Ware	1	0	0	0
50 Slay	0	4	0	0
51 Silver and Gold Ware	10	0	0	0
52 Sugar, white and brown	0	2	5	0
53 Sugar Candy, all kinds	0	2	5	0
54 Tin Foil	0	5	0	0
55 Tea	2	5	0	0
56 Tobacco of all kinds	0	2	0	0
57 Turmeric	0	2	0	0
58 Tortoise Shell Ware	10	0	0	0
59 Trunk (of Leather)	0	2	0	0
60 Treasures, i.e., Coins of all kinds	Free			
61 Vermilion per 100 cwt.	2	0	0	0

Articles unenumerated in this Tariff, to pay a duty of five per cent. at Valence.

IMPORTS.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
1 Amboyna Oil per 100 cwt.	1	0	0	0
2 Benz Wax	1	0	0	0
3 Beal Nut	0	1	5	0
4 Biche de Mer, for quality, or Black	0	0	0	0
Do. Red do. White	0	2	0	0
5 Birds Nests for do. Cleaned	5	0	0	0
Do. Red do. Good middling	2	5	0	0
Do. Red do. Unseasoned	0	5	0	0
6 Camphor (White), let do. Clean per cwt.	1	0	0	0
Do. Red do. Refine	0	5	0	0
7 Chees let do. Packd. per 100 cwt.	1	5	0	0
Do. Red do. Mother	0	5	0	0
8 Cloths, Watchers, Spy Glasses, all kinds of Writing Dishes, Drawing Boxes, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., &c., 5 per cent. will cash on				
9 Corras, 30 x 40 yards long, 24 x 31 inches wide per piece	0	5	0	0
10 Corras per 100 cwt.	0	5	0	0
11 Corras per 100 cwt.	0	5	0	0
Do. Buds per 100 cwt.	10	0	0	0
12 Cotton	0	4	0	0
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz.—Long Cloth, white, 30 x 41 yards long, 30 x 25 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0
Cambrics and Muslins, 30 x 31 yards long, 40 x 45 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0
Grey or Unbleached Cotton, viz.—Long Cloth, Domestic, 30 x 40 yards long, 30 x 41 yards long, 30 x 40 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0
Grey or Unbleached Cotton, viz.—Long Cloth, Domestic, 30 x 40 yards long, 30 x 41 yards long, 30 x 40 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0

Cherry and Pines of all kinds				
3: a 20 yards long, 25 x 30 inches wide	per piece	0	0	0
Handkerchiefs under 1 yard	each	0	0	1
Do. above 1 yard do.	each	0	0	1
Quilts, Pillows, Dyed Cottons, Vests, etc., and Cotton Mixtures, Woolen and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy Goods not in 5-cent categories	5 per cent.	ad valorem		
14 Cotton Yarn 1st Cotton Thread	per 100 cottons	1	0	0
15 Cow Brand per 100 cottons	per 100 cottons	1	0	0
16 Cutch	per 100 cottons	0	2	0
17 Elephant's Tooth, 1st quality, whole	per 100 cottons	4	0	0
Do. 2nd do. broken	"	2	0	0
18 Fish Hairs	"	1	0	0
19 Flats	"	0	0	2
20 Glass, Glass Ware, and Crystal Ware of all kinds 5 per cent.	ad valorem			
21 Gambler	per 100 cottons	0	1	0
22 Ginseng, 1st quality	"	0	0	0
Do. 2nd do. or refuse	"	0	0	0
23 Gold and Silver Thread—1st quality, or real	per 100 cottons	0	1	0
2nd do. or imitation	"	0	0	0
24 Gums, Benjamin per 100 cts. Olibanum	"	1	0	0
Myrrh	"	0	2	0
Ginseng increased 10 per cent	ad valorem			
25 Hides, Buffalo's and Buffalo's	per 100 cottons	2	0	0
26 Do. Unicorn's or Rhinoceros	per 100 cottons	2	0	0
27 Linen, for, as Irish or Scotch yard-long, inches wide, per 100	per 100 cottons	0	5	0
Coarse Linen, as Linen and Cotton Mixtures, Silk and Linen Mixtures, etc., etc.	5 per cent.	ad valorem		
28 Macs, or Flower of Nutmeg	per 100 cottons	1	0	0
29 Mother of Pearl Shells	"	0	0	0
30 Metals, viz—Copper, manufactured, as in page	"	1	0	0
Do. manufactured, as in sheets, rods	"	1	3	0
Iron, manufactured, as in page	"	0	1	0
Do. manufactured, as in bars, rods, etc.	"	0	1	0
Lead in pigs, or manufactured	"	0	4	0
Quicksilver	"	0	0	0
Steel, manufactured	"	1	4	0
Tin	"	0	0	0
Tin Plates	"	0	0	0
Unmanufactured Metals to per cent.	ad valorem			
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality, or 2nd	per 100 cottons	2	0	0
Do. 2nd do. or unseasoned	"	1	0	0
32 Pepper	"	0	4	0
33 Patchwork	"	0	7	0
34 Rattans	"	0	0	0
35 Rice, Paddy and Grain of all kinds	Duty Free			
36 Rose Malacca	per 100 cottons	0	0	0
37 Saltpetre, to be sold to Government Agents only	"	0	3	0
38 Shark's Fin 1st quality or White	"	1	0	0
Do. 2nd do. or Black	"	0	0	0
39 Skin and Fur viz—Cow and Ox Hides, tanned, and untanned	"	0	5	0
Sea Otter Skins	each	0	1	0
Fox Skins—large	"	0	1	0
Do. do—small	"	0	0	7
Tiger, Leopard, and Manx skins	"	0	1	0
Lead Otter, Beaver, and Shark's skin	per hundred	2	0	0
Berry skins	"	0	0	0
Hare, Rabbit, and Ermine	"	0	0	0
40 Sables	per 100 cottons	0	0	0
41 Soap	"	0	5	0
42 Sea Fish, etc.	"	0	4	0
43 Sea Horse Teeth	"	0	0	0
44 Treasures and Money of all kinds	Duty Free			
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, etc.	"	1	0	0
In Cases, Bottles per 100 Bds.	"	0	0	0
In Pails do.	"	0	0	0

In Cash	per 100 cottons	0	0	0
46 Woodwork—				
Cherry	"	0	1	0
Banded Wood	"	0	0	0
Super Wood	"	0	1	0
Unmanufactured Woods 10 per cent.	ad valorem			
47 Woolen Manufactures, viz—Broad Cloths, Spanish Stripes, Hosiery Cloths, etc.	61 x 64 inches wide per Chang of 141 inches	0	1	0
Long Elks, Cambricos, Flannels, and narrow cloths of this description	"	0	0	7
Blankets of all kinds	each	0	1	0
Dutch Cambrics per Chang 141 inches	"	0	1	0
Chemises	"	0	0	7
Linens, etc. Broad cuttings, etc.	"	0	0	2
Bowling (narrow)	"	0	0	1
Unmanufactured Woolen Goods, or Silk and Woolen, and Cotton and Woolen Mixtures, etc.	5 per cent.	ad valorem		
48 Woolen Yarn	per 100 cts.	0	0	0
49 All Articles unmanufactured in this Tariff.	5 per cent.	ad valorem		

NOTICE OF THE OFFICIALS.

With reference to the preceding Proclamation, etc., it is hereby notified, that the new system of trade will commence at Canton, on the 1st day of the 7th month of the present Chinese year (the 27th July, 1903), and that from that day, the Hong Kong merchants' company and Chinese charges will cease and terminate.

The other four ports of—Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, which, agreeably to the terms of Nanking, are to be reserved to British merchant vessels, cannot be declared to be open for that purpose, until an imperial edict to that effect shall be received from the cabinet of Peking. This edict is expected to reach Canton early in the month of September, and immediate public notice will be given of its arrival. In the interim, measures will be taken for the appointment of consular officers, and their establishments, to the ports in question, in order that no unnecessary delay may take place in the commencement of trade at them; and merchants may make their arrangements accordingly.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

G. Traill, Esq., to officiate as her Britannic Majesty's consul at Canton.

Robert Thom, Esq., Joint interpreter and translator, who is at present stationed at Canton, as the medium of communication between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., and the Imperial Commissioner and other high Chinese officers, will accept in his capacity of interpreter in the consular office.

Messrs. Thomas T. Meadows, and William Meredith, to act as clerks and assistants in the officiating or staff's office.

With the view of relieving the officiating consul at Canton, and his establishment, from the judicial functions, which will hereafter form a part of the duty to be performed by the consuls at the different ports, but which might interfere with the officiating consul's devoting his whole time and attention exclusively to the more important object of promoting and regulating the trade at its outlet, on the new system, her Majesty's chief superintendent of the trade etc., is pleased to direct, that all disputes and complaints connecting at Canton, and coming within the consular functions above adverted to, shall, for the present, and until further notice, be referred to A. R. Johnston, Esq., the Assistant and registrar to the chief superintendent, etc., &c., who will, on the first instance, inquire into, and investigate each dispute and complaint, at Yucca, Hong Kong, and will, in case of necessity, acting for such a purpose, proceed to Canton for the purpose of completing his inquiry and investigation. The amount in which Mr. Johnston's awards shall be considered final, and the manner of appealing from that officer's awards to the chief superintendent, will be hereafter notified.

The following consular fees instructions are directed to Mr. Ly, an officiating consul

at Canton, are published, for general information, and for any day's chief superintendent of trade consuls and requires all concerned to pay implicit obedience to them.

"You will see from the enclosed notification, that you are to be the present relieved from the care of your consular judicial functions, and in the event of letters or petitions (in English or Chinese) referring to disputes, or containing complaints, being presented to you, you will (unless they should be of the most trivial and easily-adjusted nature) write upon them, 'referred to the Assistant superintendent, &c.' and sign your name.

"You will hold the masters of all vessels responsible to you, for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of their boat's crews, or any other persons belonging to their respective ships, who may visit Canton, and on 'liberty-men' are to go up to that city without your previous permission, obtained in writing, in answer to an application, specifying the number (of the property of which you are in command) of the judges, and distinctly promising and stating, that an officer will accompany each liberty-man, to look after and control the women or women on the case may be.

"In any instance where you may discover that women or others are at Canton on liberty, without your permission, and the previous stipulations (above adverted to) having been complied with, you will request the attendance of her Majesty's ship which will be stationed at Whampoa, to support your authority, to have the women or others forth with sent back to their ships, and you will report the circumstances to me, that I may adopt such further steps as the case may call for. You will at the same time, intimate to the master, owner, or consignee, of the vessel from which the women or others unlawfully came, that all expenses attending the removal of the women or others from Canton, will be charged to the ship to which they belong, and will be recovered before she is allowed to sail.

"In cases of petty offences or assaults, or riotous and drunken conduct (unattended however with any marked degree of violence), in which you may be of opinion that the ends of justice will be obtained, and a sufficient example will be made, by fining the offender any sum not exceeding \$10, or sending him for a period not exceeding five days, you have my authority to summarily decide in such cases, without even recording the offence, merely making memorandum of the fact, in a book to be kept for the purpose; but, in all cases where you may consider the offence to merit more serious notice, you will, with the assistance of the captain of her Majesty's ship, have the offender placed in confinement until a formal investigation can be held, and for which I will arrange on hearing the particulars from you.

"Should you obtain positive and irrefragable proof, that any British merchant ship on the river has been or is, engaged in smuggling, or evading the payment of the dues of the Chinese government as laid down in the Tariff and regulations of Trade, you will take immediate measures for intimating the same to the Chinese high officers, and officers of Customs, in order that they may if they think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and you will likewise apprise the master, owner, or consignee of such ship, of the steps you have taken, and will acquaint them that any attempt to carry on their smuggling practices, or in trade in any shape, by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of the Chinese authorities, will oblige me to have such ship removed from the river.

"I enclose a table of consular fees which you are to levy, and which are to form a fund for the present, to be subject to such instructions as may be hereafter received from Her Majesty's Government."

By order,

G. A. MARRAS.

Secretary of Legation.

Signed at Canton on the 18th day of July, 1903.

TABLE OF CHINESE FEES.

	Dollars.
On Report of Ship's arrival, at Canton.	5
The Captain's attendance at Landing and Shipping of Cargo.	3
On granting Port Clearance and sig. ing Manifest.	5
Valuation of Goods (if referred to the Consul).	1 per Ct.
Surveyor, or Arbitration Board.	5
Noting a Protest.	5
Order of Survey.	5
Extending a Protest or Survey.	5
Registration.	5
Bill of Health (when required).	5
Signature of Master Bill (when required).	5
Attestation of a Signature (when required).	5
Attestation on Oath (when required).	5
Seal of Office, and Sign (two to any other document (when required)).	5
Attending Sales.	1 per Ct.
or, if a charge has been previously made for valuation.	half per Cent.
Attendance out of Consul Office, on express business, travelling expenses, and 50 per diem.	5
Birth, on opening a Will.	5
Recovery of Debts.	two and a half per Ct.
Management of property of British Subjects, dying intestate.	two and a half per cent.

By order,

G. A. Macdonald.

From the Eastern Globe and Commercial Advertiser, July 22.

WATER FRONT.—We are glad to inform our readers that, at the suggestion of a medical committee, this Point has been condemned as totally unhealthy, and the Troops are accordingly to be removed to the Claudine Transport which has been expressly employed for their accommodation. By the arrangement, the Government are decided gainers, and we only trust that on future similar occasions the Authorities here will be equally liberal and considerate in their regard for the health and welfare of the European Soldiers.

An inquest was held on Sunday the 15th inst. at the Coroner's House Queen's Road on the body of a Chinaman who was found with his throat cut in a paddy field close to the Road by a village in the neighbourhood of the late Captain Morgan's house: for want of evidence the inquest was adjourned and the Coroner sat again on Monday the 17th inst. when the following evidence was adduced.

It appeared that some of the privates of the 9th Regt. observed from the Barracks on the hill a Chinaman struggling, and heard him moaning deeply, they obtained permission to proceed to the spot, but before arriving there, the unfortunate man had expired.

A Number of Chinamen were seen to pass and look at the poor wretch when alive with out rendering the least assistance or showing the slightest sympathy. It was stated in evidence that there was a disturbance in the vicinity of the place before the man had been seen by the soldiers.

The jury after due deliberation gave verdict of wilful murder against some papers or persons unknown.

From the Ceylon Herald, May 12.

Thursday, May 11th, 1943.—The Court was opened at about 11 o'clock a.m. Jury Christopher Pully was found guilty of cattle stealing under the following circumstances. A Weddella had attended the prisoner's child when it was sick, and procured medicine etc. A short time since he lost a bull of his, which subsequently was

seen by Radio Appon. He informed the complainant of the fact, and further told him that it had been seen at a certain oil mill. The Weddella went up to the mill, and ascertained from the "oil man" that the prisoner had left the bull with him on a plea that he could not graze it. The prisoner was sent to the following effect: "Friend, take the bull and 15 rindollars, it is true I left it at the oilman's." The compromise was clearly proved by two witnesses, and a Police Poon. His Lordship was surprised at the absence of the bull; and told the Deputy Queen's Advocate that it was extremely necessary in this, altho, not so in the Mother Country, that the animal should be brought before the jury; for unless he did so the jury could not see the fraud, and unless they saw it they would not believe it to have been the complainant's.

In a short time the bull was forthcoming. The witnesses were recalled, and they all identified the animal. Mr. Staples was to no defence, and the Judge charged for a conviction.

MEMORANDUM.—We have extracted the following from the letter of a correspondent dated Mohangunga, April 18th, 1943:

On the afternoon of the 11th instant this quarter of the country was visited by the most dreadful tornado ever witnessed here, causing immense destruction and very considerable loss of life. It was observed about one o'clock in the afternoon in the form of a small black cloud over the Jabbona river near its junction with the Ooroonagor apparently raising an immense volume of water. From thence it appeared to proceed up the Ooroonagor river to near Shajadpore where it partially dispersed, but almost immediately reforming; and travelled in about a North easterly direction to an indigo factory on the opposite bank causing the complete destruction of every thing opposed to it, leaving the bare vats and briars alone standing. From thence it proceeded in the same direction completely demolishing every village in its course and causing in one large and populous village an immense loss of life. Native report states it at 500; under 100 would probably be nearer, the mark."—Barbare.

From the Hampshire Telegraph and Southampton Chronicle, April 18.

AMERICAN GAME IN TWO HIGHLANDS.—Within the last summer the wild turkey of America has been introduced by Charles Edward Stuart into the romantic island of Aigue, near the falls of Kilmorack, in Ross-shire. The island being covered by wood, and abounding in meads and wild herbage, offers them a locality conformable to their natural habits, and they have already become perfectly naturalized, and produced two broods of young. The island of Aigue adjoining to Lord Lovat's preserve of the R. t. of the birds, if permitted, will spread into the sanctuary, where a wood from two to three miles in extent, skirted by corn fields, will offer them abundant cover and subsistence; and in a few years more it may not be uncommon to see the Americans (sent apart of wild turkey shooting added to the already splendid covers of Beaufort Castle)—Col. James Macdonald.

A suspension bridge, comprising all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1,670 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river.

TWO CHINESE FEES, RESERVES.—The workmen employed at the Ardenian Well, at the head of the China Pier, have succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of fresh water, at a depth of two hundred feet from the level of the Marine parade. The directors intend

erecting an ornamental fountain in the centre of the promenade, affording a continual stream of spring water from beneath the ocean.

On paying off the *Blanchin*, 72, a few days since at Beershem, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert read a communication from the Admiralty to the ship's company, stating that in a very short time the arrangements would be complete by which a year's battle (in fact a year's pay), would be payable to every man for his services in the Canton River, in the year 1841. This is entirely irrespective of subsequent operations, by which a further gratuity would be payable for operations to the Northward in the following year.

From the Sunday Times, June 11.

LOSS OF THE NEW "HERO OF MALOWN."—By letters from Corbin, of the 1st inst., we are informed of the total loss of the *Hero of Malown*. She had her Cargo of oil, &c. in and stored away, and was to have sailed in the course of the next or succeeding day—when, on the night of the 25th ultimo, one of the most severe gales came on that has been experienced in that quarter for many years. The damage done to property has been great, coconut trees have been uprooted, and several houses unroofed in consequence. The *Hero* was forced to run during the night, but owing to the violence of the gale could not succeed in getting off the Coast, and at 6 o'clock a.m., on the 26th, struck within thirty yards of the shore, 25 miles below Corbin, and in 6 hours went to pieces. Not an item of any description belonging to her has been saved. The Capt. and Crew, with the exception of one sailor who was drowned—were saved, but they were unable to secure any clothing or property.

Among our extracts will be found some shipping intelligence relative to further damage sustained by the shipping during the prevalence of the late severe gales and violent winds on the coast of Madras. In the Guntur district the destruction of life and property has been terrible, and the details, as furnished by the *Episcopus*, are indeed lamentable.

In addition to the destruction of about one thousand houses, thirty seven lives, 3000 head of cattle and horses, and 2000 caudex are said to have perished, and 2000 caudex of grain more or less damaged, amounting in all to about 100,000 *Ruppes*.—This is a large sum; but as the damage sustained by the inundation has not yet been ascertained, many villages having been entirely destroyed, and of which no account has been received, it is to be feared that the most dreadful consequences will result among the sufferers of these comparatively poor parts.

From the Sunday Times, June 28.

The following distressing intelligence has reached us from Ghazipur, 6th June:—"I send you word in my last, that the Cholera had nearly ceased to be known in the H. M. 26th, but since then a more terrible disease (if possible) has begun to thin the ranks of this unfortunate Regiment. The Medical man call the disease that is now raging here 'Apoplexy of the hot winds,' it being similar in its appearance and result to a malady which proved so fatal at Chasser some years ago. No less than 40 cases have already been admitted into the Hospital, one-half of which have ended fatally, and many of the remaining I much fear will, ere this reach you, be numbered with the dead. Scorching winds are blowing at this station, and the Thermometer stands at 114°. Fahrenheit in the shade."—*Englishman*, June 27.

VARIATION.

A minister in the northern portion of the Presbytery of St. Andrews, having lately employed himself in cutting down the trees on his glebe, a meeting of the brethren was called to consider the matter, when one of them remarked that Mr. —'s proceedings were no more than might have been expected—"he was a Non-intrusionist, and was of course cutting his stick."

An Antidote to a Widow.—The widow of an eminent composer, recording her husband's death in the newspapers, hazarded the observation: "He has left this life, and gone to that blessed place where alone his harmony can be exceeded." This flourish took the fancy of a pyrotechnist's widow, who adopted it, with a variation, "He is gone," said she (writing the obituary notice of her husband), "to that blessed place where alone his fireworks can be exceeded."

Bright.—A person being asked which luminary he preferred, the sun or the moon, replied—"The moon, because it affords light at night, when it is needed; whereas the sun only gives light at day, when we don't want it."

"Why do you not admire my daughter?" said a lady to a doctor. "Because," said he, "I am no judge of painting." "But, surely," rejoined the lady, not the least disconcerted by this rude reflection, "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

Sliding Scale of the Press.—Dr. H. called at the Times office, to enquire the price of inserting the death of a relative. "Ten shillings," said a surly clerk. Dr. H. remonstrated, and said he had only paid seven for the last. "Oh," said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is sincerely regretted." Well, my friend, said the Doctor, laying down the ten shilling, "your executors will never be put to that expense."

"I feel the burden of age upon me," as the boy said, when his grandfather made him carry him through the road.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE FREE POST

HONGKONG.

August 13th, 1943.

From circumstances of Domestic affliction, which will be sufficiently understood from the following obituary notice, the Register has not been published for the last four weeks. The important documents which occupy a large space in our present number are, consequently already known to the greater part of our readers. They are however of such value as well as enduring interest, as to deserve to be recorded, and if omitted the file at our Journal would be materially defective.

The remaining numbers yet in arrears will be published with the least possible delay; and we trust our subscribers shall in future have no cause to complain of any irregularity.

DIED.—On the evening of the 1st instant James Bacon, Esq., Editor of the Canton Register, in the 63rd year of his age.

As a public Journalist, in China, he assumed rare qualifications. For nearly thirty years, he was a careful observer of men and things, in this country, where he first arrived in 1816, and soon after commenced the study of the Chinese language. He acquired such a knowledge of it, as enabled him him both to read and to speak with ease and fluency. This acquisition

was turned to good account. Some of his early translations, from the Peking Gazette, were published, by Smith Elder & Co., London, in a pamphlet, containing notices of the "British trade in China." This was written by Mr. Wade after he had been in 1834, and exhibits clearly and correctly many of the principles of Chinese policy and exposes the evils attendant on the old system of intercourse with this government and people. In 1833, Mr. Wade returned to Canton, and the next year succeeded to the editorship of "the Canton Register"—a staunch and able advocate of Free Trade and Free Intercourse. The pages of the Register afford a fair index of his opinions. By the Chinese he was always esteemed as their friend; and habitually showed him self the advocate of every philanthropic object, pleading, often eloquently, for such institutions as the Seamen's Hospital, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Moravian Education Society, the Medical Missionary Society, &c. &c. All philological works to facilitate the acquisition of the Chinese language, received from him every support it was in his power to give. His natural abilities were of a superior order, and improved by much classical reading.

DIED.—At West Point Barracks, Hong Kong. On the 13th inst. Captain Young, of H. M.'s 54th Regt. He was an officer of a manly disposition, of an excellent judgement, and of high honour, so that he most justly acquired the respect of all who knew him. His Brother officers who had the best opportunities of appreciating his worth lament his premature death with heartfelt regret.

FOR SALE.
THE American copper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in 1840, of the best seasoned timber, in two masts of 1942, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 30 and 34 ft. masts, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade, and will comfortably fit 100 persons, length 60 feet, breadth 22 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to Messrs. J. L. JARDINE, NATHAN & Co., Godown, Hongkong, May 10th, 1943.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 70 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1868, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, HARRIS's code of signals, compass, &c. &c. She is a fast cutter, and a good comfortable vessel. For further particulars apply to Messrs. J. L. JARDINE, NATHAN & Co., Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LOAN.
THE S.S. British built ship, MARY, Captain Kew, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMER HERRIDGE, Canton, or HERRIDGE'S ROYAL MAIL, Hongkong, May 10th, 1943.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Steamer "JANE," Captain Bane, engaged about the 25th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETT, Hongkong, 13th February, 1943.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment, ceased on 25th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1943.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, on order:—
1st.—In Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tin, Copper, Lead, or other non-inflammable material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all causes.

2nd.—In such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. Assurances for 6 months or 1 year, the annual rate will be 1/2 and 3 months, 1/4 and 1/2. Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present, will be accepted in the event of 250,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd "Class."—The extent of 50,000. A Building and its contents either together, or separately, or a Building alone, or the contents alone: or, part of the Building, and part of the contents. No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium is paid. Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after two successive payments. To the Agents, for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be insured; any deviation from the usual Assurances of the Company, will oblige the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents in China. Messrs. 10th July, 1943.

INDO-CHINA INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Assurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either at London, Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore or China. S. & H. HUSTON & Co. Agents in China. Messrs. 10th December, 1943.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable upon, to London, Calcutta and Shanghai. Messrs. 10th December, 1943. MATHESON & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

8, SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND).

CHARLES WILKINSON.
PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment, and Agent for the undersigned to announce to British Residents, Officers, Proprietors of Public Houses, and others residing in the East Indies and China (but he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English and Scotch Newspapers, and all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 1st of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILKINSON," in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English Bank. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses. [Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (specimen) containing it.]

NOTICE.—Business can be obtained at low rates in General Commission, situated where they can be no less than, on application to G. V. GILLIES, 40 Queen Road, Shanghai, 2nd Dec., 1943.

FOR SALE.—Broomed Pedestal Table, Laid, and Broomed Laid with three and four feet high with Glass complete. Ship Brooming and Ashtray, Caravan, Horse and half Horse Glass, also an assortment of superior Glassware, including of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Host, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses and some very fine Broomed Table Glasses and Marbles. Apply to W. LANE, Messrs. 12th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brooms and Brooming Caravan, and Brooming Caravan, also a few Caravan and Brooming Caravan. W. LANE, Messrs. 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brooming Caravan, and Brooming Caravan, also a few Caravan and Brooming Caravan. W. LANE, Messrs. 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Pocket size, of the Chinese Language, in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. J. CALVERT. This work contains 10,000 different characters, and is made up of a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a Dictionary.—Very useful, and gives. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office. Shanghai.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE, London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co. Shanghai.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co. Singapore.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co. Batavia.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.

Printed, Printed and Published by J. L. JARDINE, at the Canton Register Office.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above-mentioned five ports, are brought round to be taxed according to the Third or new line and moved again, and no further need can be taken toward them, which

are specified in the Tariff; all duties incurred by an English merchant vessel whether on goods imported, or exported, or in the shape of tonnage dues, must first be paid up in full, which does the Superintendent of Customs will grant a port clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul-General will then cause the ship's papers to be returned to the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOMS-HOUSE.

Every English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due notice in writing thereof and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately dispatch a recognized flagman of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person of the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an ad valorem duty, if the English Merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer to fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, at which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assessed as the value of the goods.

To fix the rate on any articles, such as tea:—If the English Merchant cannot agree with the Customs-house officer, then each party shall choose to many shewers out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gram, shall afterwards be fired, and the average rate upon these shewers shall be assessed as the rate upon the whole, and upon these principles shall the rate be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case, to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to issue the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and settled.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.

It is herein-before provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five ports, shall pay all duties and tonnage dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain Sheriffs, or banking establishments of known stability, to whom he will give licenses, authorizing them to receive duties from the English Merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Sheriffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal parity with silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what percentage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sets of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of many weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those heretofore in use at the Customs-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all cases paid to Government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese officers of Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LIGHTS ON CARGO SHIPS.

Wherever any English merchant shall have on board or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-hut he pleases, and the cost to be paid for such hire can be settled between the parties themselves without the intervention of Government. The number of these

boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any person. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boats, people, when engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently shewed with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.

No English merchant ship may transship goods without special permission: should any urgent case happen where transshipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be transmitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a Special officer to be present at the transshipment. If any one presumes to transship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods in illicitly transhipped, will be confiscated.

XII. SUPPLY OF THE CONSULAR OFFICERS.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede sailors from coming along-side the ships, to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DUTIES BETWEEN BRITAIN SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.

Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will there upon enquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall as less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall represent the substance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English government will exact the laws necessary to secure that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS.

ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.

An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandise and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SERVICE TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.

It has heretofore been the custom when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese long-merchant vessel security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such or other merchant. But these security payments being now done away with, it is under-

stood that the British Consul will hereafter be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the specified Chinese ports.

WILD SPORTS AT THE NORTH FOLS.

The following graphic account of an "Eey" with a herd of walrus is given by Captain Boreby in his lately published work "A Voyage to the North Pole."

"The boats, properly equipped, and manned with some of the officers and seamen, pushed off. The first boat that was selected disappointed the spectators but another was to intercept upon its gunboat, that, notwithstanding the oncoming night, I have assured, several of the crew managed to effect a landing upon the ice without any alarm being given to the animals; but immediately on the first contact being made the frightened group made such a desperate rush towards the edge of the ice, that they nearly overturned the whole of our party, purposely obtained there to intercept them. The seamen finding this charge more formidable than they expected, were obliged to separate, to allow their opponents to pass through their ranks, and being thus, in their turn, taken by surprise, they ordered them, almost unhesitatingly, to perform their movements towards the sea. What with their own main movements, the extreme length of their skin, and the respectful distance at which the men were obliged to keep, to avoid the lashing of the head and tail of the animals, it was, indeed, no easy task to inflict any serious injury upon them. One, however, was desperately wounded in the head with a ball, and the mate of the brig, being determined, if possible, to secure his prey, resolutely struck his tomahawk into his skull, but the enraged animal, with a twist of its head, sent the weapon whirling in the air, and then lashing his neck, so though he would slay with his immense tusks everything that came in his way, effected his escape to the water. The women followed, and pushed off in their boats; but the walrusmen finding themselves more at home now than on the ice, in their turn became the assailants, and the attack began to assume a serious aspect. They rose in great numbers about the boats, snorting with rage, rushing at the boats, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented wounding them or driving them by placing their tusks upon the gunwales, or by striking at them with their heads. It was the opinion of our people, that in this assault the walrusmen were led on by one animal in particular, a much larger and more formidable beast than any of the others; and they directed their efforts more particularly towards him but he went beyond all the limits of their tomahawks without flinching, and his laugh loud resented the entry of the whole lance, which was unfortunately not very sharp, and soon bent double. The herd was so numerous, and their attacks so incessant, that there was not time to load a musket, which, indeed, was the only of our arms of a really firing them. The gun, unfortunately, had his gun loaded, and the whole now being nearly exhausted with chopping and striking at their assailants, he went back it up and thrusting the muzzle down the throat of the leader, fired into his bowels. The wound proved mortal, and the animal fell back amongst his companions, who immediately desisted from the attack assembled round him, and in a moment quitted the boat, swimming away as hard as they could with their leader, whom they actually bore up with their tusks, and suddenly prevented from making. Whether this singular and complementary conduct, which in all probability was done to prevent suffocation, arose from the sagacity of the animals, it is difficult to say, but there is every probability of it, and the fact is of some interesting trait in the history of the habits of the species. After the discharge of the powder's gun, there remained of all the herd only one individual, which the women, out of compassion, were unwilling to molest. This young animal had been observed fighting by the side of the leader, and from the protection which was afforded him by its courageous parent, was imagined to be one of the young. The little animal had no tusks, but it was vainly against the boat and struck her with its head and indeed would have done her, had it not been kept off by the women, some of which made deep incisions in its young skin; these, however, had not any immediate effect; the

which was obtained, and the charged first-aided, though I suffered with wounds, even crawled upon the ice in pursuit of the women, who had relapsed there, until one of them out of compassion, put an end to its sufferings."

On Sunday last a large native boat arrived in this harbour from Pahang, having been dispatched thence by the Rajah of that place with 20 Chinese who had been apprehended under suspicion of being pirates. It seems that several fishing boats had been chased by a swampan boat in the neighbourhood of Pahang, and soon after a boat of that description was seen at the mouth of the river. The Malays having assembled in great force, the packet and her crew, (the 20 Chinese were mentioned) were captured though with great difficulty. The account they gave of themselves on being brought before the Rajah was very unsatisfactory—namely, that they were bound from Singapore to Calcutta in the hope of being employed in the mine there—but they could show no Pass or any other document to that effect; their boat also was well-armed and had no merchandise whatever on board. The Rajah therefore considered it his duty to send these men to Singapore with a letter to the Authorities, explaining the circumstances under which they had been apprehended.

It appears that on the passage from Pahang, it was necessary to handcuff them, and even to secure some of the most turbulent with chains fastened round the neck. From some unknown cause the Chinese Nacodah or trader of the gang, who had been particularly turbulent, jumped overboard just previous to the Rajah's boat reaching Singapore harbour, and as he was head-down, he was doubtless drowned. This man spoke the Malay language very fluently, and from the description and character given of him, he was very likely to be selected as the chief of a piratical crew.

As these 20 prisoners still adhere to the same story as related by them at Pahang, and there appears to be more than ordinary suspicion of their being pirates, the Authorities here have deemed it prudent to detain them in custody for the present.—*Java Courant*, May 27.—*Brummer*.

A NEW KIND OF SMOG-MAKER

A Gentleman at Agra who is a great Chariot smoker, and who from morning till evening delights to sit and puff up the Philomelic fumes of Tobacco has from long and minute observation discovered, that he can with the greatest certainty foretell the approach of rain or sunny weather. He finds that his experience enables him from the buoyancy of the smoke, to ascertain the exact degree of density of the atmosphere, and on which is the perfection to which he has carried this simple and a natural method of calculation, that he offers to bet a large sum, that he will with accuracy indicate the exact time of the coming rain, at least 12 hours before a drop shall fall. If this is the case, such a person should undoubtedly be appointed Clerk of the Weather, and Mr. Henson should forthwith secure his services as pilot to the New Aerial Steam Carriage—but some people are too incredulous enough to say, that this boasted discovery will end in smoke.—*Gentleman's Gazette*.

It has been settled that the Pacha is to take under his immediate management the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt, for which purpose he has purchased Messrs. Hill & Co's entire interests, boats, carriages, horses, &c., for £12,000; allowing them for the next three years the s-bond on every first-class passenger, and the s-bond for all children and caravans using the desert stations. Messrs. Wiggins and Co's business in London and Egypt will go on as usual.—*Malta Mail*.

We learn from the *Chloride Star* that the quarantine between Malta and the Ionian Islands has been abolished, and that from Egypt has been reduced from 21 to 10 days—it will be remembered that the passage boats being released within the time of the quarantine, therefore under the new rule there will now be no detention at all except in the case of very quick passages under 10 days in duration. This intelligence we doubt not will prove most acceptable to all those depending to proceed by the Overland route to Eu-

rope, for besides the annoyance of delay, the detention, under the late rules involved an extra expense of half a guinea a day as extra passage money.—*Eastern Star*.

From the Pinnang Gazette, 6th July.

PIRACY.—We are happy to lay before our readers an account of the H. C. steamer *Diana's* capture against some pirates that had appeared in the neighbourhood of our island. The promptness and activity manifested by Captain Comdore on the occasion are highly commendable.—A few more examples of such cases, will, we believe prove a salutary check against these unwelcome visitors.

Upon information given to Captain Comdore that a fleet of Pirate boats were seen to the southward of the island, the boats of the *Diana* were instantly manned and armed with directions to search the Bays and Creeks round the south and west side of the island. The *Diana* in the meantime had weighed and stood out and came to anchor off Serdin Island. At 11 A. M. the *Diana's* boats were seen close in towards Pulau Mouson, when two Pirates from were discovered pulling out to sea, upon which chase was instantly given by the boats but the pirates giving a head, the boats returned. The steamer then stood out with full power and men approached them. The nearest Prow was hailed to surrender, but the pirates were notwithstanding pulling away in order to escape, when several rounds of grape shot was fired at the sternmost boat, with evident effect for there were eight persons found killed in the Prow and with the exception of four men who were distributed in the boat upon taking possession; the rest to the number of eight jumped over board, but were picked up and secured making a total of 10 pirates and two captives brought to the island and now under custody. The steamer after effecting this service stood away for the other prow, but a heavy squall coming on from the N. W. with rain—the prow under cover of the night and unfavourable weather made her escape.—The second Paghina (the principal being killed) stated they were from Kiang, and sent out by a person of the name of Chee Mowill, but that the Sultan had no knowledge of the circumstances and that eight more Prows had left at the same time taking different directions for their cruising ground.

The following order, relating to these places beyond the territories of the East India Company to which letters are sent by the overland mail, has recently been issued by the Post-office:—

General Post office, April, 1843.

"Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mail through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood, that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-broker's postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination.

"It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the India mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India or to be forwarded for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in these instructions.

"By command,

"W. L. MANNING, Sec."

The appearance of the above has caused great surprise, not to any indignation, in the city. It involves a declaration that all persons who may not have correspondents in India are to be utterly deterred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the company's limits. The merchants are not much affected by it, as they have correspondents to whom they can direct their letters; but a multitude of persons whose letters would be partly of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they feel the deepest interest. The citizens of the Kingdom are in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their direction is fraught with danger, cannot identify a single line to

them if they have not formed a connection with Bombay, or some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for routing in London an account of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere, for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay a little more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the post-office can have is in the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that to a vast extent, as it renders the conveyance of many letters absolutely impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was destruction made with less regard to the wants of the public.—*Overland Mail*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Sir,—While I acknowledge with gratitude, the very great obligations we owe to divines and philosophers, for the valuable precepts they have laid down to guard us against those vices, which are followed by great calamities, and for the no less important consolation they afford us, against such evils, as we can neither foresee nor prevent; I regret that they have borrowed their labour by addressing themselves to mankind in general.—This may seem an extraordinary objection, but it will appear very justifiable when you consider that the advice which is given to all, is seldom accepted by any, and that it is individual application only which can give it effect.—These sages of ancient and modern times, deserve great praise for what they have done, for cheering the hearts of men in the hour of adversity, for affording consolation in the hour of distress, and for suggesting a lively hope, even on the brink of despair.—But these are things in which men, as men only is concerned.—It is much too late to say that they have, in my opinion, fallen short, in handing down so advice, no precept so comfort adapted to the case of men of fashion, women of ton and persons of distinction; nor have they been more attentive to the distresses which befall us, as members of the body politic, as chairmen of clubs, and guests at a table.

Now sir, there are other distresses of a like kind, which I shall endeavour, although humbly set down among the "little things" which are, or ought to be, beneath our attention, are really among the greatest misfortunes of life; first, because they are perpetually recurring and add therefore to the general mass of unhappiness, and secondly, because not one of these philosophers and divines who have made the afflictions of human life their study, have condescended to say one word about them, or have mentioned them with indifference and contempt.—All this appears to me very extraordinary, and to desert much from the utility of their labours. You will permit me therefore, to enter a little minutely into a subject, which is highly interesting, and for ought I know, hitherto untouched.

I believe, sir, that if we set about analysing and decomposing our respective portions of happiness and unhappiness, we shall find that each is made up of an infinite series of "little things".—Little things then, "being great to little men," ought not to be beneath the attention of those who assume the chair of authority, direct our judgment, prescribe our sentiments and regulate our hopes and fears.—These have given us admirable counsel against excessive grief for the loss of relatives, and the loss of our use; but are there the only losses that require a healing balm?—How many are every night made miserable by the loss of an old trinket? How many have their sensibility deeply wounded by the death of a lap-dog? How many are out to the heart to reflect that the bell they missed yesterday will no more sound, or that the brilliant countenances of persons of fashion which they were wont to gaze upon, are now never met again?

Yet for these evils we have no remedy.—What could it be to study the third against our own, against ambition, against the fear of death, when amidst our speculations on such abstract and distant subjects, a rail is once mentioned, or a milliner has forgotten her orders?—We may be as capable of the pains of dropped hair and the oppressor's wrongs, but it requires no small share of philosophy to behold the China in rage and the Poor girl a prey to the unfeeling luxury of a tea—*Overland*

likely have we ever kept a wife in "the desert millions of grief," who have been, suffered almost to madness by a story which the world has heard, for better or ill, or the proverbial 1. This story of the man who with patience to the difficulty of his death, a lot of pain of life, and more children in philosophy, about the world has seen the man, whose face was more just and their place than 1.

He therefore who would prescribe for such a situation would be a great benefactor. It would require, however, that he should not only possess the maturity of an ancient philosopher, but that he should be able to harangue like Demosthenes, or epistolize like Seneca—it would require that he should be a man of the world and apply his reason with discretion and judgment. It would be of no avail to preach about the common and vulgar experience of human life, and amid the more important and trying circumstances of a cruel rain, a perverse rattle and a morbid end;—to have a party of place, and broken up just as a cat had been completely, to be within one of the lucky number, and to be arrested for a day, with day-known-how illness!—There indeed are calamities, they write the book, they put the temper to a severe trial, and the spirit, over the mountains with a dead, pale, and drive sleep from the eyes and slumbering from the eyelids. Must they not, therefore be greatly aggravated, when no consolation is at hand, no soothing consolation, and no friend to sympathize, an hundred times to share their grief with.

But we need not leave this episode of the world, Madras, for instances of calamity for which we seek in vain after consolation. Men of coldness, who have not learned the sweet luxury of sympathy with the distresses of others, may view the story as "in the calm lights of mild philosophy."—Ah! little to they know the infelicity, which a fraction gives, or the misery that hangs upon a half per cent;—or how much easier it is to put off the thoughts of eternity, than to dispel the fears of a bargain for time. In the higher ranks, it is to be told the distress of Mrs. Y. when she finds that Mrs. Z. has two more good-tables and perhaps six more persons of Ton in her list. No less afflictive is it to be outdone in the splendor of one's equipage the richness of one's livery, the number of servants or of brown dog. &c.

Such Sir are a few of the calamities of human life, for which I can find no sources of consolation among divines and philosophers. Whether they thought each matter too much above or too much beneath the concerns, I know not, but certain it is all our *Solimanis* miseries are very difficult in such important matters. This is a want, which it is hard to be supplied. It would in all probability be an expensive work, because it must of necessity be a voluminous one, but the expense, or I am much mistaken, would be more than defrayed by a general subscription among the unhappy sufferers, for who among them would not contribute to so laudable and humane a purpose.

I have already hinted that the frequency of these calamities renders such a work more necessary than all our other systems of philosophy. A man cannot lose above two or three afflictions in his whole life, but he may lose a splendid dinner every week; and a lady of rank may weep over the grave of twenty lap-dogs, before she has an opportunity to pay the last duties of friendship to a much lamented husband. We may be as ambitious of a place at court, but it is respectable not to have a place at a play, or a concert.

Yours to command,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

28th June 1895.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT POST.

HONGKONG.

August 28th, 1895.

We have this day printed the Regulations under which the British trade is to be conducted at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Pechow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. This with the Tariff and Proclamations in our last contains the principles on which our intercourse with China is henceforward to be conducted. It is truly gratifying to find

matter brought to such a satisfactory termination; for though difficulties may be expected to occur in carrying out some of the regulations, there can be no doubt that the wisdom of the duties and generally the liberality of the principles on which the measures is found to have exceeded all the expectations that were previously entertained. We trust from the experience the Chinese have had of the evils resulting from the overbearing and unfair practices which rendered the late war necessary, that they will see the propriety of our acting up to the terms of a treaty which must in its effects be productive of as much good to both parties, and in this hope we are encouraged by the terms of the Proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner, contained in a former page. When we remember how different were the terms in which the "Outside Barbarians" to use one of their most civil terms, were formerly notified in their Proclamations, the contrast is most striking when we find the Imperial Commissioner exhorting his countrymen to "free themselves from all prejudice and suspicion—to retain no inimical feelings—from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place; for such feelings can have no other effect than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people. Most sincerely do we hope this admonition will be kept in view no less by the Imperial government and Emperor himself than by those to whom it is more immediately directed and that in the words of the Commissioner "from henceforward unity and good will shall ever continue—and thus from a far and then who are near shall perpetually rejoice together."

FOR SALE.



THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 180 tons registered, built in 1865, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1894, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 30, 25 and 24 in. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 90 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Canton, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 14 tons measurement, built in 1888, of copper and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, barometer, MARPAT's code of signals, &c. &c. complete, is a fast cutter, and a good seaworthy vessel. For further particulars apply to

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Canton, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. L. British built ship, "MARY," captain KERR, will have regular dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRANKE MEERAJEE, Calcutta, or HERRIESHOY RUSTUMJEE, Messrs.

Messrs. 27th February, 1895.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA



THE Dutch Steamer "JANE," captain BONE, engaged about the 15th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

Messrs. 25th February, 1895.

NOTICE.—The loss of, and responsibility of, Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment on 28th October, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted.

Our Firm now consists of ALFRED MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1895.

ALLIANCE FIRE & URANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, or under the Charter of the British or French, covered with Fire, Storm, Flood, or other insurable risks, together with their conditions, when such Buildings are insured from all causes.

NOTE ON ASSURANCE. I am sorry for the loss of the above Buildings and their contents, when not insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. Assurances for 6 months, 1 of the annual rate will be charged. Of the 1st class, Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd class, "To the extent of £5,000." A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above can only be underwritten either on a Building, or on the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents. The Assurances to be considered to three each the Premium to be paid. Assurances other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five consecutive payments.

For the Assurances will please send to full particulars of the risks to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Messrs. 18th July, 1895.

THE HONGKONG INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1895 & 1896.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in India for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies can be made on all risks in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Messrs. 28th December, 1894. Agents in China.

ASIAN MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in India, are prepared to receive Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Messrs. 18th December, 1894. MATHESON & Co.

THE HONGKONG INSURANCE SOCIETY

8, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Residents, Officers, Representatives of Public Works, and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptness and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, Maps of Great Britain and European Navigation, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 6th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a recommendation, or reference from a person on whom English banks.

N.B. Recommendations can be made by preparing drafts from British mercantile houses. [Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a copy of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (No. 1895) containing it.]

NOTE.—Short-run can be obtained at low rates in Calcutta, Bombay, situated where than can be no First Rate, on application to

C. V. GILLIVER.

Hongkong 23rd Dec., 1894. 46 Queen Street.

FOR SALE.—Furnished Restaurant Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Silver Stewards and Assistant Commisars. New and half flower chairs, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table Cutters and Napkins. Apply to

W. LANE.

Messrs. 13th February, 1895.

FOR SALE.—Burmese and Kachinware Chinese Furniture (Carved): Tables, Benches and Beds, also some few Chinese and Burmese sets.

W. LANE.

Messrs. 17th February, 1895.

FOR SALE.—Morris, Gosson, "Carnegie & Co." well known Machines, in White Quarter and Half Cords, and in Best. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Messrs. 28th December, 1894.

ANDERSON'S HALLS, 1895.

THE ANDERSON'S HALLS, 1895, is now open at the C. B. Hall, and by the Lane of the Very old Hall, Hongkong. Price 40 per copy; Parties taking the copies will be charged 10 per copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CASTLE BARRACKS AND

GENERAL PRIZE COURSE.

London.—Messrs. South, Viner & Co., Cornhill. Calcutta.—Messrs. Lloyd, Buchanan & Co. Bombay.—Messrs. W. & A. Co. Singapore.—Messrs. John P. & Co. Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CARRON,

AT THE CASTLE BARRACKS OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

NOTICE - Men belonging to the Cuban Warbirds, requiring any publications listed below in English, Russian, etc., are cordially invited to contact us, to send out with their order.

One of the most striking instances of the delinquency in the use of vegetable matter under burning action, of frequent occurrence in many parts of Europe, and far from rare in our own country, is found in the process of cooking fish and brown. The pounds of the poisonous nature of these operations are numerous and devices. Of pointed facts beyond number related both in France and Italy, we find in France, that numerous epidemics in the latter country have been traced to these operations.

at Nouvelle des Dames above Chailion on the lake, fevers are more prevalent, than close to the marshes where the malarial is produced.

The most extraordinary instance of the kind known, is mentioned by Dr. Macdonald, to appear in Malta: the malarial, which is originated on the beach, below a cliff, produces no effect on the spot itself, while it afflicts, even to occasional abandonment, the village situated above.

The disease to which malarial emanations may extend by gradual diffusion, has been calculated by Moscati to be 1600 or 1600 English feet of elevation and from 600 to 1000 feet in a horizontal direction. In Europe these limits, he supposes, cannot be exceeded; but in equatorial regions, the activity of the poison is much more extended; and in the West Indies, towards the distance of 1000 feet from the marshy object have felt their beneficial effects.

The diffusion of Malaria is assisted by damp and fog, and hence, the evening and the night and the early morning, are the seasons, when its influence is most sensible upon human beings, that pass within its mists.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Mr. George Aubert, who has been suddenly separated from his friends by the awful effects of lightning. It appears that this unfortunate gentleman, was on horseback and on his way from Nagahs Factory to the Ghats opposite Chinsurah, when a violent storm across attended with vivid flashes of electricity. The said struck Mr. Aubert between the shoulders and traversing through his body, penetrated the saddle and finally passed off through the horse, which fell, with its unfortunate rider, dead on the spot. The lamentable accident occurred between four and five o'clock on Saturday evening last. Mr. Aubert was 35 years of age, and has left a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss.—Englishman, N.Y. 2.

All Mard, our ally in Feinde, recently obtained possession of the person of one of the refractory leaders by treachery and brought him to Sir Charles Napier. The General, the a gallant soldier and a true Briton, declared in open court that the English resented to such ignoble and dishonourable means, and set him at liberty.—Friend of India, June 22.

Cape of Good Hope.—From hence we have papers to the 31st March from which we learn that all was tranquil on the frontier, and from the reports pursued by the Dutch government with reference to the reprehensible conduct of the Emigrants it is possible things may go on quietly and satisfactorily again for some time.

The Wine Farmers appear to have suffered very seriously from the havoc committed by the Locusts to their vineyards and gardens—they appear to have been particularly numerous and the damage done by them to be in proportion.—The leaves as well as the fruit of the vine, had been devoured by them, and their falling, the new grass was destroyed by them—indeed in such an extent that some plantations are said that utter ruin to some of the farmers is looked forward to, as a certain consequence.—Examiner, June 2.

SCOTLAND AND INDIGO PROSPECTS AT GUAJESPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, with a little information regarding the affairs of this part of the country. Having been in the country a good deal of late, you may be surprised to hear of the success of the indigo plant, the growth of which is said to be in proportion to the cultivation.

but since I have been in the country, which is now a long time, I never saw such a promising young crop of indigo, as there is now on the ground, or a more abundant one—the cultivation being induced, from the high prices obtained this year for the raw material, or, for, to extend the cultivation to the utmost in this power, and many who were cultivated can be said to do so; and the crops are now in a most flourishing state, and considered perfectly safe from white ants, and the rains are good. You may like to see a report on the market at present, as the increase in and only in this district, but in that of Bhamburda, Baran, Champarni, and Tibhat, which are in fact new sugar districts. The prices of sugar now in this market are at least equal to those advertised in Calcutta; and, strange to say, the article finds purchasers at these prices, chiefly natives. The European purchasers have been but few, and those not with the view of being sold to Calcutta, but of being shipped direct to England. Not a few planters for exportation, as the article can be purchased a little under the Calcutta market rate, but for superior in quality, being said.

As to Indigo prospects, I cannot say much, it being yet too soon to judge of how the season may turn out. At all events the rains holding off so long, is against it, as it will cause a good second cutting of much, and late monsoon. By this time last year, there was a good show of monsoon plant, and all the lands ready to sow; but this year there is a great deal of loss; besides, the preparation is thrown back for want of rain, so that upon the whole you may not deem the prospects as unfavorable.—Englishman.

UNITED STATES.—We see by the Washington papers, that Congress has passed an Act appropriating 45,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Peking, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty; and Mr. Nathan Dunn, the wealthy merchant, and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is proposed as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in China, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high integrity and moral worth. It is well known that Mr. Dunn scrupulously refrained from participating in the opium trade. Other accounts state, that Mr. Everett is appointed to proceed on a mission from America to the Celestial Empire.—Mails Mail, April 21.

NOTICE BY BOARD THE FRENCH BRIG "LE SEVRE."

(In continuation of Shipping List No. 172.) The French brig, La Severe, Captain Pierre Lorrain, with a crew fourteen in number and one passenger having on board a general cargo of wines and other goods, from Cette, bound to the Island of Bourbon, sailed from the former place on 1st December last year, passed the Gut of Gibraltar on 12th December, was off Palma one of the Canary Islands on the 19th of the same month, and passed the line 14th January 1843. On the 27th the Island of Trinidad bearing S. E. distant about 15 French miles, the crew which had been in a mutinous state for some time past grew worse, refusing to obey the orders of the said Captain, and on the 28th February being in lat 24° 15' N. long 34° 34' W. (at Paris at 9 o'clock a.m.) the crew laid hold of the Captain by his arms and legs, and locked him up in his cabin increasing his sufferings by the threats of throwing him overboard, and he was thus kept in confinement until liberated on the 28th April, by the French Vice Consul, who sent an order on board to the said mate and crew to liberate the Captain two days after the day to arrival on Table Bay.

The Consul having reinstated Captain Lorrain in his command, and take charge of the principal mutineers consisting of the chief mate and five seamen to be sent by an English vessel to Mauritius and from thence to Bourbon, in order to be put on their trial for the offence, Captain Lorrain has engaged an English crew to assist in navigating the vessel to Bourbon.—(The Master's Report.)

TALENTS.

Cromwell and the Old Cavalier.—When Oliver first coined his money, an old cavalier, looking upon one of the new pieces, read his inscription, "God with us" on the other, "The Commonwealth of England," "I over," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

The Child and the Lavender.—A little girl, on hearing that her mother had lost a lawsuit, said, "Dear mamma, I am so glad that you have lost that nasty suit that used to plague you so."

Effects and Causes.—Two men meeting one day, "Do you know," says one "that our friend Counsellor D. is dead?" "Yes, I know it," replied the other, "and the report goes that he has left few effects." "How could it be otherwise?" replied his friend, "when he had so few causes."

Performers Selected by Good Judges.—"The Theatre at Sydney appears to be in a very flourishing state," said a gentleman to the late John Kemble, speaking of the Sydney Bay theatricals. "Yes," replied the Tragedian, "the performers ought to be all good, for they have been selected and sent to that situation by every excellent Judge."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

August 2nd, 1943.

In another column will be found an extract from "The Philosophy of living" which at the present time cannot fail to be interesting to our readers in Hongkong, where we are every day, sickness still prevails to a considerable degree. This however is with very few exceptions, a misfortune to which almost every new settlement is subject. There can at the same time be no doubt that more cases have occurred in one or two localities than in other parts of the town, indicating that there are local circumstances which aggravate the predisposing cause, what ever it is, that is now in operation. From the following notice it will be seen that the attention of the government has been attracted to the existing state, and with a propriety regard for the welfare of the community, H. E. has appointed "a Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness" for the purpose of inspecting and removing whatever has a tendency to injure health. We need not say this committee have already given in a report recommending a thorough system of draining and several improvements, which we have no doubt will be immediately adopted, and from which we anticipate much benefit.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following gentlemen, (to whom Dr. Young and Mr. William have been kindly recommended to aid in the subject) are appointed as "Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness" to examine into and report to Government with measures as they may consider advisable for draining the city, keeping the Streets in good repair, and generally, making a rigid system of cleanliness and attention to Sanitary & let amongst all classes of the inhabitants.

Dr. Peter Young.

1. **of the United States**

cannot imagine how the effect of such an ecclesiastical revolution as this is to be met by the bill which Lord Aberdeen has introduced, for it will give to the admission and settlement of ministers, "a great matter."

As far as we can collect, nearly half the entire clergy of Scotland have joined secession, and among them are to be found men of distinguished piety and talent. Though Dr. Chalmers repudiates the title of "voluntaries," about 250,000L. have been raised in a few weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and the amount will, in a few days probably, exceed 300,000L. Among the contributors are the Marquess of Blandford, 1,000L.; a colonel in the army, 5,000L.; Mr. L. Paul, a private gentleman, 2,000L.; Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, London, 1,000L.; a Dissenter 50L.; and numerous other subscribers of 2,000L. and 1,000L. each. Mr. Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expense; Mr. A. Campbell, member for Argyllshire, is to do the same. The Duke of Argyll has given ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbelltown; and reports says the Marquis of Breadalbane will give 10,000L. From all this the importance of the movement, and strength of the seceders, may be collected. In our subsequent pages will be found full particulars respecting this and various other matters of peculiar interest to our readers in India.

The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, second daughter of Her Majesty and Prince Albert was performed in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace, on the 2nd of June, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Norwich. The sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strilitz; and Her Royal Highness was named "Alice Maud Mary."

The Marquis of Bute and the Earl Mansfield have received the "Green Ribbons" vacant by the deaths of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Abergavenny.

An association has been formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of Parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains R. N., 23 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors, 26 captains in the army, 30 lieutenants R. N., and 24 baronets. They denounce duelling as a full, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Capt. Hope, R. N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have been chosen secretaries to the association.

It is reported that within the last few days further funds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the Customhouse. Several official persons have been suspended from their functions in consequence.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam-ship Company have decided, that in future every officer appointed to their steam-ships, in addition to producing proper testimonials as heretofore, shall be subjected to strict examination before competent persons, to ascertain their qualifications, not only as relates to general navigation, but to an adequate knowledge of the British Channel and the ports in the West India, together with such acquaintance with the theory and practice of steam-engines as may be required in their several capacities.

Campbell, the secretary of the Christian, who by his letters, observations, and denunciations was chiefly instrumental in exciting these deluded men to acts of outrage, violence, and rebellion, and who, following his reaction, lived and floundered, as all martyrs passed through his hands, and he would, therefore, remember himself, has wrung his flight across the Atlantic to America. He has taken with him the books of the Christian Association, which, as it is reported, giving discrepancies and evident falseness. Campbell was connected with the other co-conspirators at Lancaster and was to have come up for judgment to the Queen's Bench. Previous to his departure, he threatened to write a pamphlet, in which he would expose "the silly, weak,

obscure, raciality, and venality of Prussia." Want of funds alone, he said, prevented him giving this precious document to the world. Feargus O'Connor, in vindicating himself from the charges made against him by Campbell, O'Brien, and others of his party, who accuse him of having sold and revealed himself to different parties, has adopted the *deus in pectus* argument, by charging his opponents with similar political delinquencies. He also insinuates that Sturge's party are dishonest, & calls upon them to produce their accounts and balance-sheet. He says that Joseph Sturge owes him a new hat and the price of a warm plaster. He also threatens to prove that Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Thompson, and all the leading members of the League, travel, eat, and drink at the expense of those who subscribed the 50,000L. He denounces his own party in no measured language for not coming forward to support him. Speaking of them, he says, "You are, in a word, a poor, beggarly, leazy set of devils. That's just what you are. Crawling syrophants! A nation of servile mendicants!"—There is now living at Kensington a person of the name of Matthew Pearson, who lately attained the 106th anniversary of his birth. This remarkable old man, who bids fair to be second "Old Parr," is in the possession of all his faculties.

Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, and is to visit Cambridge, Walsingham, Norwich, Ipswich, and other places.

The stone pier at Greenwich has become a ruin. One of the piles that formed the pier, and supported the masonry, gave way between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and part of the structure fell with a loud crash. The damage spread to other parts of the pier, which was shattered in every direction, large stones cracking and breaking in pieces. Several people were on the pier at the time, but no one was hurt. It is supposed that the whole foundation has given way; and it is said that the loss will fall on the contractors, Messrs. Grissell, and Peto, as a more solid foundation ought to have been formed. The "permanent pier" cost 30,000L.—The projected Arsenic well at the Chain Pier, Brighton, has been abandoned. Water was procured in abundance, but it was brackish.

Mr. Brunel has been relieved from the coin which had got into his windpipe. An account of the method of relief, signed S. T., has been sent to the papers. The accident happened on the 1st April, and Sir B. Brodie was consulted on the 15th; he thought that he half-suffocated had passed into the windpipe; and next day, on bending his head over a chair, Mr. Brunel felt it drop towards the glottis. Subsequently, it was concluded that the coin rested at the bottom of the right bronchus. On the 25th an attempt was made to dislodge it by inverting the patient with an apparatus specially constructed; but in vain, coughing obliged the surgeons to desist in the attempt. On the 27th, and the 2nd May, tracheotomy was performed without success, and a dangerous irritation ensued. On the 13th, another attempt at dislodgement by inversion was made; the patient was placed on the apparatus, inverted gently struck on the back, and, after two or three slight coughs, the coin dropped from his mouth. Sir Benjamin Brodie had the assistance of Mr. Astor Key, Mr. C. Hawkins, and Dr. Thompson.—An alarming outrage was perpetrated by a party of turn-outs, in the number of 300 or 400 men, near Manchester, on the night of the 16th. The party, chiefly brick-makers, armed with blunderbusses, guns, pistols, blackjacks, and almost every description of weapon, in a most savage manner forcibly entered the brick-works of Messrs. Pauling and Henry, with the evident intention of destroying the property, and either murdering or maiming every one who might oppose their violence. Some disputes which arose between Mr. Pauling and his workmen, some months ago, led to a turn-out of the brick-makers. The men fired upon the men who were on the premises near the brick-works; the men returned the fire; sparks of the two volleys were fired on each side, and the enemy beat off for about a quarter of an hour. Fortunately the lives were lost.—A very destructive fire took place at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th. It broke out among some cotton in a warehouse at the corner of Jackson's Lane; it soon communicated to the warehouse at the other corner, and thence to the one adjoin-

ing; and in spite of every exertion, all were destroyed; while the adjacent buildings were much injured by the heat. Several explosions occurred of sulphur in the first warehouse; one occasion threw down some scaffolding. It is stated that the men refused to work the fire-engines. Fortunately no accident to human life occurred. The amount of the property destroyed on this occasion is estimated at 45,000L., which is principally insured in the Liverpool, Globe, and the London Corporation Fire Insurance offices.—The offences committed by "Robbers and her daughters" are daily growing more frightful, and not a single depredator has as yet been discovered. Each week are published one or more instances of aggression against the law by the destruction of turnpike-gates and toll-houses.

Mr. Lockhart has been appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the late Mr. Allen. The salary is about 600L. per annum, and the duties will interfere with Mr. Lockhart's literary engagements.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

August 20th, 1863.

We hear that there have been considerable disturbances lately at Hae-nan, occasioned by a powerful band of Robbers who have established themselves on the island in the heart of the Kowloon mountains. They are said to amount to some thousands, who have been plundering the neighbouring districts, the authorities of which are quite unable to suppress them. On the contrary they have been sorely dealt with. They have also a fleet of vessels at their disposal. A reward of 5,000 Taels has been offered for the head of either of their chiefs by the Canton Government and Lac-Tayay has been sent with a number of troops about 2000 from Kow-lung to quell the blackguards and make them Kowloon in a proper manner.

By the arrival of the "John Brown" at a late hour on Thursday evening, we have received the Overland Mail despatched from London on the 6th June last. We have published copious extracts of the news brought by it, as well as a summary of the occurrences during the previous month, from the London Mail, various other details which we have been unable to contain in the present number will be supplied in our next in the course of the present week. Subjoined is the latest account of the London Tea market as supplied by the Times June 6th.

THE TEA TRADE, JUNE 5.—The deliveries of tea last week were 499,937 lb. This year the deliveries have been 14,922,000 lb., and the imports 15,454,000 lb., and the stock is now 29,654,000 lb. To the corresponding dates of 1842 the deliveries were 14,320,000 lb., and the imports 17,005,000 lb., and the stock was 33,136,000 lb. The home consumption of London forms an item of the total deliveries to the extent this year of 10,492,000 lb. The arrivals last month were considerable, comprising 10 vessels. By the overland mail we have ascertained, stating that very little business and no speculation was going on in tea, though prices ruled moderate, and the supplies received were of fine quality. Here the market is quiet. On Thursday there will be another small public sale.

Monday Evening.

TEA.—The arrival of the overland mail has not caused any alteration in our market. The trade are waiting for the sale of Thursday.

The governor left this by a steamer on Sunday morning for Hongkong, where he purposes remaining some time as will be seen by the following

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief bring about to proceed for a short time to Macao, on the Public Service, is pleased to announce that he will continue to carry on all his duties as Governor, &c., during his absence.

All Letters and Reports to be sent to reside to the Government House whence they will be forwarded.

By order,

Richard WOODMAN

Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1943.

We have been favored with the following notice from the Post Master.

Notice.—An Overland Mail to England via Singapore and Bombay per Clipper "Kelpie," will be closed at this office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst.

A Mail for Calcutta will be closed at this office, per "City of Palawan," at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst.

Post Office,
Victoria, 26th August, 1943.

Our office has been this week removed to Morgan's Bazaar, where the Register will hereafter be published and Printing of all kinds carried on as formerly.

With the deepest regret we announce the melancholy intelligence which has just reached us that the Hon. JOHN ROSE, Member, Chinese Secretary to the government died yesterday at Macao, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. We are sure there is not a single resident in China who will not look on this event as a national calamity.

DIED here on the 24th instant ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq., Younger of Raeburn, Dumfriesshire, Recording Officer to the Colonial and Admiralty Court.

Here on the 22nd JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esq., late of the H. Company's Service.

"It is with very deep regret, we have to announce the demise of J. A. Mercer, Esq. He died on board the "General Wood," on the afternoon of yesterday, after a severe illness of three weeks duration. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will bewail the loss of a truly kind-hearted man, and our community will deplore the loss of a valuable member."—Hongkong Gazette.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS L. LAMBERT & SONS, Esq., lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of LAMBERT & SONS, of Hongkong, and deceased late.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named late deceased will be forthwith granted to ANTON F. VONCE, trading under the name and firm of VONCE, LAMBERT & CO., of Macao, and to WILLIAM GUNDEL, and HENRY GUNDEL, Esq., trading under the name and firm of W. & F. GUNDEL & CO., at Hongkong. And all writs of Kin, Creditors, and others concerned hereto are duly apprised thereof.

By order,

CHARLES E. STEWART,

Treasurer and Fisk. Secy.

Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1943.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MAHES," Captain Goss, will be dispatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 26th August, 1943.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANANDA," on the 1st September.
THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on the 1st October.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "TITAN PALACE," on the 1st September.
FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.
THE "HELEN," from Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1943.

FOR SALE.
THE American copper schooner "GALLOWAY," 135 tons register, built in Norfolk; of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1942, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 24-inch 26-copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and has remarkably fast displacement, 17 knots 20 feet, breadth 22 feet 6 inches, depth 7 feet 6 inches. Apply to
W. P. PERCE.
Macao, May 26, 1943.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 70 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1920, coppered and copper fastened, 14-masted, carrying 100 tons and running rigging, complete. 14-masted, carrying 100 tons, complete. For a full charter, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply to
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A.I. British built ship, MARY, Captain Rose, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRANKIE HERALD, Canton.
or HEDJESBOY RUST, M.J.E., Macao.
Macao, 17th February, 1943.

NOTICE.—The late and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.
Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1943.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE and insured having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, on order:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other combustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are built of from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
Assurances for 6 months; 1/2 of the annual rate will be charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.
And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. That the above may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or part on the Building, and part on the contents.
No Assurances to be considered in force until the Premiums be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five consecutive payments.

Particulars of the Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deduction from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 17th July, 1943.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE and insured having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to accept applications for insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are entitled to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Hongkong or China.
D. & M. SUTCLIFFE & Co.
Macao, 26th December, 1942. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE and insured having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to accept applications for insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are entitled to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Hongkong or China.
D. & M. SUTCLIFFE & Co.
Macao, 26th December, 1942. Agents in China.

TRANSLATING AND PRINTING OFFICE.

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment has most respectfully to announce to English Merchants.

Office, Proprietors of Public Notice Books and others residing in the East India and China that he supplies with prospectuses and regularly, and on the most reasonable terms, English and Chinese and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 10th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "HARLES W. LILLY" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or otherwise for payment by bank draft or by bill of exchange.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (address) containing it.]

NOTE.—Business can be obtained at low rates in the Chinese Government, situated where there can be no First Rate, on application to
C. V. GILLMISTRE,
Hongkong, 26th Dec., 1942. 65 Queen Road.

FOR SALE.—Boasted Potatoes, Table Lamp, de Shanghai Lamps with three and four light with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Automatic Compass, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Host, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Dutch Table Glasses and Napkins. Apply to
W. LAKE.
Macao, 12th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Sausages and Kneadings, Curry, PATTENBERG CARPENTERS, TURNER FERRAND and BROS. also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LAKE.
Macao, 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Heron, Green, Canary & Co. with known MARRING, in Hides, Quarters and Half Cans, and in Butts. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 26th December, 1942.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1943.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1943, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane of the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 30 pence per copy. Particulars taking six copies will be charged 51 pence per copy.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Canton Correspondent Sp. Do. 1943. 2. Easy to use in Chinese. Price 30 pence per copy. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Press Current for 1943—based, price 61. The Canton General Press Current for the years 1935, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 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DATE

NOTICE.—Has State, there is the Custom Register, regarding any publications issued from the United States office, are respectfully requested, to request the author to, to send such with their cost to.

No. 661

From the London Mail, June 8.

At Marylebone Police office, on the 22nd, Mr. Hugh Strathorn Strathorn was examined on a charge of assaulting Mr. Chisholm, surgeon, of Devonshire-street. He met him in Wigmore street, and mistaking him for Bernard Gregory, editor of the *Radical*, who had assailed Mr. Strathorn, he inflicted a severe beating with a heavy stick. Mr. Chisholm was seriously hurt in the head, and lies in a dangerous condition.—There has been a very ugly effray at Manchester, on which the soldiers of the 18th Regt. have been sent with the populace in a riot. On this occasion the alliance was against the police. The officers of the regiment are said to have loaded on white their men from the barracks pained the police exerting the pressure to the goal. The protection of the town is entrusted to the 10th Regt.—The inmates of Brougham-hall, the seat of Lord Devonham, were on the 23rd set a little annoyed by the whole family of the Birds (these descendants of Mr. Bird, who told the story called "Bird's Nest") in the father of Lord Devonham, subsequently named himself

an-hill, taking possession of the premises wherein they are now enjoining.—The first member of the Arkwright family, who made a name in the world, was Sir R. Arkwright, who was born of humble parentage, at Froxton, in Lancashire, on the 3rd Dec. 1768. His first effort in mechanics was an attempt to discover the perpetual-motion; and this direction having been given to his mind, the result was the invention of the machinery for spinning cotton with rollers, better known as the "spinning-jenny." In 1769, Mr. Arkwright obtained his first patent, and commenced a manufacturing concern, which he carried on with Macclesfield and Strutt. In 1784, he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Derby; and on the occasion of presenting an address of congratulation to George III. on his escaping the attempt of assassination by Margaret Nicholson, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Arkwright died on the 28th August, 1796, at the age of thirty, remarkable for his mental energy and application to business to the very last, and leaving a fortune of about half a million sterling—a fortune which it appears, in the hands of his descendant, who has just died, has increased to seven millions and a half.—On the 24th, the probate of the will of R. Arkwright, late of Willesby, in the county of Derby, deceased, passed through the hands of the Master of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personal property of the deceased is sworn to exceed 1,000,000 £, being the highest duty, when the personal estate of the testator is 1,000,000 £, and up wards. The executors are the five sons of the deceased, who are also residuary legatees in a very large amount.

After a lapse of two centuries since the death of Sir John Hampden, a monument is about to be raised to his memory on Chalgrove-field, where he lost his life in defence of those liberties which were saved by the gallant struggles of the seventeenth century. The monument consists of a large block of Portland stone, 18 feet high, surmounted by a Gæssa Cap, and resting on a massive plinth of the same material. It is raised where the Oxford and Wellington road is crossed by the line leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, from the country round Poscomb, Chisnor, and Lawton, having retained the main body of the Parliament's troops under Gunter and Cross, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse in the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. It must have been very near this spot that Hampden received his death-wounds shot by some of the musketeers of the Prince, who fired the hedge which still encloses the south side of the lane. On the side of the monument facing Warpsgrove is the medallion portrait of the patriot in high relief (in marble by Boulton), on the opposite side are his arms, on the third the names of the subscribers by whom the monument is raised, and on the fourth is the following inscription:—

"Here, in this field of Chalgrove,
Joan Hampden.

"After an able and strenuous, but unsuccessful, resistance to Parliament, and before the judges of the land, in the chambers of an arbitrary court, Sir John died, asserting the rights of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford, in 1642.

"And here, within a few paces of this spot, he died while fighting in defence of the free constitution and ancient liberties of England, June 18th, 1642.

"In the two hundredth year from that day this stone was raised in reverence to his memory."

Iron is a material for ship-building in fast growing demand. For steamers iron has been a favourite for some time past, and there is

not now one wooden steamer building at Liverpool, while we observe there are two iron ones of the first class nearly completed, and we understand contracts are made for the building of three more. We are also now satisfied that the only objection to sailing vessels of iron—namely, the getting foul during a foreign voyage—is completely removed. This is proved by the result of two voyages by the *Iron Queen*. This bark, of 260 tons register, left the river Tyne in Feb. 1842, with 424 tons of coals for Havannah, whence she went to Mobile for a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. She has now completed another voyage, from Liverpool to Guantimo, in Texas, carrying 300 tons of coals out and a full cargo of cotton home. She had been in the graving dock, where she was visited by many persons, and she is found not to have strained a single rivet, although she struck heavily on Guantimo-bar. There is no appearance of corrosion, the rolled brass lying fresh on the plates, and neither shells, barnacles, nor any foulness was on her bottom. This desirable result is caused by the single application of a compound of tallow, bright varnish, arsenic, and brimstone, which effectually destroys marine vegetable and animal substances.

Lord Forbes.—James Outram Forbes, Lord Forbes and Premier Baron of Glenhead, died at Bregenz, near the Lake of Constance, on the 4th of May, in his seventy-sixth year. His lordship was a general in the army, and colonel of the 21st Regt. of Foot.

Lord Fitzgerald.—The Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, Baron Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control for Affairs of India, Censor of the House of Commons, and Colonel of the Clare Militia, expired at his residence in Belgrave-square, early on the morning of 11th May.

As his lordship has died without leaving male issue, the British peerage is extinct; but he is succeeded in the Irish barony of Fitzgerald and Vesey by his brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Henry Fitzgerald.

Mr. Apperley, the celebrated sportsman, and writer upon sporting subjects under the signature of "Wood," died at his residence in Finsbury, on 10th May, of inflammation of the bowels.

By the last accounts from the West Indies, we are announced the death of the Bishop of Jamaica.

Boyer, the late President of Egypt, was still at Kingston, and in working the program of events; though any change of feeling in his favour is considered to be altogether improbable, owing the very general feeling of the people against him.

Antwerp.—Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State; and abandoned the idea of negotiating a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was with him a favourite measure.—The *New York Tribune* says, "Mr. Gushing leaves for China in the *Frigate Broadwing* on the 1st of July."

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, via New York, of the loss of 26 vessels, several of which were fine packet ships, laden with cargoes of merchandise and other valuable property, and many lives are supposed to have perished.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice of his intention to pay off the Treasury notes in circulation, about 6,000,000 dollars.

The Council of the United States for the District of Columbia has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the terms and customs of the Indian nation, is void; that a civilised man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit.

The French Government has decided to open a competition for purifying sea-water, and rendering it potable and convertible to all the purposes of life at sea, and the Minister of Marine has ordered the Commission of Marine to take

be tried with this apparatus. This apparatus originated in this country about six years ago, and about thirty respectable gentlemen, merchants, and Naval officers, formed themselves into a committee to supply machines to the British fleet; but notwithstanding many and careful trials, the support of the Admiralty was very lukewarm, and the measure was abandoned.

DIED.—MRS. 36.—Royal Naval Hospital, Cape of Good Hope. Dr. C. Alcock, surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Beagle*, son of Mr. J. Alcock, Edinburgh, and brother of Dr. S. Alcock, Government, London, on his way to England from the China Expedition, having suffered much in health, in consequence of his great and unceasing exertions during a long and painful illness of excessive richness on board that vessel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, LONDON,
JUNE 6, 1842.

Our colonial and foreign trade is steadily increasing, and we trust that the improvement will continue. There is an increase of our shipments to the south of Europe, and particularly to the Baltic and to all our colonies; we are exporting more freely and obtaining remunerative prices. Employment is more readily obtained in the manufacturing districts, and owing to the late improvement of trade at Manchester, the weavers are now fully employed, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages. Large purchases of shirting cloths for the India market have recently been made there, and the stocks are light. By the "*Hibernia*" from New York, papers, to the 15th May have been received, and from them we learn that the Americans are endeavouring to compete with us in the China market. From New York and other ports 250,000 of twist have been exported, and about 1,000,000 of dollars in value of domestic, consisting of sheetings, and twills. 6,000 bales of cotton have also been sent to the same market, and preparations were making for sending a further quantity packed to resemble the Madras, believing this mode would find more favour with the Chinese. The value of the domestics here stated to have been shipped to China amounts to about one half of the value of British cotton goods exported to that country during the present year. The cloth is stated to be of a stouter description than has been usually sent from England.

The shipping and export trade of the port of London we perceive by a statement recently published is much better at present than it has been for the last four years. The number of vessels loading for foreign ports on the 20th May in each year, from 1840 to 1842, was as follows:—1840, 168; 1841, 225; 1842, 200; and 1843, 225, taking this increase as a correct index of the commercial state of the whole country it shows a marked improvement, particularly when allowance is made for the great falling off in our exports to America, since the monetary crisis took place there.—*Atlas*.

Manchester.—There has been a large export of business done throughout the month; and any alteration is in favour of the buyers. In goods there is little change to notice. The manufacturers of 40-inch shirtings, or fine Long Cloths, have been fully engaged in order; the contractors, however, for 64-inch goods being now nearly completed, such quantities are beginning to be more plentiful; but 72-inch, which are produced in smaller quantities, are still scarce, and of stocks on hand: 57-inch Printings, both of good quality continue depressed, and quantities of best 72-inch 50s., at 6d. 6½ have been made. There are some large stocks held of heavy fabrics of Grey Damasks, which are very low in sale, and such quantities as are worth 7d. per yard, for 52 to 60 inches can be produced at 7d. per yard, so as not to average more than 6d. 6½ per yard, a rather poor price to the maker; but inferior descriptions, which are in good demand, are yielding an excellent return to the producer.

DATA

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the *Coastal Register*, requiring any publications issued from the Captain Hargrave office, are respectfully requested, to express satisfaction in, to send cash with their order.

* Twining, a yellow cane palm with characteristically twisted or a from the religious beliefs of the Tatars, the son of the house of Tatars.

Doctor Morrison, as well known as an active Missionary and compiler of the Chinese Dictionary in Malacca, in 1816, and only 28 years and 4 months old at the time of his death. In an early age he was sent to Europe, whence he returned after a short stay, to China, with only the rudiments of an education, which it then became the care of his father to perfect. From the earliest age his attention was drawn to the study of the Chinese language, in which he had become so proficient that on the lamented death of his father, though only 28 years old, he was appointed by the government to the responsible situation of his own secretary, and interpreter to the Superintendent of Trade, before held by his father, the duties of which he performed to general satisfaction.

Mr. Morrison's studies were even of that early period not limited to the Chinese language; the trade of this country had so much engaged his attention that in 1834 he published a volume "The Chinese Commercial Guide" containing much very valuable information on the commerce with Canton, which must have been collected with considerable pains, and which to this moment is of the greatest use as a book of reference. During the following years, preceding the differences with the English, Mr. Morrison, whose official duties did not then engross the whole of his time, was engaged in perfecting his knowledge of the Chinese language, and of the customs and habits of this people. The geography of this country particularly had engaged his attention, and if he had been spared us, it was his purpose we believe to have published a work on the geography of China, for which he had already collected many valuable notes. He contemplated also a new and enlarged edition of his father's dictionary. These literary labors were however interrupted by the troubles which he got into in Canton early in 1850, since which time he had to conduct the whole of the Chinese correspondence of H. M. Superintendents and Plenipotentiaries, and in 1860 and subsequently always accompanied H. M. Plenipotentiary on the several expeditions of the British forces, where his perfect knowledge of the language, and of the official usages were of the greatest advantage in carrying on the negotiations which have terminated so advantageously to his country. It was just at the moment when Mr. Morrison's services were about to be rewarded by higher office, and their value probably more substantially recognized by his sovereign and country, H. E. Sir H. Pottinger having only last week appointed him a member of the legislative and executive council, and officiating colonial secretary of the government of Hongkong, when on the 23rd of last month, he was attacked by the Hongkong fever which has lately deprived us of so many valuable lives. On the 25th attended by Mr. Woodman he arrived here in the steamer *Proserpine* in a very precarious state, and although Doctor Anderson was in constant attendance, the fever would not give way to medical treatment; he expired, as before said, on the morning of the 29th, after a short illness during which with the exception of the night preceding his death when he was delirious, he retained the perfect possession of his mental faculties. On the morning of his death life was observed to be ebbing away fast, his pulse grew momentarily weaker, and he passed into eternity without a struggle. On Wednesday evening his remains were attended to the Protestant burial ground by almost the whole of the foreign community, and many inhabitants of this city. The Rev. Dr. Burgmann read the funeral service; pallbearers were the Rev. Doctor Parker, Rev. Mr. Brown, B. of Mr. Moler, Mr. Alex. Matheson, Mr. Patrick Stewart and Doctor Anderson. The late Mr. Morrison's brother followed the hearse as chief mourner, supported by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger; the Rev. Mr. Johnson and Captain Ballou likewise followed as mourners. The fever which terminated his life, and which must be called the Hongkong fever, sometimes we are told, in its symptoms, the appearance of the jungle fever of India and of the yellow fever of the West Indies, and has hitherto in this manner, and a third medical art, although the latest advices, from Hongkong, we are glad to say, mention the recovery of several that were considered in danger from the same illness.

We have above spoken of Mr. Morrison's official and literary life. His private worth and social qualities had already attached to him a great number of friends who deeply mourn over

their bereavement. Of relations, only a younger brother is now in China but a sister (like him the offspring of his father's first marriage) and his father's widow with two other sons and a daughter, who were chiefly dependent upon him for support, remain in England; and we much feel that he left his officials here not in so prosperous a condition, that any provision can be made for them from their proceeds. However, Mr. Morrison having been a very valuable a public servant we doubt not that the government at home will not suffer them to want, and we are certain that Sir Henry Pottinger will under the strongest representations in their favor. We are glad to hear that already a subscription is spoken of by his friends, as a testimonial of the esteem in which they hold the departed for the purchase of his English library to be presented to the Morrison Education Society, the proceeds to be devoted to a provision for his own sister. We doubt not that this project will find much favor with the public. Mr. Morrison has besides left a very valuable Chinese library, collected by his father and himself during a number of years and much enriched during his stay in the north. This, we hope, will at its full value be purchased by some national institution.

After having written the above, we received the following from an intimate friend of Mr. Morrison's, whose grief will be sufficiently shown by the lines written to his memory, and is another testimony to his worth, if such were wanting.

"It may be truly said by the Foreign community of this place, 'there is this day fallen' in our local a Prince and a Great man!" We speak not of one enjoying any large portion of this world's Wealth and Honors—rather the contrary, for fortune frowned upon him!—neither are we about to eulogize one of those sovereigns of mankind who have been dignified with the name of Heroes, for he of whom we speak came with a message of peace, on an errand of Love, No; he ruled over no petty principality; but he was instrumental in restoring Good will between the Eastern and the Western Worlds! he subdued an empire, but he conquered ten thousand hearts. Fame found him in the shade; the force of circumstances dragged him from retirement which he loved and courted; "Knowledge is power" and thus, without any ambitious longing, John Rosser Morrison became in spite of himself, a Prince and a Great man! His glorious achievements are summed up in the short but touching verse which describes the employment of the Great Author of Christianity—"He went about continually doing good." In the words of Jesus, "his love was hardly earned, but they will 'wear well,' for time itself can never wither the wreath that now enshrouns the twice-crowned name of Morrison.

"Mr. Morrison's qualifications as a scholar are too well known to require to be particularized now. Suffice it to say that he filled for many years the post of Chief Interpreter to her Majesty's commission, and was in many respects the best linguist of his day. A little more leisure and a few more years (did it to a most untimely grave had then been snatched away from thy friends and from thy country!) and the extent of his reading might have equalled that of his justly celebrated Father.

"But fond memory loves to linger still more upon the goodness of his heart than even the brilliant qualities of his head. Contrite and obliging to all, his look beamed brightly on mankind; his grasp was the grasp of friendship; his words were the oracles of kindness. No language can convey any idea of the general sympathy felt in his behalf. When it was known that Mr. Morrison was dangerously ill, every one felt as if some domestic calamity were about to overtake himself, as if the Destroying Angel were going to smite at his own door-post. "Can Mr. F. on die! save Mr. Morrison! any other man rather than Morrison! we cannot part!" "My spare Morrison!" Alas! alas! the fell Destroyer that spares neither age nor sex has refused to relax his iron grip! The prayers, the tears of his heart and dearest have been unavailing; the heart of sympathies of Englishmen and Americans—of Foreigners and Chinese have produced an effort! Two lives too true! try to disbelieve the fact as you may, avert your eyes! stop those staring eyes! tear the wings of sorrow from thy shrinking heart! as you! it is all of no use! the cold grave has his own

chord in upon what has John Robert Morrison! "The family! ——— but are we not all of his family! for where is the man who by the death of Morrison has not in very deed lost a son!"

"The Reader will remember what was said of Emma Wilson?"

Try again, read that gave the fatal blow. And blessed the full stream to lay him to rest, the direct path of sorrow upon the shore, No more to see the rolling clouds again, View his own shadow in the final dust, And wringed the death that quivers in his heart!

A strong gale accompanied by much rain blew here on the 20th of last month. It began at about 11 A. M. blowing fresh from N. N. W. the wind gradually veering round to the S. W. and the barometer fell from 30.51 at 9 A. M. to 29.87 at 4 P. M. when it became stationary, and began to rise again after 6 P. M. after eight o'clock the violence of the wind abated much. The *Arif* from Calcutta arrived outside just before the bad weather began, but it being too thick anchored there, very late in the night it passed for Captain Duplan, Commander of the French Corvette *Alemania*, who during the gale had put off from Marco in a boat to reach his vessel anchored in the Roads at a considerable distance from shore, but was blown to leeward, and would no doubt have been blown right out to sea, had he not come across the *Arif*, where he, few officers, and boat crew, were taken on board, and remained until next morning, when they returned to the Corvette. The Corvette has since left the Roads, for Whampoa we believe.

Captain Harris's Abyssinian Embassy.

We have already mentioned that Captain W. C. Harris, of the Engineers, accompanied by the two Abyssinian Ambassadors, who arrived last month in the *Victoria*, left Bombay in the *Scoparia* in charge of the presents sent for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, through the late mission, of which he was the leader, at the Court of Sheen. The various articles were for some time exposed in the Council Chamber, and from their novelty and strange singularity, attracted great admiration, although obviously the work of a people low in the scale of civilization.

Public curiosity has been long on the stretch to follow the mysterious proceedings of the mission, which was so long absent, and of which the reports have been so humorously sealed. Although nothing of a political nature can transpire, the arrival in Bombay of the two Abyssinians, the first of their nation who have crossed the ocean boundary, would at least prove that the most friendly relations have been established with the monarch of Sheen, who, we understand, has been induced to conclude a treaty of commerce, whereof Captain Harris is likewise the bearer to England. The extent of the zoological & botanic institutions, the myrrh, the cotton, the seeds, and the spreading paintings lately exhibited, with the various rude manufactures of the countries visited, would prove that the enterprising party were not idle; and some of their acquisitions to geography, which have already appeared in print, may be expected to lead to very important results.

It is highly to the credit of Captain Harris and his associates, that their hardships and privations endured, and their manifold dangers incurred, should have resulted so extensively in the amelioration of the lot of their suffering fellow-creatures in the heart of mysterious Africa. We read with feelings of admiration, mingled with the proudest gratification, the fact that upwards of seven thousand Christian slaves were liberated on crossing the bondage at the intervention of our countrymen, and are now blessing the name of the white man; that hundreds of doomed Pagan captives, taken in the bloody forays, unwearied by the British embassy, were set at large; and that the members of the royal house of Sheen, and prisoners of the blood, whom a barbarous policy has, since the days of Bajazet, doomed to chains and a living grave, have been liberated through the more successful—to the permanent abolition, we trust, of a system as revolting to humanity. Henceforth and onwards surely cannot fail to follow such signal victories gained over human ignorance.

We hope shortly to peruse the narrative of proceedings which, so far as they can be exhibited, has, we understand, been prepared for

From London—George Wallis, Am. Consul-General,
 Head of Affairs, Messrs. Balfour,
 Bebban, Lady Mervyn, M. H. D'Almeida,
 Messrs. Furness, Ltd., London, India, Italy,
 China
 & Singapore—First
 & on Messrs. Compagnie
 From Liverpool—England's Queen, Thomas Fisher,
 John Martin, John Christian, John Dabson,
 Vincent Brown, W. H. Jones, London, India,
 Offshoot
 From Calcutta—Sungul Parrot, Kahl, Mary Sal-
 monson, Dublin, France
 From Bombay—England, Madame, Margaret Scott,
 Lady Thompson, Lady Wright, Am.
 British Consulate

100-443887-100

March 22, 1962

AT THE CAPTAIN LAWRENCE COURT.

AT THE CAPTAIN LAWRENCE COURT.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by
W. H. B. at the Press of the Proprietor, at the
Canton Press, No. 11, Cross Street, Singapore.
Subscription prices:—
For the Canton Register and General Press, 10s.
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VOL. 13. No. 35.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1843.

No. 643.

From the Canton Press, Sept. 2.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The June Overland Mail, which arrived at Hongkong by the ship John Brown from Bombay on the 25th instant, having brought on a great number of letters marked "Bearing Postage," which is to be received in China and remitted to the ship, it has in consequence become requisite to revise the system under which the British Post-office has been hitherto conducted, and the following Regulations are now laid down, and are to take effect from this date.

1.—The Notification published under date the 1st of January, 1843, providing for the Mails being opened and carried either at Macao or Hongkong, according to which ever of those Ports arrived bringing the Mails might first touch, is annulled; and all Mails, unless specially addressed to Macao, will henceforward be opened only at the Post-office at Hongkong.

2.—When Mails are specially addressed to Macao, and the vessel bringing them may first touch at that port, such Mails will be opened and carried, and their contents regulated by the British Consul Agent at Macao; but in all cases where vessels may arrive in the first instance at Hongkong, the Mails, no matter how addressed, will be opened there.

3.—Whether Mails be landed at Hongkong or Macao, a period will be obviously required for receiving the letters, and registering them; it may be marked bearing postage; and it is accordingly pronounced that there will be no delivery of letters under three hours after the Mails shall reach the Post-office at Hongkong, or the Consul Agent's office at Macao.

4.—No letters bearing postage will be forwarded, until the postage is paid; and more stamps and others residing at Macao and Canton are requested to instruct their agents accordingly, to obviate unnecessary delays and references.

5.—Letters bearing postage addressed to others and others of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces in China, who may be stationed at a distance from Hongkong, will either be delivered to any persons applying for them, signing the Receipt-book and paying the postage at the Post-office at Hongkong, or will be forwarded as opportunity may offer, to the Staff, or other proper officers at each station, who will be furnished with a guarantee of the postage to be paid, and will on receiving such postage deliver the letters as addressed.

6.—When letters bearing postage may be sent to the address of persons, who are known to have settled in China; they will be delivered to any person applying for them, signing the Receipt-book and paying the postage at the Post-office at Hongkong; and they will be sent back to the Post-office (in India) through which they were forwarded in China to be returned to the writer of them, whether in India or England.

7.—These Regulations are chiefly general, and with reference to the Overland Mail (in England); but it is to be distinctly understood that so far as it may be found requisite, they may be employed applicable to all Mails coming to the Post-office at Hongkong, or the Consul Agent's office at Macao. The Post-office department is on all occasions ready, as far as may be practicable, general and individual communications; and should Mails come, however late, letters bearing postage, the period fixed for the delivery of letters will be carefully observed. It must be true in mind that the

arrangements which have called for these Regulations do not depend on any authority in China, and that unless they shall be strictly acted up to, all letters coming within their scope and meaning, and liable to postage, may be detained at Bombay or elsewhere in India, at the Post-office at which they may arrive from Europe.

By order of His Excellency, the Governor of Hongkong, and Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of trade, &c. &c. &c.

Received Weekly.

Macao, 29th August, 1843.

Proprietor of the Chinese Liberator.

To the Foreign Merchants.

Resident at Canton.

We, the undersigned, Linguists, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Foreign Merchants residing at Canton, to the necessity of making some new arrangements for the remuneration of our services; and to the altered state of the times.

Previously, we received an allowance called "tam-tow" or "pionage," being a fee of so much per parcel on all goods landed, (my one centime, on each per parcel, or shipped off, (my five centimes, four each.) This we paid to the Hong Merchants to the Hopps, being included in the difference of the buying and selling price between the foreign and native merchants; and we received it from the Hopps's office four times per annum. When the new order of things was introduced, nearly a month ago, the said allowance of "tam-tow" or "pionage," was, in the first instance, entirely cut off;—the Chinese Government have since agreed to give us back a part, but it is still so insufficient that we shall require to look to the Foreign Trade itself as the source from which we must principally draw the means of meeting the expenses we actually incur, in furnishing facilities for the Foreign Trade.

In addition to the allowance of pionage, under the old system, the monthly Merchant made the Linguist a present of a hundred taels, for every ship, when the ship commenced discharging, besides a further sum of two hundred dollars as commission's money for transacting the business of the ship;—and when the Grand Chop was obtained are provided a Commission of two hundred and twenty three dollars and a half, and the Foreign Merchant allowed us the sum of \$15.25 per Chop-boat for all goods imported, but we got no allowance on Goods exported, that being previously taken into consideration in the "tam-tow." By the new arrangement, all these fees are entirely done away with.

As many of the Foreign Merchants may not be correctly informed of the extent of our services, and may, therefore, have a very inadequate idea of the expenses we incur, we now take the liberty of exhibiting the who's to your notice.

When a ship is reported, the Linguist himself requires in the first instance, to go to the Hopps's office and make arrangements for her discharging. He then requires to dispatch his assistants to Whampoa who take & are the de-posit, audit in picking up the marks and number, &c. &c. and, while the ship is loading, send of these estimates what accompany them back to the city. On the arrival of the Chop of the City, the Linguist then goes to the Hopps's office to get the Hopps's people to come

out to examine the Goods, and must send two assistants to help to weigh and measure the Goods, arrange marks and numbers, open the Boxes and Bales, count the pieces, and arrange for sending every Merchant's Goods to the place where he wants them stored. When cargo is being shipped off, the Linguist goes to the different Merchants and gets their statement of what they are going to ship. After having written out a correct list, the Linguist requires to go to the Hopps's to get his people to come out and examine the Goods; & requires, as in the previous instance, to have some few people standing by, to open Boxes, arrange marks and numbers, &c. &c. and, afterwards, he has to go to the different Merchants to get their shipping notes. When the vessel is about to depart, the Linguist requires to go over the statement of Duties, and apportion to each man, his share, and having completed all minor arrangements, he must go again to the Hopps's to procure the Grand Chop.

Such are the principal services rendered by the Linguist to the Foreign Trade, besides many others, sufficiently tending in themselves, but too minute to be detailed here. The new system, then, gives us much more to do in the way of weighing and measuring about, than the old system; besides, previously we always had some assistance from the Hong Merchants' people and people, whereas, now, we are almost entirely on our own.

Of the various ways of charging remuneration for our services, many are objectionable. If we charge to much a ship, a large ship may give us no trouble, and a small ship may be very troublesome. Charging per month is objectionable, in as much as it would place the hard working men in the same footing as the men who do not work comparatively little. Charging to much per ship, is, with all that may be argued against it, perhaps the least objectionable of all. But the old rate will require some modification. If we were to continue to charge \$15.25 upon all ships of import cargo, and nothing upon export cargo, in that case, when a ship arrived full and went away empty, we should gain our money comparatively easily; on the other hand, when a ship arrived in ballast and went away full, we might have a deal of trouble, and no remuneration whatever.

After maturely considering the various merits of the case, we have resolved to make the following charges for our services, which are respectfully submitted for your kind consideration, viz.

On all Chop-boats inward . . . \$12.
On all Chop-boats outward . . . \$10.

This is understood to be exclusive of the charge of \$14 paid to the Chop-boat men, and Customs here, but all other expenses are to be considered as included in the above.

As ships vary very much in size, we beg to state that we consider the quantity of cargo as represented by a chop; viz.

Lowest—
Ballast Cotton . . . 70 Tons.
Bacon Cotton . . . 50 Tons.
Woolen, &c. 100 do of 6 Pieces.
Linen . . . 100 do of 30 Pieces.
Silk . . . 100 do of 10 Pieces.
Long Cloths . . . 100 do of 20 Pieces.
Cotton Ties . . . 100 do of 20 Pieces.

And, viz. and other goods, in proportion to the quantity of the goods.
And, about . . . 50,000 cotton goods.

Outwards—
Tea, about 80,000 cwt. gross.
Miscellaneous articles 20,000 cwt. gross.
Respectfully craving your attention to the above, and hoping for an early reply.

—We remain,

Your faithful, humble servants,

- (Signed)
(1.) Young Tom, for the Foo-wo Hong.
(2.) Ahn-wei, for the Ching-wo Hong.
(3.) Young Ahn, for the Shoo-wo Hong.
(4.) Peck-pai, for the Tai-wo Hong.
Canton, 28th August, 1863.

GREAT-BRITAIN. London, May 30, 1863.

It might be very satisfactory to the Earl of Aberdeen to find that it is admirable, and, as Sir Robert Peel very accurately said, "unadvisable" despatch to the American Minister in London, in support of the maritime search, for the purpose of inquiry, have failed to convince Mr. Webster that such is the law of nations. It has at all events sunk so deeply into the mind of Lord Mitchell, of the United States ship Vincennes, that on 26th February last he brought to and hoisted an American-built slave, hoisting the Spanish flag, off Point Cuzco, examined the ship's papers, searched every part of the vessel, found her bound to the last port-hole, and taken with 550 human beings, torn from the coast of Africa, and on their way to slavery in Cuba. The ship, though of New York build, was found to be Spanish property, and Lord Mitchell having ascertained that she had a right to bear the Spanish flag, was compelled to let her proceed on her infernal voyage, just as an English cruiser would have been under similar circumstances had this ship been entitled to hoist the stripes and stars of the republic. Should the Spanish Government complain to the Washington Cabinet of this act, it is to be hoped that President Tyler will simply send copies to Madrid of Lord Aberdeen's notes in defence of his exercise of public law, and by such a tacit admission that Mr. Stevens, Everett, Wheaton, Cass, and Webster, have misread the law of nations, get rid of the monstrous doctrine these gentlemen so lately maintained on the part of the United States. "There can be little doubt," says a writer on the law of nations, in the *Edinburgh Review*, lately published, "that if the American squadron in the Adriatic seen on the Gulf of Mexico meet a vessel which they believe to be an American slave they board her, whatever be the colours which she thinks it expedient to show; to be sure they do, and here we have a case in point in the search of *La Constantia*, by the *Vincennes*, for the purpose of ascertaining her nationality; Lord Mitchell finding her to be Spanish left her, and there the matter will rest; for very much astonished we shall be if either President Tyler offer a spontaneous apology for the search, or the Spanish Government think of demanding satisfaction, or the Americans have of England, in like cases, for the 'outrage.' And now that the American press has begun to be a righteous practice, they will, it is to be trusted, continue it; though, to say the truth, it is of very little worth to them, unless they are enabled to avail themselves of the right of search for the purpose of deterring, which is the creature of treaty. To our poor thinking the American Government is really responsible for the slavery of the 540 poor Africans whom Lieutenant Mitchell saw miserably and closely stowed away and packed up like pigs crossing the Irish Channel between decks in that 'floating hell' the *Constantia*; but it is not born for its absolute refusal to join the rest of Christendom in compensation for the suppression of the noxious traffic in our fellow creatures the search that gallant officer so legally ascertained would have removed those wretched wretches to the land of liberty. That refusal is pregnant with a terrible responsibility, which increasing the African fleet of America to see them in present strength cannot mitigate, for it is useless to station ships of war where they really have no power to suppress this infernal traffic.

It will be so satisfactory to Lord Aberdeen to know, as it will doubtless be most gratifying to our neighbours the French to learn, that in spite of the extraordinary resistance which was

recently displayed in France—but is now happily subsiding—in the right of search for the purpose of deterring, proceeded and unembarrassed by the Treaty of 1801 and 1803, French corsairs in the African seas have no opportunity of exercising that right over British merchantmen. Of such being the case we are enabled to give credence both to his lordship and also to the most undoubted authority, and we are about to bring under the attention of the government and the people of other countries an instance which has very recently occurred, in which the seizure of an English merchantman by a French ship of war, though ostensibly reasonable, amounts in reality to a far greater interruption of our commerce on the western coast of Africa than any of the seizures of French merchantmen by British cruisers which have been so loudly complained of and grossly misrepresented by the French shipper and press; but in doing so we shall not make a single uncorrected or harsh remark; we shall not conjure up the extreme of deep-laid schemes to drive away British trade from the coast; and we shall not misstate ill-will towards, or attempt—no difficult task—to rouse the indignation of our fellow-citizens by constructing a caricature of the right the British nation has exchanged with France into an attack on our flag. The following facts—new to France as to England—may be relied on as being scrupulously accurate:—The *St. Christopher* of this port, a vessel we believe belonging to Mr. Leeson—a gentleman whose name may be familiar to many of our readers in connection with recent events in Jamaica, and more recently as an active supporter of Doctor Lushington in his contents for Tower Hamlets—has been coasting along the western coast of Africa in what is technically termed the floating trade since April 1842; she was well known to the British cruisers on that station as being engaged in the lawful pursuit of commerce. Towards the close of February last this ship touched at Cape Mesurado, and there took on board, as passengers for Sierra Leone, wither she was next bound, a number of Kroomens—an intelligent race of natives, who, fond of rascally life and of money-making, constantly seek employment on board British ships, and proceed in them from one part of the coast to the other, and who are to be found in considerable numbers at Sierra Leone. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mesurado, and on the 2nd of March last, the *St. Christopher* was boarded from her Majesty's ship-of-war the *Porpoise*. The boarding officer, finding an unscrupulous cargo, although one of Africans did not even notice the fact of his visit in the ship's books or papers and the master of the former did not request passports for the Kroomens. A few hours after Capt. Ogil, of the *Porpoise*, had left the *St. Christopher*, a French brig of war, the *Vigil*, having in sight, and very properly followed Captain Ogil's example. The French officer, finding a number of Kroomens on board the *St. Christopher*, thought fit to seize the vessel about eighty miles south-east of Cape Mesurado, and to despatch her to Sierra Leone, for trial before the Vice-Admiralty Court there. Not a shadow of moral guilt can attach to a voyage of so ordinary and legitimate a character, not can the least stain of criminality be established against the vessel or the crew; but it would appear from a notice issued on the 8th of February, 1863, by Captain Tucker, the senior British officer in these seas, that the masters of our merchant vessels employing or conveying Kroomens or other natives on board ought to make a declaration of the fact, and to get it countersigned either by a British authority on shore, or by a British officer on board. The latter opportunity the master of the *St. Christopher* undoubtedly had, and omitted to avail himself of it. And in the absence of this requisite paper the commander of the *Vigil* demands that the English government shall institute a prosecution in the Vice-Admiralty court at Sierra Leone against the *St. Christopher*—a demand which, though involving resistance and exposure to the merchantmen, still cannot, we presume, with any show of reason or impartiality be resisted. We have stated the facts of this case, derived from a source unimpeachable on any ground, especially on that of interest, in order to prevent any partial or decided statements appearing in the French journals; we converted them to their original, and consequently for French on the decision to the

right of search, and to the maintenance of the Treaty of 1801 and 1803, which they exhibit, however inconveniently, for a British subject.

The following is an extract from a letter received from our Cairo correspondent:—

"Cairo, 18th Jan.—I am very sorry to say that I have but little to communicate, and that which is not very interesting. The Bombay passenger (9 in number) arrived at Suez on 10th instant, and leave this morning for Alexandria in a new steamer belonging to the Egyptian Transit Company. Captain Harris of the late Abyssinian Mission will remain here a few days, and then, on dit, go to Constantinople; he is bearer of a few presents for H. Majesty, saying that it is very fine made!!!

I enclose you a translation of a circular relative to the transit of merchandise, &c., through this country, the transit duty is fixed at a half per cent, but in case of fraud the government enforces 10 per cent, but do not confiscate the merchandise. The Pasha has commenced sending the road across the desert, and is sending European Engineers to endeavour to obtain fresh water at the three large station houses; indeed, he is doing all in his power to strike the route easy, he has given the Egyptian Transit Company a charter upon which he is going to build warehouses and a fine pier for the accommodation of the passengers. You will perceive by the above mentioned circular that H. H. desires the welfare of the transit, and at the same time wishes to keep it in the hands of parties upon whom he can depend; and to whom he has granted every thing likely to facilitate the objects for which the Company was formed. The U. and P. Company have opened an office on the Jubekabin, and are having houses and carriages from England, but I cannot suppose they intend to oppose the E. T. Company, which they know is, and will be supported by Mahomed Ali Pasha. The Pasha is in Alexandria. Ibrahim Pasha left here a few days since for lower Egypt and Alexandria, where it is rumored a consignment is to be held, but upon which I do not know. We have been visited lately by myriads of locusts, who have devoured every thing they could find, the Pasha gives 2 pimes (5 pence) per acre (1/2-3/4) for them, and has them thrown into the sea. The sun has been quite hidden by them, and the ground for miles covered by the young ones to the depth of 2 and 3 inches. The plague has been showing itself here, but the hot weather will soon put a stop to that. The Nile has risen very early this year, and is now 2 feet higher than usual.—The *Engelhardt*, July 24.

Great swarms of locusts have lately made their appearance in this country and have caused incalculable damage to the crops. The greater part of the Season's seed will have to be sown, and there are no hopes of any thing like a tolerable crop of cotton this year. Egypt has been very unfortunate the last few years: first came a great inundation for two successive years, which was followed last year by the mortality amongst the cattle, and this year the locusts have devastated the country.—*Id.*

Since the new Egyptian Transit Company has been formed, it has brought all the passengers through Egypt with comparative ease and facility, and it is strongly hoped that now the transit is in good hands with ample funds at command, the voyage through the Egypt will no longer be attended with that fatigue and hurry that it has hitherto been subject to.—*Id.*

We extract the following from the *St. Louis Gazette* of the 15th instant:—

In reading a list of the report mentioned under the head of "latest intelligence" in our Overseas column, that Shah Karam had been murdered, and of the Kabul news in our last, we have now learnt that the Shah of Persia had dismissed the embassy of embassy at first, in his own name, and the same is ordered of Kandahar, though there is no good reason of believe the latter report to yet.

Business.—It has been noted by the learned in the Museum amongst the Hindoos of our city, that the Company's rule in India is not to be disturbed for the next 50 years, and that the present reason is to be one particularly favorable to the British government, because the wild war, at the time of last war, having been the first

the quarter where the paleontologists found the first part of the quarry in 1933.

These the instant enormous advance in the way of insurance on Liverpool warehouses, valuable evidence to some extent has been produced up from Liverpool to be corroborated in Manchester, and in London, too, where there was a probability that it might be returned to Liverpool for sale.—On the morning of the 2nd the walls of Liverpool were covered with large placards, issued by eight of the mayor and signed by the town clerk, offering a reward of £100, and a free pardon, for such information as might lead to the discovery and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who set fire, on the evening of the preceding Saturday, to the warehouses near the Duke's dock, the property of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater.—*M.D.*

The Finance of India may well form an subject of congratulation, as well as of surprise, to those who noticed Sir R. Peel's delightful outcries in Parliament last year.

A single year however has been sufficient to annihilate these gloomy forebodings, and to demonstrate the elasticity of our Indian revenues; and we can now smile at the idea of England's coming to the rescue of the Company's failing credit. The Company's Baluchistan's credit was as firm over even of the most serious period of the late crisis. If the five per cent loan was not filled up with rapidity it arose from an impression that the Indian Government would want millions more to maintain its authority beyond the Indus and would be constrained to open a new loan at six per cent. The current of subscriptions flowed and flowed according to the reports of our intention to abandon or retain the country. When it became certain that our victorious army was actually on its return, Government was so overwhelmed with payments into the Indus, so to be obliged, in its own defence, to close it. The fact is, that the embankments of the Indian treasury arose from no permanent increase of establishments, and no interruption of the established sources of revenue, but simply from the vast sums required for operations beyond the Indus. As soon as this drain ceased, our finances resumed their usual appearance of health and vigor.

And though we have been called to provide the ways and means for conquering a kingdom, as large as Portugal and as rich as Egypt, this accumulation of funds in the Treasury amounts, according to probable report, to the sum of Two Millions Sterling; and that three years will be sufficient to pay off all the pecuniary obligations incurred by the Afghan war—without the imposition of any property tax in India.

All apprehension regarding the Amer Shore Mahomed is at an end. Being wounded in an all sided by the balls of Sir Charles Napier, he faced the weakness of his opponent, and came down upon open cannon Jacob of the Scinde Irregulars, with about 5000 men, and three guns. His whole army fled on receiving a few shots from our artillery. The Amer himself was engaged in the direction of the desert, with ten or twelve followers. The spirits of the Mahomed appear to be completely broken; and unless we lose the country by our own folly, we are not likely to lose it by the energy or valor of the enemy.—*Friend of India, July 2d.*

All the accounts from the Western Provinces are on the fall of copious showers of rain, by which the countries here have been relieved, and the hopes of the husbandmen revived. In the lower Provinces, no dry summer has not been known for many years. Up to the present day, the 15th of July, there has scarcely been one heavy shower. We have had just rain enough to encourage the farmers, but not enough to irrigate the rice crops, which must suffer severely, unless there is a much more plentiful supply.

THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF AN ALLIANCE

A very large officer was hooked and easily landed at the Arct Farm on Sunday evening last. He was deposited in a strong trunk building for the night, his quarters having put off to the following day. The officer failed to get to

Some fortnight ago a child was taken away in this neighborhood by an affligate while sailing some water vessels, and it was thought and impossible it might be by the monster now under sentence. Gracemore who saves themselves with firing ball at this kind of large game may save their powder and lead. The trials made with a rifle show how heavy the odds against during any firing with them. There was some difference of opinion as to whether a rifle ball would pass through him supposing it not to strike the spine. The first was fired with a view to this experiment occurred the side between the strong scales of the back, and the brute took not the slightest notice of it; a second near the same spot seemed not to trouble him in the least; neither of them passed through; they were fired from a distance of not more than 100 feet. He was now stirred up in the rear with a long pole and he turned upon his assailant with a ferocity that was terrible: people talk of affligates not being able to roar easily; he was roared with the rapidity of a flash, the report when he opened his jaws to their full extent and closed them in his rage was incredibly loud, and gave a tolerable idea of the enormous power of the jaws. A third shot was now fired with the view of striking him if possible, and the aim was behind the large round scales at the entrance of the head so as to break the spine. This would appear to have been done, for he turned up on his back and did not again recover his position. After a short halt, and a most careful search for his heart with a hanger and a spear, a rope was passed over him and he was dragged out, giving over and then sufficient warning of the proximity of standing blood: a fifth ball in the spine appeared to strike him, and he passing the time along his back he managed to a piece 16 feet 6 inches, but his tail too had been cut off 16 inches less than one caught in the same place about 2 years ago, and of which a very perfect skeleton was made on the day before yesterday by Mr. Woodward and deposited in a museum in Yorkville. With a heavy cut he was now divided just about his third head. The skin (thinner cut of) between

ing and, an examination of the stomach. In
examined him: portions of the bone of a
child, the thigh bone, some smaller ones, and
the bones of one hand; a quantity of straw, a
hemp ball of hair, about four feet in length,
and six or eight bangles, two or three of which
were of silver. Having cut off the head and
weighed it, it was found to be in an excess im-
bored weight: the muscular action in the
and, about six or seven feet, was extraordinarily
in of having a knife to expose the fat which
here lies in thick layers, the white ones, striking
only the change, was through this violent action,
and after performing several operations almost
oil and starch the probed with extraordinary
thence: this was the effect of every insertion
of the knife, and it could not have been less than
an hour after it was severed from the body.
The head by the by was six. six. round the
jaws, and six. six. long. It is cleaned and
preserved. The fat from the body was carefully
taken off by native operation, it being highly
valued as an external application for rheumatism,
the &c. — *Colombo Star*, July 30.

We learn that not many days since a Finnish boat was discovered by an accidental quarrel between some of his crew and the sailors of a mandarin boat, quietly anchored in the inner harbor of Nisao, on the Loppa coast. The mandarins succeeded in taking the boat, and 97 prisoners out of a crew of upwards of 200. The prisoners have been sent to Canton we understand.—*Canton Press, August 26.*

We are informed that M^{rs}. G. A. CHAMBERS, Ex-Acting Consul for France in China, has, by a decision of his Excellency Monsieur Gurnea, Minister for Foreign Affairs, bearing date on the 14th of March of the present year, been attached in his Capacity of Elève Consul to the Consulate General of France in Egypt.—[Ed.]

ALL MEETING MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

September 2003

Latest Dates

England	24th June	Singapore	17th Aug.
U. States	7th May	Java	28th July
Calcutta	29th July	Manila	19th Aug.
Bombay	18th July	Amoy and Asia	19th May
Chennai	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

Is a former column will be found an extract showing how the "right of search" question is understood and acted up on by Naval officers of the two countries, France and America, whose governments have raised the greatest outcry against the tyranny of England and many people of which would have gloried in producing a war against "British aggression" as they termed it.

In the best case we find an American war vessel taking possession of a Spanish ship sailing under her national flag, and after examining her papers and finding them correct, obliged to leave her to pursue her course, notwithstanding the protest of the American government against the same right when claimed by England. Surely this may serve to enlighten their own government that to show how absurd has been the clamor raised against a practice so necessary. It is to be hoped it may show also that the evil effects of their obstinate refusal to join other countries in the conventions proposed for putting down this abominable trade. But for which the captain of the Vincennes would have enjoyed the pleasure of shooting five hundred and fifty false criminals, millions of dollars' worth of property would have

In the other case we find the captain of a French vessel actually making a seizure on English ship against which could only be brought a charge of irregularity in the sailing out or rather the departure of her papers, and depositing her in Santa Lopez for trial. Now had this case been reversed and a French vessel under similar circumstances seized on English one, how many speeches full of rage and fury, denunciations, warnings, threats, and promises would have been

The present statement is further satisfactory because the great points on which the revision has relied are the critical ones of the Constitution and the Empire. Upon the one we find an increase of 125,000. This, we hope, indicates a serious look to the national and our

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CANTON REGISTER

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VOL. 16. No. 37. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1843. No. 665

July Obituary Hall.

The contemplated visit of His Majesty to his Irish dominions during the summer, accompanied by his illustrious consort, having been abandoned, in consequence of the storming and capture of that portion of the Kingdom, it is now expected that the Sovereign and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the infant Princess, will pay a visit to Windsor Castle, the official residence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the event of this arrangement, the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht will be anchored off the Castle, in order that her Majesty and the Prince may enjoy frequent excursions along the English coast, and visit the ports of Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, &c.

A decree from Hapti has been published, which makes the maritime and commercial relations free between Hapti and the West India islands with whom they trade, in order to remedy the evils which the restrictive policy of the late government had caused.

The revenue of the Customs-house at Liverpool continues to improve. The receipts for May, 1843, exceeded by £50,000 those of the corresponding month in last year. (Globe.)

THE UNITED STATES.—The "Great Western" has arrived at Liverpool from New York, whence she sailed on the 25th ult., making the passage in thirteen days and a-half. Sir Charles Bagot died at Kingston on the 19th of May, after long suffering, but retained the use of his faculties to the last. The chief political incident to which attention is given in a speech by Mr. Webster at Baltimore, on the 19th ult., upon the tariff; Mr. Webster used to support restriction, but saying that it is not as popular as he expected, he now supports an advance for greater commercial freedom, and for more freedom, especially with England. (Atlas.)

General Sir Robert M'Farlane, K. C. B., and G. C. B., died on 11th June, at the family mansion in Great Cumberland street. The deceased was son of the late Robert M'Farlane, Esq. (of the Garterian branch of the M'Farlane, of M'Farlane, and was consequently descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox,) by the widow of the aforementioned Major Hapti, who plucked at the members of Paris.

Earl of Colchester expired on 10th June, at his residence, Victoria Cottage, Brompton, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased Earl was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c. He had left a family of five sons and three daughters, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Lord-General Lord Colchester.

Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., whose decease had been recently in Canada, was second son of the late Lord Bagot by the eldest daughter of Viscount St. John, who died here 23rd Sept., 1794, and married, 23rd July, 1800, the Hon. Mary Charlotte Anne Wetherill, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Wetherill (now Earl and Countess of Harrington), by whom he had a family of ten children, eight of whom survive their respected father. He was Master of the Treasury of Wiltshire and the Counties of Wiltshire.

General, Earl of.—A most noble instance of sudden death occurred in Hyde Park. Colonel Bage, of the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, was going through the ordinary inspection of the men of his regiment, when he suddenly collapsed. "Oh, God, and his sword dropped

from his hand; he at the same moment fell from the middle of his horse upon which he was riding, and in an instant sank of his brother officers and two or three private rushed forward to his assistance. He was carefully lifted up, and, on a stretcher being procured, he was conveyed thence to his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, where two surgeons, for whose services he had been despatched, promptly attended, but unfortunately their presence was of no avail, the vital spark being quite extinct. The deceased Colonel Robert Ellison first entered the army in the year 1807, and served with his regiment at Cadix in 1811. The three following years he served in the Peninsular war, and greatly distinguished himself at Waterloo, when he received the brevet rank of Major. Colonel Ellison was in the sixtieth year of his age. His commissions were dated—Ensign, 1807; Lieutenant and Captain, 1812; Major, 1816; Major and Colonel, 1824. Information of the melancholy occurrence has been communicated to the Governor, and an inquest will be held upon the body.

Sir William Darnley.—It is with feelings of regret that we have to announce the death of our much esteemed and highly respected townsman, Sir William Darnley, who expired about 11 o'clock on 11th ult., at his residence in the Royal-albion. Few of our public men enjoyed a more estimable character than Sir William. He held the office of city treasurer, and received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of presenting a civic address to her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales. His late appointment of the city's affairs will be severely felt, and not easily supplied, especially in a crisis like the present, when an unprecedented amount of church and university patronage has fallen to the gift of the town council.—Edinburgh press.

Mr. Murray, the publisher, expired on 8th June. Literature and society generally have sustained a loss by the death of this estimable gentleman. In private life Mr. Murray was beloved by all who knew him. As a publisher his name is associated with those of all the most eminent men who have adorned the literature of the present century—many of them still alive to lament his loss, and many of them gone before him, leaving reputations which living; he did all that enlightened enterprise and the active liberality could do to foster, and for which his reward will be a name as lasting, if not so splendid, as their own. In other ages, the names of Byron, Scott, Southey, Moore, and a host of others almost as numerous, will not fail to excite the remembrance of the publisher who first gave their productions to the world, who lived with them on terms of intimacy and friendship, and who respected their genius more enthusiastically than bookshop-keepers would reward glories before. Mr. Murray was in his 65th year, and had been in business as a publisher, first in the Strand, and afterwards in Abchurch-lane, for upwards of 40 years.

Among others we have to mention the decease of General Fagnon; Vice-Admiral James Keith Shapard; Lord Robert Kerr, Andros, General in Scotland; Lady Catherine Somerset, daughter to the Marquis of Waterford; Captain J. E. O'Connell, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A. M., Professor of Oriental and Chinese Literature in University College, London; Lieut.-Gen. Mark Napier; and Major-Gen. Sir James Eyre Murray, &c.

THE ARMY.—The Belfast paper states that all the women in the barracks were on Monday ordered to leave, and take up their quarters outside the walls, for the purpose of making room for the 14th depot, which is to be stationed there until further orders. The *Glasgow and Ayrshire*, moreover, with marines, arms, and ammunition, left Cork on Monday for the River Shannon. The latter, says *Limerick Chronicle*, has arrived with percussion guns for the 15th, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, including war implements, camp equipage, and a large number of muskets for percussion, who are to be armed and called out in actual necessity. What all these formidable preparations are carried on, at enormous expense to the public, the government have recently discontinued the practice of sending strong military escorts, with ammunition, through the country, thus giving a practical proof that they do not really entertain any apprehensions of an insurrectionary outbreak. A single policeman is now considered to be a sufficient escort for several car-loads of powder through the county of Tipperary, which covers with thousands of Rebels. The following evidence of the "storming state of the country" appears in the *Tipperary Free Press*:—"Twenty-two carts of powder, one each of shot, and a large quantity of percussion-explosives in town on Tuesday evening from Cork. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, there was a good guard of six policemen escorting this large quantity of ammunition." Amongst the Rebels of the county of Waterford a single soldier is found a safe escort. The *Waterford Mirror* says:—"On Wednesday last ten cart-loads of military baggage arrived at Dungarvan without any escort, excepting one soldier."—On this subject a correspondent of the *Dublin Post*, an *English-Commercial Traveller*, thus writes:—"Carried on Sat., June 22.—It looks very much like keeping the people to disturbance, seeing several military baggage-carts headed, going on their way through Tynagh and Dungarvan, guarded only by a single soldier. Hitherto such would have had a strong body of men accompanying them."—*Gallagher's Messenger*, June 27.

It is said that the heavy remarks to the Times have affected the price of stock. Now all this is very foolish. We repeat it for the hundredth time that Ireland is not on the verge of a rebellion, but in prospect of a host of powder such as Ireland has not enjoyed since Bonaparte was last let loose to ravage the island, about 40 years ago. We repeat it, there is no danger of rebellion in Ireland since this is Kait or Kait. We are willing to make our credit upon the verification of this assertion. We are not surprised, however, at the alarm that has been created about the state of Ireland—no steady observer there interested to represent the prospects of that island the most high-minded possible. It may be a good to entertain some of these claims. First, then, that the O'Connell and the priests, who, having begun to rally, employ all means to magnify their claims and their fury as a matter of course. Next come the Whigs, marching, I should think, with the most honour. They held either under a paper that their demand must be followed by an Irish rebellion; they therefore naturally follow to those that their there is such a rebellion. Thirdly, with a "blunder," last and almost to the countless great on the question of "rebellion" (see *Wid. R.*), come the duncy "unbelievers," phantoms, and hypocrites of pleasure. They tell that there must be an Irish rebellion, which no true Protestant can conscientiously appear, because the old dynasty is not

restored, and its humble servant, Mr. Corporation Hill Shaw, not raised to the office of Chief Secretary. The said old dynasty and the said Mr. Shaw, being ill-fated the object of protest and contempt of all those who with every honest opinion Protestant, but this by the way. Next comes the simultaneously timed—when whom Blackwood used to call "The Phoenix?" Such are the natural allies of all politicians. Lastly come the academics, the graduates of the press, who, if the truth must be told, like to make a sensation of our era, when we should be the public holding under the influence of a death of existing topics. Indeed, if it were not for Mr. O'Connell and his threatened rebellion, we know not what inducement any one could have to read newspapers at this moment. As there, then, anything to surprise, if so many information conveying open men rather have treated a little piece? To us the location of wonder is that the press is so very trifling. Such trifling of importance, sitting upon a ship reflecting and more horrible people than the people of England, would get up a very reasonable share of the general conversation upon any given day to be named. (Standard.)

The following is a part of Mr. O'Connell's speech at Dublin on Monday last July—

We are looking for the aspect of us out of Parliament; they themselves admit we are looking for it peaceably and quietly, and without the violation of any law, and yet British constitutional Ministers—Ministers depending upon Parliament support—not the Ministers of a despot to be appointed at the will of the sovereign alone, but Ministers having at least the name of popular Ministers—don't go to talk of such a thing as civil war. (Hear, hear.) But they don't speak of it now. We took up the cry; we declared that we would not go to war with them; that we would observe the law; that we would attack nobody; but we hated defiance at those who would attempt to attack us (cheers), and accordingly we have gained one victory. We have obtained Wellington and covered Paul, and Sir James Graham, the men of many lips, and Stanley the man of the tongue in the hand, and it is kind for him to be so, will have the tendency to think of going to war with us, but the rest of the ministry have too much good sense. (Hear, hear.) We are loyal subjects of the Queen—God bless her! (cheers)—and we act the ministry that has her in thralldom and in chains at other defiance (cheers), and it is not worth our while to pursue? (Hear, hear.) I was asked by *The Times* newspaper of Saturday last. (Hear, hear.) A fellow lately published a poem in England, called the Devil's Wall, and he is rather busy in England just now. (Laughter.) He has jobs of his doing there; he has something to do in Scotland, for the Scotch are a little vexed; and he has a trifle to do in Wales, where one fine evening, about a week ago, they threw a few dragoons over a bridge. (Cheers.) These Welsh fellows are clever in tearing out boys. (Laughter.) This poem of the Devil's Wall described, amongst other things, the properties of *The Times* newspaper—

"The Devil was the first to find Old Weller's spot, because the Republic's old place don't die, notwithstanding his charge and his conduct."

(Laughter.) No; what reason has it, that we so severely keep the peace. Nothing from them so much, and we are determined that nothing shall make us violate the peace. (Hear, hear.) Poor waddy McNamara, of the county Clare, was never more determined to keep the peace than we are. He took his oath that he would drink nothing but water during the Clare election. His friends do not think that enough, and made him declare that he would not strike any person, even if he were struck himself. A man who heard he was so sworn asked him if he were not going to vote against his landlord. "I don't care for my landlord," said he. "You are a rascal," said the other, and struck him on the face. Yet he did nothing, but wiped his face, and said, "I have had two pigs in the world, and I will tell you what it is, I will eat one of them pigs, and give you the price of it if you give me a blow after the election is over." And he said that he did not accept his offer. Nothing seems so quiet as to keep the peace. If you break a pane of glass, if you give a guinea of the best riot, the financial magazines would have no objection to have you up before them the next morning. But you will

not gratify them. (Cries of No.) There is only one way to satisfy the opinion of Ireland, and that is, to obtain demand, but to continue impossible. (Sulphur.)

THE GREAT BRITAIN has been announced. This magnificent vessel, which is in progress at the building yards of the Western Dock Company at Bristol, and rapidly approaching completion, will be one of the greatest wonders in the history of the naval architecture of ancient or modern times. It is the largest vessel which has ever floated on the deep, and will prove the true advantage of iron over wood, in the power of buoyancy, in commerce, and in war; and, we believe, if iron should rather the difficulties of construction, it will, in the end, supersede the use of wood in the hulls of vessels. The Great Britain is certainly the largest vessel since the days of Noah; she has six masts, all but the smallest capable of being lowered upon the deck, like the masts of ships. Her engines are of great power, and the propeller is the screw. Her length on deck is 320 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet 6 inches; and depth, from upper deck to bottom, 32 feet 6 inches; and she is of 1,500 tons, according to what is known by her displacement, but her actual capacity will be over 4,000. Her chimney is 100 feet in diameter. The engine consists of four cylinders of 50 inches diameter, and their length of stroke is 6 feet. It is intended that the expansive principle shall be carried to a greater extent than has yet been adopted in steam vessels. The strongest plates of which the hull is composed are about 3 inches thick, and the thinner 2 inches. Two bulk-heads divide the ship into four compartments, and strengthen the frame-work. Her four engines will have the power of 1,500 horses, supplied by 24 fires, using 70 or 80 tons of coal daily. The diameter of the boiler, or propeller, will be about 10 feet, and it will be driven by a chain-belt, by which the speed of the first motion will be multiplied about four times. The fitness of the engine and a combination of hand timber and wrought iron, arranged in a triangular manner, and connected firmly in every direction to the hull. The carpentry of the star cabins is in so forward a state, that the painters and decorators are already employed upon them. Of the 120 state, or sleeping, rooms, some are arranged for one person, the greater number for two, and a few large ones for families. There are two large bedrooms, or private rooms, out of which doors is gained to a number of sleeping apartments. The kitchen, steward's pantry, and other subordinate departments, are situated at each end of the ship from the part appropriated to passengers, and the latter will not be inconvenienced with the heat and noise arising from the cooking, &c.; and it is worthy of remark that all the part of the vessel containing the boilers and condenser is partitioned off with iron in such a manner as to render it fire-proof. The great size of the vessel, it is computed, will enable its construction and working comparatively cheap; the small surface it offers to opposing winds gives promise of great speed, and she is expected to make the homeward voyage from America in two or three days less than has yet been known. The cost of building and fitting up is estimated at £20,000.—*Standard*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN—This magnificent vessel rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready in ample time for her launching on either Saturday or on the 10th of July. As many doubts have been expressed as to the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the occasion, we think it right to state that, in answer to inquiries at land quarters, we have that his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of the Admiralty, and will honour Bristol with a visit. We are afraid that there is no foundation for a widely spread rumour, that Her Majesty will accompany the Prince; at any rate, no positive intimation of so glorious an intention has yet been received. Invitations were addressed on Thursday to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other Members of the cabinet, and to all the foreign ambassadors, many of whom, it is hoped, will be present. The banquet to the Prince and other august visitors will, it is said, take place in a magnificent parlour, to be erected for the purpose at the mouth of the company.—*Standard*.

POSSIBILITY, June 28.—The *Penelope* steam-ship has been examined this morning by Captain William Jones, who formerly commanded the *Vandal*. The attention of the naval world has of late been directed to this vessel, recently converted from a sailing frigate to a machine ship to a powerful war steamer, 245 feet long, and fitted with engines of a power surpassing any hitherto made, either for land or sea purposes, the cylinders being 50 inches in diameter. The *Penelope* is one of the old class 46-gun ships, built on the lines of the *French Mail*, at Chatham, 1855. There are nearly forty of this class of vessels lying in ordinary at the several ports, some of which are, from their comparative dimensions, adapted to cope with the frigates of foreign powers, either in war, or in the service of commerce, and how therefore become nothing more than "wreckers" in the line of the British navy, although they could not have been built at a less cost to the nation than £2,000,000, including. The Lords of the Admiralty, with the commodious

view of rendering these vessels serviceable to the country, have caused the *Penelope* to be converted, in an experiment, into a steam-ship, in order to ascertain, if they can be made available for the defence of our coast. If the experiment should prove successful, and of that there is some doubt, then other similar ships can be converted into a steam fleet of such enormous power as to bid defiance to the navy of the whole world, and in a case of hostilities one quarter of the national force would be available to build them. The *Penelope* can steer full in but her 14 days with full steaming power; and, by her means the accomplishment of coast by working at the full, half, or quarter-rotation in sailing of the steam, the capabilities will be increased to 30 days' steaming, which, with the aid of 100,000 lbs. of coal, will enable her, having the power from her means of taking a commanding position, to bid defiance to any two ships of the line. She has had her steam up for the last two days, in order to work her engines while lying at her moorings, so that they may be in proper order when she makes her experimental trials of them. She will make two trials, the first is the progress of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a numerous body of naval and scientific men, who will proceed to her moorings to Graveland, and back. She is to be fitted with her masts, yards, and spars at Chatham, to which port she will proceed after her inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The *Penelope* steam-ship has been this week commissioned at Woolwich, by Capt. W. Jones. On Thursday she made an experimental trip down the river as far as Greenwich and after was there an experiment more successful. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the cylinders of her engines, from the fact, that in the casting of each of these large masses or less than 24 tons of metal were melted, and run in the mould. The diameter of the paddle wheel is the size of the boats in 21 feet, and the number of revolutions made during the trip was 10 to the minute. It was thought probable by many, that as her hull had been lengthened 60 feet, and as her bows were much more bluff than those of every other war steamer, she, notwithstanding her powerful engines, would not make more than 7 or 8 knots under steam. The however, during some portion of her trip went at the speed of between ten and eleven miles per hour with the stream astir, although the steam from only two of her four boilers was used. Among the numerous body of naval men on board, there was not one who was not perfectly convinced that the *Penelope*, ship and engines, would prove the most efficient war-steam in the service—that her speed would not be equalled by any other vessel. Notwithstanding the great magnitude and weight of her engines, there is scarcely any perceptible vibration, and her motion through the water is easy and steady, and she shows the most minute touch of her helm.

Having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, she made a second trip on the 1st of July. As far as passage down, not including her gun side, she gained upon some of the most rapid of the river boats; only three out of her four boilers were used as it was found that sufficient steam could be generated from them, and that if the trials had been made there would have been more steam than was required and which would have been wasted. In the trials she proved herself to be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, her maximum rate of steaming, with the tide in her favour, being 13.45 miles per hour. On her return to Blackwall she performed 11 miles in the hour with the tide against her.

REMARKS.—We have been favoured with the following communication from George on the subject of Egypt in connection with the recent operations of the Duke of the Coast of that island. Although we have published pretty full particulars of Captain Kappeler's proceedings, yet the present narrative is so well told, and so full,

13 **JOHN L. LINDSEY**

DATA

Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese

guilt; having struck on a sandbank, not laid down in the Charts or mentioned in any of the most recent publications. The crew got into the boat the morning in Corvina. Eight of July, when they were taken on board H. M. S. Aurora, and on the 18th March they embarked on board H. M. S. Graciosa, which brought them to St. Helena. Captain Morrell, the Commander, speaks in the highest terms of the treatment himself, his family, and crew. Accompanied from the Captain, Officers, and men of the Aurora and Graciosa, during the time they were on board of these two vessels.—St. Helena Shipping List, April 11.

TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

We publish a Table showing the numbers of square-rigged-vessels which have imported into and exported from Singapore during the Official year 1905-06 compared with the preceding, and a similar table with regard to Native Vessels, Prahu and Junks. These statements are sufficiently plain and do not seem to require any elucidation at our hands and we shall therefore only make one or two remarks which suggest themselves on looking them over. In the trade with Great Britain there seems to be an increase the number of importing vessels in 1905-06 being 11 more than in the preceding year and of exporting vessels 5. With China the increase is much greater—the importing vessels of 1905-06 exceeding those of the previous year by 45—equal to a tonnage of 26,164 and the exporting vessels by 31 with tonnage of 11,602. With Calcutta there seems a falling off in the intercourse the arrivals from that place in the year 1905-06 being less than in 1904-05 by 73 vessels with a tonnage of 6,776—the number of exporting vessels to Calcutta also exhibits a deficiency of 5 vessels amounting to 3,350 tons. With Bombay on the other hand there appears to be a great improvement in the traffic—34 importing vessels with a tonnage of 25,285—being the excess of 1905-06 over 1904-05—and the exporting vessels amount to nearly the same. With Penang there is also an increase of communication and the same remark applies to Sumatra, Bally, and the neighbouring Islands. The increase on the whole in importing vessels 36—tonnage 43,269, exporting vessels 73, tonnage 29,512. The foregoing is in reference to square rigged vessels. The figures the intercourse with which by means of Native vessels appears most increased are the following—China increase 31 vessels—tonnage 4,194; Coochin-China vessels 30 tonnage 1,008; East Side of Peninsular 64 vessels—tonnage 1,235; Sumatra 26 vessels—tonnage 776; Bally 31 vessels—tonnage 2,055. These are all importing vessels but the exporting vessels are equally if not more numerous. The greatest decrease is in the case of the Bugia countries, which is owing to the Bugia boats not having been able to reach Singapore from the contrary winds which prevailed at the time they attempted to make this port. There is on the whole a decrease of the traffic by means of native craft amounting to—in importing vessels 38 tonnage 6,976—and exporting vessels 29, tonnage 6,227.—(Free Press, June 22.)

From the Singapore to the Bombay Free Current and Mercantile Register, 18th August.

Current.—There is not much doing in Canton, but prices are maintained, in consequence of the vessels being light and the absence of further supplies till after the monsoon. As however to-morrow will be Queen's Day, the coasting trade may be expected to be somewhat within a fortnight based, to some extent, and as much of last year's growth are large in the districts, which may probably result in the arrival of fresh imports. The prospects of the crop this year are reported to be favorable in almost all quarters, and will further tend to lower present prices, which are so under.

Prices of opium and raw cotton.

Opium, British (H.M.S.)—Rs. 20 a 25 For Super Candy of 7 lbs. 20-25
Opium, Dutch (H.M.S.)—Rs. 20 a 25 For Super Candy of 7 lbs. 20-25
Opium, Java (H.M.S.)—Rs. 20 a 25 For Super Candy of 7 lbs. 20-25
Opium, Sumatra (H.M.S.)—Rs. 20 a 25 For Super Candy of 7 lbs. 20-25
Opium, Bally (H.M.S.)—Rs. 20 a 25 For Super Candy of 7 lbs. 20-25

Opium.—(H.M.S.)—Rs. 195 a 195 per chest, and continues to realize our advanced quotations. The Chinese market for the drug has undergone great fluctuations lately and prices are, for Pattee, Rs. 1250, and the Standard, Rs. 1050 per chest. The stock in the Opium Co.

down at the end of last month was Pattee, 3,076 and Standard, 1,381 chests. Total chests 4,357.

Stock.—The following are the prices of all qualities and descriptions of Raw Silk of which sales continue to be made to some extent notwithstanding rather heavy arrivals.

For Pattee from
Canton—Rs. 1. Rs. 100 a 11 of 1,000 lbs.
Do. 2. 20
Do. 3. 30
Do. 4. 40
Do. 5. 50
Do. 6. 60
Do. 7. 70
Do. 8. 80
Do. 9. 90
Do. 10. 100

Pattee.—Pattee is very scarce, and our Harbour is quite full of shipping. We have heard of one or two vessels being taken up for the Mauritius, and one, the "Waterland," that has been here upwards of 14 months, we believe is engaged for Malacca. The following are the present rates at which Tonnage was engaged during last week.

To London & Liverpool—37s. (6d. a 30s.) per Ton.
Clyde.—No vessel on the berth.
China—11 Rs. per Candy for Cotton to Whampoa.

Optim Freight, by ordinary sailing vessels, is 3 a 4 Dollars, and by clipper craft, 6 a 7 Dollars per chest, deliverable in the Type or at Hongkong.

VESSELS LOADING TO CHINA.

Post, to-morrow; Lucy Wright, steamer; Bombay, despatch; Chama, do; La Belle Alliance, 10th inst; Ansonia, on arrival of Overland Mail; Ceylon, 18th Aug; Scotia, despatch; Thomas Costa, do; Ardour, do; Westminster, 20th Aug; Sir Herbert Compton, despatch.

ALL SHIPPING NEWS IN THIS PAGE

HONGKONG.

Gazetted 19th, 1905.

Latest Dates.

Registered	18th July	Singapore	28th Aug.
U. N. H. S.	18th June	Strait	28th Aug.
Calcutta	28th July	Java	28th Aug.
Bombay	18th Aug.	Malacca	28th Aug.
Madras	18th Aug.	Australia	18th Aug.
China	18th Aug.	Amoy	18th Aug.

From the Bombay Papers brought by the Overland mail we learn that an extensive association of smugglers and Robbers had been discovered there. One of the confederates had given information to Government, the Customs-house and the Police, but little attention was for a considerable time paid to his communications. He therefore addressed the Editor of the Chabook on which application the case was taken up by the Police and proceeding by the advice of the Informer on the 18th July a seizure was made of their lairs and a number of the heads of the gang who had there met, as well as a large quantity of goods of all sorts. The Banks having been translated and examined warrants have been issued against forty of their associates a good many of whom have been apprehended. The amount of their depredations in the harbour is said to have been beyond calculation and the banks would a most complicated system of plunder and robbery, smuggling and bribery. The number of Partners is by some estimated to amount to ninety, who after paying liberally their numerous agents were able to divide amongst themselves four lakhs of rupees every half-year. Great activity was being employed by the Police in tracing out and apprehending the Confederates.

Violent grievances were complained of at Malacca and instances of aggression on the part of the Burman which it was supposed might lead to a collision with that state. But as our Commissioner Major Rensford had shown great promptitude in repelling all attempts to interfere with our rights, and the Governor of Malacca had evinced a disposition to give such explanations as were demanded of him and to discontinue unwarranted acts perpetrated on British subjects, it was hoped peace would be preserved.

After a short interval of repose Spain has relapsed into the same state of anarchy from which she was saved by the ability of Esparto, whose authority is now sought to be subverted. Up to the latest date no engagement had taken place between the contending factions, but apparently it could not be long avoided as each party was concentrating its forces. Should the request be compelled to retire as seems most probable we may expect to see this unfortunate country a scene of devastating warfare; for however they may agree in dislike to the only man capable of governing the state, no two leaders are agreed in the ulterior objects to be gained by his overthrow. By many the blame of this state of affairs is laid upon Louis Philippe, who would gladly see one of his family seated on the throne as the husband of Queen Isabella, and for this purpose encourages the adherents of Christina. Indeed it is openly asserted that the news conveyed by telegraph to Paris are known to the late Queen almost as soon as to the French government while the Spanish ambassador is studiously kept in ignorance. If it is yet to be seen whether the other sovereigns of Europe will quietly remain onlookers upon such a transaction. It has been averred that the powerful armament collecting on the coast of Ireland has more connection with the affairs of the Peninsula than with the Irish agitation. It is to be hoped that it will not be required and that the success of Esparto will put an end to a state of affairs which may embroil all Europe.

Having now published all the numbers of the Register which had fallen in arrears in consequence of Mr. Blade's death the "Price Current" will be commenced and carried on as before. The next number will be published on Thursday.

In the Samaritanian Filipinos of the 28th August, it is said, the American ship *Wales* of 440 Tons has been lost on the Island off the west of Manila on the 1st instant; she sailed from Manila on the 23rd July for New York, with a cargo of sugar on board. All the crew were saved in the same island.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ship	ARRIVED.	From
12. Unwin,	Switzerland,	Manila.
13. Clow,	Switzerland,	Manila.
14. Bartlett,	Switzerland,	Manila.
15. H. M. S. DAVEN,	San Diego,	Manila.
16. PARADE,	Switzerland,	Manila.
17. Ansonia,	Switzerland,	Manila.
18. VICTORY SHIP,	Switzerland,	Manila.
19. CHARLES FRANK,	Switzerland,	Manila.
20. W. J. JAMES,	Switzerland,	Manila.
21. BOWMAN MANSFIELD,	Switzerland,	Manila.
22. JANE (Dutch),	Switzerland,	Manila.
23. W. J. JAMES,	Switzerland,	Manila.
24. HARRISON,	Switzerland,	Manila.
25. C. J. JAMES,	Switzerland,	Manila.
26. MANSFIELD,	Switzerland,	Manila.
27. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
28. H. M. S. FRANKLIN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
29. H. M. S. FRANKLIN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
30. FRANKLIN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
31. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
32. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
33. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
34. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
35. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
36. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
37. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
38. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
39. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.
40. ANNA,	Switzerland,	Manila.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Steamship Co. Ltd. have the honor to announce that the following ships will be despatched on the 18th of the month.

Ship	HAILED	To
12. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
13. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
14. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
15. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
16. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
17. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
18. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
19. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
20. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
21. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
22. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
23. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
24. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
25. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
26. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
27. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
28. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
29. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.
30. MANAN,	Switzerland,	Manila.

Printed and Published by
JOHN COLEMAN,
at the "LAT PAU" Press, Singapore.

FOR SALE - Marine, Gun, Pistol & Co.
with known weapons, in White Quarter and Wall
Cade, and in Road. Apply to
FLETCHER LARSEN & Co.
Miami, 20th December, 1941.

Petition of Wé Tsyngan.

A prepared paper of evidence. I, the under-
hong-merchant Wé Tsyngan, am now 75 years
of age, and was heretofore established as a
merchant for foreign trade in the I'wo hong;
but because of my age, I begged permission to
retire. My son Shing-shang and my grandson
Shing-shueg, successively dying, and my son
Tsyng-shan and his brothers being at school and
unacquainted with foreign business, could not
succed them, wherefore I have been obliged to
before to manage the business of the hong. In
the 17th year of Tsin-wang, the Hing-tai hong
failed, owing 70,000 taels and over for duties &c.,
and to foreigners \$ 2,470,000 or so, for which
the English merchants have again and again
demanded up petitions. The Commands of the
former Government were repeatedly conveyed to
us thro' the Treasurer and Judge that we consoli-
dation together had better cheer of these sums. More-
over it is known that Yén Kechang (Hing-tai)
requested that some might be taken from the
surplus of the consou fund to help to pay off his
debts, and upon this matter we received orders
to deliberate and settle the mode. At that time,
I with the other merchants repeatedly represent-
ed regarding the great difficulty of executing his
excellency's commands, and that we had not
funds for our own business; and we repeatedly
received the strictest orders as well as personal
commands to do them; so that we were compelli-
ed to carry H. E. orders into execution, and
devote upon the time and mode of paying the
same, by taking a portion from the Consou fund.
But because the foreign debts were enormous,
we requested that from the profits of all of the
hong and might be derived to supply the deficiency;
these sums were derived from the tea and
raw silk exported and the cotton and woollens
imported.

We also petitioned and received H. E. the
former governor's commands delivered to the
Treasurer that he at the same time attend to the
examination of the debts due to foreigners by the
Tung-chang hong, and from the Hoppe that we
(the hong-merchants) also attend to these mat-
ters. But since Lo Fook of the Tung-chang
hong had run away, and time was wanted to
locate him, we again petitioned and received
H. E. orders delivered to the peking ice, that he
attend to the affairs of the Hing-tai hong by
himself, and report. We also received orders to
inform the English merchants fully of these ap-
provements, that they need no more trouble
H. E. with their petitions.

There were the circumstances and reasons of
our taking from the consou fund and from the
surplus of the hong-merchants, when Pan Shing-
shing and others trumped up a story that we had,
in opposition to imperial orders, added to the
tariff:—he did not know that this surplus was
derived from the profits of each hong in their
trade; while the consou fund was, according to
orders of the Board of Revenue, made up from
three per cent added, thus which nothing more
could be taken, and this in any year did not
exceed 300,000 taels, with which public
institutions must be met, and instalments on debts
paid, and which was not nearly enough to meet
them all, so that we had to consoli-
dation to supply the deficiency. There was no adding to
the tariff in contravention of the imperial orders.

Each hong having contributed all their surplus
to the general fund, not leaving anything for
their own use, they must needs receive part for
the personal expenses of their establishments.
Now there are not less than a hundred persons
in a hong, and even more, who want food and
wages; there is also packhouse rent, entertain-
ment to visitors, support of family and domestic,
so that the total expenses are not less than 2 or
3,000 taels per annum. Moreover, each mer-
chant had already petitioned government request-
ing its own foreign debts and so unduly
institutions to government, both of which must be
paid out of their surplus. Taking one's own
surplus and putting it all into the public use,
and then receiving a part of it for one's necessary
use:—where and how could we possibly manage?

The hong merchants have managed the whole
of the trade between natives and foreigners them-
selves, trading according to the market price,
not in any manner exacting more than was
agreed upon mutually by the trading parties.
For instance in the article of tea: During each
of the last three years there have been export-
ed much more than 600,000 piculs, which are to be

learned from the hoppe's books and which I can-
not well deceive in; the duties and expenses
upon each picul were about 5 or 6 taels, as was
long since settled by the E. I. Co.'s factory,
so that upon whatever tea was brought by foreign-
ers the duties, lighters and all expenses could
not exceed 6 or 6 taels per picul. Settling each
the duties, and expenses &c., the profits on each
hong were but small. Added to this, the tea
returned to us as damaged and which we had to
replace when water-rotted, often caused loss
upon capital, as we have repeatedly represented
to the hoppe, and so on in record. Tea is the
largest article in the trade of the hong, and from
this statement the value, &c., of other articles
can be determined. Whence then can 50 or 50
millions come for us to pocket corruption?

From the 3 month of the 18th of Tsin-wang
to the end of last year, the total amount paid by
the hong from their surplus to the consou fund,
was 2,300,000 taels or so, and the same paid
for liquidating foreign debt and public institutions
in that period, were 2,500,000 taels, or very
nearly as much as was paid in. Besides this,
we took upon us to pay the debts due to English
merchants, about 2,000,000 and to American
merchants about 1,000,000, and also to pay the
losses by fire and riot of the foreign factories,
about 500,000, all of which made our accounts
still heavier.

Added to all these successive payments, there
have been several defalcations which we have
been ordered to make up, as, on the first of
last month, the Kwang-shan &c. called upon us to
subscribe, and each one was obliged to give as
he could, borrowing some or mortgaging his
property, so as to be able to give in the required
sum. How can any one say then, "that we have
used the public money to fatten our own purse?"
I and the other hong merchants have attended
to these public affairs for these past years with
the utmost diligence simply to relieve the authori-
ties of their anxieties. But the co-hong has
now by edict been dissolved; and now that our
business is at an end, to have these vagrants
and sharpers, who know nothing of our affairs,
trump up such a false story to implicate us is by
no means pleasant. On a former occasion we
were indebted to the authorities for examining the
account books of the consou house which we
submitted in, and which were returned to us after
a thorough inspection. We have now again to
check the authorities for another examination,
and the accounts have really been found just as
we now represent them. We have only to request
that Pan Shing-shing and the others may be
convicted and punished according to the law
against making false accusations. For this I
will be exceedingly grateful, and it is for this
object that this paper is prepared and headed
up.—August 1863.

A friend has requested us to insert the follow-
ing "Extract from an excellent article in the
Quarterly Review of last March, as further il-
lustrative of the subject of Malaria, and the
article we inserted in our number of the 1st
August last.

In the southern of America, even in
healthy parts, wherever the land has been
wittily flooded for the purpose of canal naviga-
tion, the trees all die, and so the passenger-
ships winds its way by moonlight through these
pale, barthen corpse, a green coating of vege-
table matter, about as thick as a blanket,
and very apparently called by the inhabitants
'farr and ager,' is seen stretching in folds be-
fore the eye.

Even in the most salubrious of the new set-
tlements, where the air is dry, exhilarating, and
the sky as blue as in Italy, the moment the
virgin earth is turned up for the first time, the
decomposition of vegetable matter brought to
the surface inevitably produces miasmata; and
thus a whole family of little English children,
with their teeth chattering from ague, have too
often been found succumbing in the wilderness,
on an eagle, 'the garden and the grove' of their
father who made it.

In like manner, in this country, it has been
shown by abundant evidence that as whatever
patches of land, especially in towns, vegetable
or animal matter is allowed to putrefy, there
is a great, more or less virulent, is engendered;
indeed it has been repeatedly observed that the
family of a particular house has continued for
years to be constantly afflicted with the very
largest and most dangerous by every adverse

traveller, which at last has been ascribed to the
have been caused by the introduction into the
immediate neighbourhood of a couple of square
feet of Sassa Loom, or, in plainer terms, by a
great outspread gutter-drain, from which there
has been constantly arising a putrid gas; and
yet, instead of a few square feet, how many
acres of Sassa Loom are, in our dreams, exist-
ing at this moment in our metropolis in the
shape of churchyards! There is one burial-
ground, now at very lately in use in London,
which contains, under one acre of surface,
50,000 corpses! There is in London a place
where a crowd of young children learn their
lessons for six hours daily on a floor under
which 15,000 dead bodies are festering!

Charles Wampler, the singer of Thatcher's
Island lights, in a letter to Capt. Sturgis,
published in the Boston Post, thus describes the
piece of plank pushed up on the island last Fall,
and which it was thought might have been a
piece of the ill-fated ship, President.

"Soon after the October gale, in 1841, I
discovered, on the South pass of the island,
thrown up by the surf, a piece of plank of soft
wood, about five feet long, five or six inches
wide, and two and a half thick; painted green
on the inside and black on the outside; a little
curved, as if it came from the bluff of the bow
of some large vessel's bulwarks, and broken off
by force, the fractured end being broken diag-
nally across the nail holes, and presenting the
appearance of having rotten on three timbers.
On the side painted green there were set in
letters about an inch long the words 'Steam
ship President,' and once apparently with a
jack knife, or some similar instrument. Not
thinking much of the circumstance at the time,
the plank, after lying some months, was burnt
up."

THE Isthmus of PANAMA.—We enclose a
copy of the letter from Baron Humboldt to M.
Salomon, read by M. Guizot in August, 1842.
It is a letter with regret that you are not more
advanced in your interesting enterprise than you
were when I last had the pleasure of seeing you
at Paris. It is twenty five years since a project
for a communication between the two oceans,
either by the Isthmus of Panama, by the Lake
Nizargues, or by the Isthmus of Capica, has
been proposed and topographically discussed,
and yet nothing has been yet commenced. I
had believed that the English embassy would
have found the means of inspiring confidence,
by sending an engineer to survey the valley
which separates the two seas, and across which
a canal might be cut. We assured that the per-
son who has made use of my name in saying
that the two seas have not the same level, have
done so for the purpose of an error for not
entering on the undertaking." We likewise
subject the extract from the document address-
ed to the Academy of Sciences on the subject,
by an American gentleman, Mr. Warden.—
"The cutting necessary to make the two seas by
means of the three rivers, Vintango, Bernardino,
and Forton, is only 134 miles in length. The
canal, in all, would be 96 miles in length. It
might be made navigable for vessels of from
1,000 to 1,200 tons burden, and the water may
be kept at its proper level by means of only two
locks. All the materials necessary for the con-
struction of the canal are found in abundance
on the spot. The total expense is estimated at
2,720,018 dollars (4,611,000*l.*). Including the
expense of four steam-boats and two iron bridges,
to open for the passage of ships." (It is worth
to be regretted that such an important work of
uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has
hitherto occupied so little of the public attention
in England; particularly when we look at the
rising importance of our Australian possessions,
destined as they appear to be, at no very remote
period, to become powerful and independent of
the mother country. By the proposed canal
across the Isthmus of Panama, Australia would
be brought within less than 60 days of England,
and as there appears to be no very serious or-
ganizing difficulties in the way, money is all that
is required to accomplish such a desirable work
as the connecting of the two seas. At the same
time we must remark that the estimate of the
cost of the undertaking, as quoted above, ap-
pears to be much too small for so mighty a
work.)—A.M.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—*Striving of July 3.*—M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring & Co. of London, which the Republic of New Granada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 20,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 100,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring & Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 15fr. per ton, but they have reduced it to 5fr. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.—*Chilgoad, 26 July.*

DEATH OF NEAR VAMPIRE, L. R.—This celebrated leucophaea died on Sunday night, 24th inst., at his residence in New Haven, Conn., in the 61st year of his age, after a sickness of only three or four days, which assumed the form of pleurisy. His talents were known and appreciated in the United States by almost every individual who has had occasion to use an English spelling book or an English Dictionary.

The paper which have reached us from Batavia, represent the state of that colony as desperate. The Dutch government, wishing to reserve to its subjects all the advantages of the trade, has in a great measure excluded from its Ports foreign vessels, while it, at the same time, caused extraordinary efforts to be made for the cultivation of the island, by the grant of lands. From this hybrid system of restrictions and encouragement, it follows that the State of the Company are overstocked with products which they cannot dispose of, and that their affairs are in complete stagnation, and that gold, silver and copper have disappeared altogether from the circulation. The only mode of exchange consists in Bank paper and Notes. In this respect Java is approaching fast to the state of Mauritius. The fall of this rich colony, under the empire of the prohibitive laws by which it is governed, was long since foreseen, and many cautious as to the fate which would infallibly befall it, have not been wanted to the Dutch Government. A traveller who visited those countries nearly two years ago describes the situation of Java in the following words.

"Batavia is the seat of the Supreme Government of the Dutch India, and serves as an entrepot of all products of the Oriental Archipelago. In consequence this Port was frequented by a number of Junks, coming from Siam and China and of Pinckes coming from all parts of the Archipelago; but since the foundation of the English Colony at Singapore, the unlimited freedom of this port has attracted to it, the greater portion of the Native Commerce, which used to be carried on between Batavia and China. The Government has therefore been obliged to draw its revenues solely from the products of its own possessions.

The articles most in request for the consumption of Europe, are, as every one knows, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar; the Government hopes to monopolize the monopoly of the two first, and very heavy taxes are levied on such cultivators as sell their produce elsewhere, and for which the Government pays whatever it chooses and which it afterwards re-sells to the Merchants at very high prices. The consequence of this oppressive system has often been that the natives, driven to despair, destroy their own plantations, for they prefer by far to beg, rather than support by giving of maize, the services of a Government, whose sole object seems to be, to grow rich without even deigning to think of the welfare and prosperity of those who live under its yoke. Such acts are annually punished, but they, nevertheless, occur very frequently. Every couple of primary necessity is obliged to pay a very heavy duty. Fish and salt which form the principal food of the Natives, are kept in monopoly by the Government; the only exception is Rice. The administration of the rice mills call at a price seven times above its real value; and all the fish brought in by the Fishermen, is first sold in large lots by an official auctioneer, and cannot be purchased but by very rich Chinese mer-

chants who make enormous profits by selling it in retail.

It is much to be regretted that the Dutch have not adopted another system with regard to Java. Instead of these monopolies, which have engendered to flow in torrents and which produced the misery of thousands of individuals, they had encouraged native industry and foreign Commerce by a Tariff of moderate duties, Java would be in-day for the mother country, an inexhaustible source of Profit, and would at the same time increase its power and its riches. Nothing was wanting to the Dutch to insure success, but the will. They are in possession of an island having perhaps the richest soil to be found in the whole world, placed in such a situation as to have quick communications with every other part of the globe—and inhabited by an industrious and peopled population, who are disposed to admit the superiority of Europeans. With all these advantages they could make of their colony a real paradise, but they have made it a desert. The lamentable policy is now producing its fruit; while looking at their empty coffers, the Dutch authorities perceive their mistake, but it is too late for them to apply a remedy, for the Inhabitants of Java must expect arrival from their sufferings from some other hands than those of their present rulers."

To this rapid fall it is curious to oppose by way of contrast the remarkable rise of Sing., which, at the time that this description of Java was written, was little more than a forest, and which this day is on the true road for reaching the height of prosperity, because freedom of Commerce and true and just policy are practised there.—*Gentleman's Gazette.*

It is impossible to contemplate the state of prosperity which this colony has now reached without a strong feeling of exultation. Here is a maritime entrepot, in one of the most advantageous commercial positions in the world, to which during the past year 953 square rigged vessels resorted and 3704 native vessels, from the various ports and islands in the Archipelago. The burden of these vessels was 502,000 tons, and the value of the goods they imported and exported amounted to five crores of Rupees. This settlement is maintained at an expense not exceeding 50,000 L. a year! and this sum is raised on the island itself. All the advantages which it confers, directly and collaterally, on British commerce in the Eastern seas, are gained without one farthing of expense to the mother country. We question whether the records of the Colonial office could show us any Crown colony, of equal importance and value, which is managed with the same economy; or which makes so annual demand on the British Exchequer. Singapore stands almost alone in our colonial establishments, as a self-supporting colony.—*Ibid.*

(From the Bombay Price Current, August 12.)

EASTERN MARKETS.

CORRUM.—Our market for this staple commodity is in a very inactive state; and prices are rather lower. The despatching advice received by the Overland Mail on Tuesday last will probably cause a further decline.

PRICES CURRENT OF RAW COTTON.

Surat, Branch, and Jamnabazar. Rs. 95 a 60 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Osmanabad. Rs. 70 a 60 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Goga, Dhulian, and Bhuragpur. Rs. 60 a 60 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Kompah. Rs. 70 a 70 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Mangalore, and Porbander. Rs. 70 a 60 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Overland.—(Malwa.) Open has again advanced, and cannot be purchased below Rs. 1245 at 1000 per short for goods at delivery, and Rs. 1120 a 1120 per short deliverable in February next.—Prices in Calcutta have also advanced, and the rates now ruling there are, for Poole, Rs. 1000, and for Rawda, Rs. 1000 per short. Accounts from Kurrachee report a further improvement in the day.

RAILED FOR OTHER PORTS.

Aug.
1, Ship John Mitchell, R. Cable Commander with Cotton &c.
2, Ship Scotia, W. Dryden with Opium, Cotton, Sandalwood &c.
11, Schooner Pearl, A. J. Harrison, to Shantou

and Pongapore with Opium and other merchandise.

22, Westmoreland, Henry Ostermeyer, M.D. with various cargo.
14, Chuen, J. Laird, with Cotton and Opium.
14, Lury Wright, W. Poffett Commander.
ARRIVED AT SHANTOU.

Aug.
13, Steamer Aron, J. Elphinstone (Capt. Macdonald) to June.
13, Anne Elma, George Orsinger Commander, with Silver, Tea, Silk &c. from Mexico to June and Angkor 13d July. —*Ibid.*

The Australian papers of the 13th of May show that the commercial distress which has prevailed throughout those colonies for some time past has not yet ceased. The failures in fields more than a year are stated to amount to the very large sum of £1,754,577-5-11. The causes of this embarrassment, are probably in part connected with that general depression of commerce which has affected the whole empire, and which, from the intimate commercial relations of the most distant parts of the world, is sure to be felt in the most remote regions. A bad harvest in England is said to have cost many of the American Banks, and a depression in the price of raw produce affecting the staples of Australia, must be severely felt there. The present distress is, however, too general and too long continued to have been alone caused by the state of English trade, and it is probably in a great degree the result of over speculation in land, which has been carried to the utmost excess.

There can be no fear for the ultimate prosperity of such a colony as Australia, but it is a pity that it should be kept back by those sudden ebbs and flows of commerce. The immense emigration which is now taking place to its various provinces, will soon make it the most important Colony of the British Empire. There is nothing like its progress in the history of colonization, and it may continue to expand in the same proportion for centuries if we may judge from the immense waste yet unexplored.

From the returns published in the Emigration Gazette, it appears that there is still plenty of good employment for the labourer and mechanic, and so long as that is the case the temporary distress of the trading classes will not be of serious importance. The heavy losses above mentioned may throw a gloom over the colony for the time, but it is probable that they will induce a more careful system of business, and discourage that gambling in land which, though it may have made the fortunes of a few, has been exceedingly prejudicial to the indigenous emigrant, seeking a home where his little capital may be laid out to advantage.—*Engloman, Aug. 4.*

MARKET.

WORTH OF TRADE.—Our market has been a little more lively since the contents of the India mail, which has so unexpectedly arrived, became known; and if we cannot see any decided improvement in price, we can at least demand for that kind of cloth suitable for our eastern empire, &c. This is evidently an increasing trade, and proves at the present moment a most reasonable and indeed indispensable outlet for our productions. Without these new markets, we should be in a most pitiable plight indeed. Last week's rates were very well supported. There has also been a very extensive demand for twist for these markets, comforted, however, to the very low numbers and of middling qualities, prices for which have been steadily what were paid this day week. The market generally, for yarn, has been dull, and perhaps a shade lower. Prices.

Calcutta, Saturday, August 5.

Exchange has for the last week been from 1-11 to 2 for bills at 60 months' date with half per buyers at these rates, and better prices are looked for before the close of the Month. In general the market has been quiet with a tendency to decline.

Raw Silk.—During the past week but few persons have changed hands, and a further reduction in price may be observed:

Chandabazar,	6 12 to 10 4 per lb. net
Gangetic,	8 12 to 10 12 do
Haripur,	8 0 to 10 0 do
Jamshedpur-Bhandul,	8 0 to 10 0 do
Ranigumpha,	6 0 to 8 0 do

Cashmere.—A few sales are reported at from 120 to 125.

26 - 429 - 1 2nd number, 1942

These new Regulations for the commercial intercourse have just agreed upon and settled, clearly establish that the Flang merchants are to be done away with, and that henceforward the English will

"The General Regulations for Trade and the Tariff appear to me to combine all the advantages of conciseness and perspicuity, with provision for every possible contingency that can threaten the common course of trade, and I confidently trust that in due season, their practical application will realize the hopes I have formed of them. At the same time, I by no means dissent from myself, that the first introduction of such sweeping regulations and changes into the commerce of any country, and more especially in one like China—which has not, from custom, such high readiness to dilate upon, kept pace in advancement with the other nations of the earth—may be attended with an unforeseen delication and trouble, must call for exercise of great patience and forbearance on both sides, and amongst all persons, and must only by exposure to some trial of mild and beneficial operation when the governments of China shall find, from actual experience, that the new system is happy, unexceptionable, and most profitable to the revenue than the one it is

understand. I am therefore prepared to expect that the old custom will continue to the extent of your duties in Canton, but I rely on your meeting such objections with dexterity and firmness, and allowing any interested parties, whether English or Chinese subjects, to have their proceedings, of course, subject to the will of the court.

(The subject) **Business Weekly.**

It is said that the various provisions of the supplementary treaty have been agreed upon between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, and that it will be signed in the course of next week. H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger will proceed in H. M. Steamer *Oriente* to the River, where Kowloon will meet him, but it is uncertain as yet as to whether it will be signed on terra firma at Amoy or on board of the Steamer. Mr. Thom arrived here from Canton on Saturday last in the *Proserpine* Steamer and left again on Monday; he is expected to be back again every moment. On the 10th H. M. S. *Oriente* is to proceed to Amoy and the North, to leave Consuls at Amoy and Shanghai; whether those for Ningpo and Fuchow have yet been appointed has not transpired. It is said that a Steamer will be despatched to Calcutta about the middle of next month.

The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the application for a grant for the new colonies of the Marquesas and Society Islands forms the leading and almost exclusive topic of comment in the Paris journals of this morning. The *Dilect* says:—

"The opposition did not expect the bold and clever stroke which has placed the Society Islands and the Marquesas under French protection. In proportion as the country has received this news with satisfaction, the opposition have been surprised and disconcerted. The first idea was that England would remonstrate, in which case they would have represented these possessions as being of enormous value to France. They would have said that rather than give way to England, we should risk a maritime war, and if necessary even a general war. We are not raising an imaginary opposition. A report was current some time ago, that England had remonstrated, and that a threatening discussion on the subject would take place in the English Parliament. It was added, that a note had been delivered to M. Guizot by the English Ambassador, and that M. Guizot had given way. The opposition then raised a cry of indignation, but unfortunately for their tactics the report was unfounded. M. Guizot has not yielded, and no opportunity has even presented itself for him to display resistance. The opposition therefore had to shift their ground. England, they said, had offered no remonstrance, for she knew that France could derive no advantage from these possessions. They were lost in the middle of the Pacific Ocean; no trade of importance could ever be carried on with them; their produce would hardly suffice to feed our soldiers and sailors, and in case of war they would only be an embarrassment to us—in a word, a new *Africa*. This is what the opposition have said, and they have at the same time added considerations about the pressure of the budget. This they say is not the moment for extending the power of France. This is quite absurd, for the honour of having placed them under the protectorate of France belongs to the Cabinet of the 29th October. If, however, the flag of England, instead of that of France, were flying over these islands, now so much despised by the Opposition, what a outcry the Opposition would raise.—*Gazette's Messenger*.

The *Franchise* or *Servant* of the Navy has a large week exhibited so many signs of growing greatness to a locality as the last week has done for *Shanghai*. It has been an extraordinary success that this part is finally fixed upon as the starting-point of the steamer carrying the mails to the West Indies, Egypt, India, and all parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the mails, with the passengers, are to be dispatched from this port, and landed here on their return. The *Thames* steamer takes her departure on day after-day for the West Indies, and to-day also the *Orion* sails for the East.

calling for the last time at Falmouth for the mails. The docks are to be opened to-day also for the "dispatch of business," as they say in *Parliament*.—(*Shanghai* Journal.)

The *Wreck* will have comparatively escaped, it appears that the sailing will not be delayed, and provision immediately is applied. It is unfortunate that the two-conviction seems to have been the only thing to draw attention to the point, and getting attention to it prevented it from showing complications that have resulted from the disturbance, and the anxiety which is excited, no longer the nature of an opposition which annuls policy, enough. The talk of that part of the country are formed, and it is said that the left-contraction must compete very much for very small profits; for they can only pay themselves by screwing the last farthing out of the passengers. In order to that, they not only put up so many toll-gates that the average is one to three miles—in one place there are three toll-gates within sixteen miles—that every by-road and outlet from the main way has its toll. The consequence is, that the operations of the farmers—their removal of produce, say, the very making of their own lime for manure, and its carriage to the field—subject them to overtax to the payment of very high tolls. In some instances the by-roads are paid for by rates and again in these tolls? It is a kind of tax manifestly ill-contrived, and voluntarily exacted in palpable money, many times a week, or even many times in one day. We growle at the income-tax twice or four times a year; but this toll is something like an income-tax, or at least a producer-tax levied daily. The payers regard it as "sympathetic" for the State; they raise a general commotion; and then they are awarded to. What a lesson to teach the people, while they are preached to in Northern England and Ireland about the needlessness and profusion of popular commotion.—*Spectator*.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING.—It is only a short time since our docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose mast heads a broom was fixed, denoting them on sale; but within the last week this sign of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale; the other having been either advantageously chartered or sold. From this we may contemplate a speedy increase in the demand for export goods.—*Liverpool Standard*.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—H. M. S. Frigate *Cyclops* was lying totally dismantled on Saturday last at Woolwich, and the Engineers of the dockyard had disconnected part of her machinery for the purpose of effectually repairing her. On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, she was commissioned by Capt. Austin, C.B., and the following day, Monday by four o'clock, P.M., she was completely rigged, had got her large guns with ammunition and stores from the Royal Arsenal, her provisions and tanks of water from Deptford, including 200 tons of coal, and was in every respect ready for sea within the short space of thirty-six hours. The completing this vessel in such an incredibly short space of time is unsurpassed in the history of the British Navy.—*Melita Mail*, June 16.

NOVEL SYMPLE CHASE.

To the Editor of the *Shanghai* Gentleman's Gazette. Mr. Editor.—By giving the following communication a place in your valuable columns you will much oblige some of your constant readers and friends:—

I beg leave to send you an account of an event, which had its interest and amusement to the sporting inhabitants of Bombay and Calcutta; as it was, the sprinkling of gratified spectators was not small. On Friday evening a match was made between two fine horses belonging to the Crack Steam Engine bearing the name of the *Wren* Egyptian King, to run a fast race, starting from Back Bay Beach at the foot of New Sonapoor Road, round the Light House at Calcutta and back again. One of the candidates claims his birth from the Land of Cork and the other is a descendant of the Ancient Britons. The race appeared for starting was 6 A.M. on Saturday morning, but owing to the unexpected state of the weather, it was delayed until 10 o'clock before seven, at that time the signal was given

and the runners were off. The odds in favour of the *Wren* were 10 to 1, but the *Wren* was so fast, which the friends of Tally were not slow to take notice of, they said that he travelled out of his own volition in a twinkling. However, the *Wren* was decidedly the slower. The appearance of the men was truly striking, the Ancient Briton was dressed in a white shirt and trousers with a blue sash over his head, and his name was the appearance of a determined resolution, while the son of Britain appeared in the national livery, blue breeches and striped shirt, his every form giving every evidence of being well combined with speed.

The boat at starting took the *Wren* into the water, while the establishment of all Tally proceeded leisurely up New Sonapoor Road and passed the Buffalo Tank without putting forth any of his powers of speed. The carriage containing the Judges and spectators had already gone ahead, and were stationed at the entrance of Calcutta, and at the Light House, to await the arrival of the two competitors. To the surprise of all who had seen the start, Tally first here in sight, and kept the lead round the Light House, where, slightly increasing his pace, he made for home. But the wily Scot was not far behind and working a traverse which never entered the brain of Darcy, he headed his wind and stood across the green through marsh and mire, shortening his distance by some hundred yards, and loud cries of "take the beach for it Jim" resounded in all quarters. Tally at this moment far outstripped his rival, and knew that he was doubled. The spectators who were near him describe his appearance at this time as truly awful—the fire flashed from his eyes, and the foam flew from his mouth, at each bound his speed increased, and when the crowd now loudly cheered him, and again sang out "the Beach, the Beach," his leaps resembled those of a frightened deer of an antelope. Horses were lashed and the carriages fled along the road, their inmates hoping to be in time to witness the coming in—as they turned the corner of New Sonapoor Road. The *Wren* could not get on in two minutes more up came Tally from the Beach followed at a few lengths distance by the Scot, thus accomplishing the distance in the short space of one hundred and 22 minutes. In returning along the Beach, it being high water, the Racers were often up to the knees in water, and the dash of spray as they spurned the wave at each bound, rendered the sight quite amusing.—*Englishman*, Aug. 7.

ALL SHIPMENTS MUST BE MADE EARLY.

HONGKONG.
October 7th, 1845.

Latest Dates.

Shanghai	10th July	Singapore	10th Sept.
U. S. Navy	15th June	Swatow	10th Aug.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Java	10th Aug.
Batavia	17th Aug.	Manila	10th Aug.
Madras	10th Aug.	Australia	10th Aug.
Canton	10th Aug.	Amoy	10th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September. ARRIVED.

26. *QUEEN LARVA*, from Whampoa.
27. *LA BARRA ALMADA*, from Hong Kong.
28. *Em. London*, from Hong Kong.
29. *THOMAS ANDERSON*, from Hong Kong.
30. *CHARLES HENRY*, from Hong Kong.
31. *CHUBB*, from Hong Kong.
1. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
2. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
3. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.

October. ARRIVED.

1. *DAVID CLARK*, from Hong Kong.
2. *CHUBB*, from Hong Kong.
3. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
4. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
5. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
6. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
7. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
8. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
9. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.
10. *WALLACE*, from Hong Kong.

We have lately received copies of the *Shanghai* Gentleman's Gazette from which we publish a

for extracts. They are as usual full of opinions about the local elections, and party startings, preparing for the next election of a President. Mr. Webster's late speech, and the proposed remodeling of the tariff upon these liberal principles, also engages a great deal of public attention, and generally seems to meet with approval.

In general a much more kindly feeling towards Britain pervades the Press, since the conclusion of the late Treaty. The pacific language employed by all parties whilst the negotiations were pending, and also by men of all grades of politics in the British Parliament, when the articles of the Treaty came under discussion, seem to have produced the most beneficial effects upon our Trans-Atlantic brethren. An American fishing vessel had been seized, trespassing as was alleged upon the grounds reserved exclusively for our Colonies; and this trespass appears to have been severely animadverted on by a Provincial Paper. It is strongly characteristic of the times to find the American Press taking notice of the fact, and at the same time lecturing the fiery Editor to patience and forbearance; stating that if their countryman had offended, he had been seized, and would be punished for his offence; and that nothing was to be gained by intemperate language. It is amusing as well as pleasing to contrast such language with that used but a few months ago, when matters of no greater importance seemed several times on the very point of producing a general war.

A fanatic of the name of Miller, who has for some time traversed the States as a Preacher, had seriously frightened many by declaring the world was in the last year of its existence. Indeed he came at one time to have fixed its termination very closely to the 15th April at 40 minutes past 7 in the morning, (American time) but as that time approached we find he has allowed another year to elapse before the period pointed out by his calculations. Meantime we are told "his movements accompanied by a large tent under which 3,000 people have at one time been seated to hear him, has attracted more than usual attention. Large numbers of persons have followed him from place to place, many have given up their pursuits in life, and some have lost their reason under the influence of his doctrines."

We regret to learn that two melancholy accidents occurred last week at Whampoa. Captain Wilson of the Bombay ship *Meliana* fell overboard and was drowned; and Mr. J. J. Dixon chief mate of the *Helen* belonging to the same port fell overboard from a boat and was also drowned.

A private letter dated the 30th ult. from Macao mentions the arrival of the Portuguese war brig *Tojo*, from Lisbon, with H. E. the new Governor of Macao.

MACAO.—A serious disturbance occurred here on Thursday evening last. At about seven o'clock the Chinese and houses outside, but adjoining the city wall, near the Casa garden and San Antonio gate, were seen to be on fire, and measures to extinguish it were immediately taken, but when the Portuguese and other inhabitants went to the spot to assist in putting out the fire they were driven back by a great number of Chinese who had collected on the spot, and who threw stones at all who attempted to approach. Of the small guard of soldiers at the gate, Europeans belonging to the garrison, two incautiously and without waiting for the support of their comrades, rushed among the rioters, when one was killed by having a spear or sword run through him, and the other badly wounded. A reinforcement of the garrison soon arrived, and as the Chinese were about making a rush upon the soldiers, these were ordered to fire, and four Chinese or more are said to have been killed. Soon after this H. E. the Governor arrived, and everything continued quiet after. The fire only consumed a few houses and sheds of no value. Various are the rumors as to the origin of the fire, and why the Chinese should have opposed

its being put out, and as they are very contradictory we forbear mentioning any of them.—*Chinese Press, September 28.*

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—We were most agreeably surprised yesterday by a call from Dr. Williams from Oregon, a member of the American Presbyterian Mission in that Territory. A slight glance at him when he entered our office would have convinced any one that he had seen all the hardships of a life in a wilderness. He was dressed in an old fur cap that appeared to have seen some ten years' service, faded and nearly destitute of fur; a vest whose natural color had long since fled, and a shirt—we could not see that he had any—an overcoat every thread of which could be easily seen, backless pants, &c.—the roughest ones that we have seen this many a day—*too poor, in fact, to get any better words for!*

The Doctor is one of those daring and good men who went to Oregon some years ago to teach the Indians religion, agriculture, letters, &c. A noble pioneer do we judge him to be—a man fitted to be a chief in rearing a moral empire among the wild men of the wilderness. We did not learn what success the worthy man had in leading the Indians to embrace the Christian faith, but he very modestly remarked that many of them had begun to cultivate the earth and raise cattle.

He brings information that the settlers on the Willamette are doing well; that the Americans are building a town at the falls of Willamette; that a Mr. Moore, of Mr. Farnham's party, some sixty years of age, was occupying one side of the falls, in the hope that Government would make him wealthy by the passage of a pre-emption law; that the old man Blair, another member of the same party, was living comfortably a short distance above, as all who have read Mr. P.'s travels will know he deserves to do.

COTTON GOODS.—The Boston Mail states that 14,000,000 yards of Cotton goods were sold in that city on Saturday, in consequence of the late China news.

Alliance of French, Spanish, and American Slaveholders.

The "Courrier des Etats Unis" a French paper published at New York, contains a correspondence of interest, an initiative of an important movement. The editor says the projected alliance has created a great sensation, and designates the correspondence as "official." The first letter is from Paris under date Feb. 26, signed "A. Jollivet, delegate in the Chamber of Deputies, from Martinique," and states that "in a short time delegates chosen from among the most influential inhabitants of Martinique and Guadeloupe will visit the Southern States of the Union and the Spanish Islands, to arrange the basis of a common defence."

Mons. Jollivet has issued a long address to our Southern States, the spirit of which may be judged from the following extracts:

"The Colonial authorities have just rejected, unanimously, the projects of emancipation which the French government had submitted to their deliberations.—Their resistance would be more efficacious, their means of resistance more powerful, if the Southern States of the American Union, the Spanish Islands, and Brazil, were to make common cause with them."

"Whenever emancipation shall be effected in all the archipelago of the Antilles, it will be very difficult for the Southern States of the Union to escape the contagion and the peril of the example. It is to you, therefore, that I have addressed the invitation to unite with the delegates of the French Colonies, to effect which object you can organize in your State and in the neighboring States committees of correspondence, with whom I engage to put myself immediately in communication."

WINTER FISHING ON SA DUNEY BAY.—Our market, during the past Winter, has been beautifully supplied with the French fish, consisting mainly of the variety which inhabit our waters, caught in a new and novel manner, by spearing through holes cut in the ice for that purpose. Until up to recently, catching fish through the ice has been considered impracticable; and it has been generally supposed that during cold weather the seals tribe resorted to the deep water of the lake, beyond the reach of man's hand. The experience of the past Winter, however, has

proved the contrary.

The fishermen, being previously prepared with a small house, from 4 to 6 or 8 feet square, mounted on runners, to make its removal easy, and so constructed as to exclude all light except what comes up from the ice below, arose himself with an ordinary fish spear, an axe, and an assortment of small decoy fish, and proceeded to some part of the bay where the water is from three to six feet deep, cut a hole in the ice, adjusted his house directly over it, and with his spear in one hand, and the line attached to the decoy fish in the other, awaits the opening of his prey. Every object in the water is seen with entire distinctness, though from the exclusion of light in the house above, the fisherman is invisible to the fish beneath. The decoy is simply a small wooden fish, loaded sufficiently with lead to cause it to float naturally, and which by drawing upon the line attached, is made to imitate the motions of a fish playing in the water.

Sometimes the fish comes up slowly, as if suspicious that the decoy was not exactly what it appeared, and passes near by, as if to make a more accurate observation. It is then he is struck with unerring aim. At other times a streak is seen to flash across the opening, a quick jerk is felt upon the line, and away goes the decoy, beyond recovery. If, however, the line is not broken, the fish usually returns more slowly, as if to ascertain the cause of his disappointment; he is then easily captured. The first experiments of this kind of fishing were made with nothing more than an old hoghead over the ice or an old box—but this proved to be successful, that regular houses were built, in one instance containing a small stove, and a cushioned seat, owned by an old apothecary, who prides himself much in having his "traps about right." Since the ice has cleared from this end of the lake, we have also had the finest Mackinaw trout weighing from 20 to 35 and 40 pounds, caught with hook and line, in the deep water of the lake, off the peninsula light house. These are most delicious fish, and were caught for the first time in this vicinity, by Mr. W. Weston, last season. We have also seen some very fine specimens of the muskellunge, weighing from 20 to 35 lbs. caught in our bay this Spring, by spearing.—*Sandusky Clarion.*

A man in Springfield, O. thus announces himself as a candidate for constable. He is truly a candid man: "Philip E. Barnett, has a wife and 13 children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—would like to be elected constable."

The Editor of a newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper, at the regular time of publication by saying that "he was engaged in embracing a fellow who had slandered him, and did not get through early enough to go on with his paper."

STRANGE PUNISHMENT.—One Wm. Felley, having been convicted in Wake Co., N. C. of manslaughter, was sentenced to the following punishment:

"That the prisoner be branded with the letter 'M' in the brow of the thumb of the left hand, and be imprisoned for six months—the prisoner should remain on the head till the prisoner should have repeated three times, 'God save the State.' The branding then took place forthwith in the presence of the Court, and the prisoner was committed to prison.—N. Y. Express

END OF THE WORLD.—Numbers of persons, impressed with the notion that the world would come to an end about 12 o'clock yesterday morning, were watching the whole Thursday night, and anxiously speculating up on each passing event. Every moving cloud and stirring breeze was to them an indication of the certain consummation of all earthly affairs.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

PREPARING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD.—To Takemahong, N. H., a man has left half of his crop of potatoes in the ground, having dug enough to last his family until next April!

FOR SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG ADVERTISER AND GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lush, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bomanjee & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Preece & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

Note.—It should at the same time be observed, that in assuming to profit by the foregoing estimate of the transaction, I have based upon the opinion of the broker, regard must be had to the possibility of a fall of price in silver holding gold wherever any large amount is suddenly thrown into the market, proportionate to that which took place in the silver recently sold. There is no reported to the year 1900 no premium when silver was paid for an allowance of 500 grains of gold; and during the year 1901, with reference to which the advantages held out by Mr. Mathison's proposition had been calculated, the difference of price between silver with and without 500 grains of gold, was one farthing per ounce.

If, therefore, the difference actually realized in the Mint had been obtained by the foreign exporter, and the premium remained as in the year 1901, the amount realized would have been 440,001.11 s. 5 d., instead of 440,707 l. 10 s. 1 d., and the cumulative balance of profit of Government 1,707 l. 10 s. 3 d., instead of 664 l. 10 s. 9 p., as in the preceding estimate.

—Jas. W. Morrison, Deputy Master.
Mint Office, 16 February 1902.

Chinese Revenue.—By the statement of the account between the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the 5000 silver pieces sent from China, it appears that the total value is 1,304,301 l. 12 s. 6 d., the freight and other expenses connected with which is 10,301 l. 16 s. 2 d., leaving a balance of 1,293,999 l. 16 s. 4 d.; the above-named sum being equal in Chinese value to 5,000,000 dollars, the first instalment under the treaty of Nanking. Of this amount, 1,281,406 l. 13 s. 10 d. has been paid into the Exchequer, and 53,773 l. 12 s. 6 d. reserved for defraying freight, charges of transportation, cost of export, allowances, etc., subject to the approval of the Treasury.

To the Editor of the Register.

MR. DEAR SIR.—With your permission I will hazard a few remarks regarding some things, touching the welfare of the Colony of Hongkong, this "infant giant." Like old Britain, it is small in territorial extent;—in fact, it is a mere meridional link, if the terms of the Royal Charter, have been correctly reported in the local prints.

From many we hear grievous complaints about the want of protection and security for persons and property. These complaints are not without cause. There is here great want of protection and security. The houses of private individuals are riddled; the arms and accoutrements of the soldier are stolen. And it is not impertinent, therefore, to enquire why are these things so? can they be remedied? can they be prevented?

These malpractices exist, because wicked men are not kept in check, by a proper degree of watchfulness. In my opinion, these outlaws, who jeopardize the lives and property of peaceful people, deserve the severest punishment—which punishment should be continued as long as they live, or until such time as they can give satisfactory evidence of being thoroughly reformed. I would be perfectly sure of the persons being guilty of robbery; and being thus convicted, their punishment should continue till through reformation were effected.

It is said that not far from the Sze-nan there is a community, whose members all live by robbery. If one of their number is detected, he forfeits his life, and must die. They are sworn to this by blood. Why let these men, and such as them, carry the nefarious plans into execution, you may perhaps learn by and by.

Some of the robberies I believe are committed by persons residing on the island, but more by those who come from neighboring places, and especially those engaged in the smuggling of opium. Some hundreds of these men usually,—day and night,—reside on the coast of Wanchai Cheung, or Happy Valley.

Their smaller boats and junks maintain a constant watch on the Sze-nan River. There may be some suspicion of their movements, but the great majority of them I believe are, what the Chinese call them, *hai tait*, "sea robbers." And I would give them the full benefit of the law made for each gang. With a view of taking them into custody, or of keeping them from landing on this side of the town, the ships of war might, perhaps, be so arranged as to effect one or the other, of these ends.

The line of coast, requiring protection, does not extend five or six miles extent. The several ships stationed at equal distances,—like the men on a ship-board,—4 in China,—close off the town,—would form a coast, guard to complete that not "a rat or a plate" could creep into town. There must be some display of power, the evil-doers will not be held in check.

Want of protection and security does not result from want of power, nor from any lack of good will in those who have power,—the people and the government. If the whole truth is made to appear, some blame may be found on both sides—and I dare not say where most, whether among the residents or with the authorities. Be this as it may, all ought to be done, and strive, to have matters mended.

I have in mind some ideas regarding a new body of police,—to be called the *Hongkong Rangers*—so alert and vigilant, so faithful and true, that not a mouse will be able to move, by night or day, undetected!

Pardon me, dear sir, for troubling you with so many words, and believe a true friend of both yourself and your Port, the "Infant Giant."

Your's ever,

James.

Hicksville, October 2nd, 1902.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TUNNEL BY THE
BY HICKSVILLE.

"This morning, about 10 o'clock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig *Tenzer*, laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a large number of Congreve rockets, and above 1,000 shells. The crew, who had only arrived from London last night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being currently reported she had 50 tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case, or great mischief must have happened to the railway terminus, situated near the docks. The smoke still continued to issue, but in very small quantities, until a few minutes past 11, when it burst into flames. It now became quite apparent that any attempt to scuttle her would be unavailing from the danger of her situation. At 12 a party of Sappers and Miners arrived, and with the aid of six horses, brought one of the large cranes from the platform into the dock yard, where, after considerable delay in dragging so heavy a piece of ordnance over the iron rails laid down, connecting the railway with the docks, the gun was got near enough, when six shots were fired into her bottom, but without effect, and in so instant a man awoke and tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all directions. The scene at this time was most beautifully grand; the whole dock was in one blaze, and at intervals of every three or four minutes a fresh explosion took place, and which lasted each past two, when it was thought that the whole of the combustible parts of the cargo had entirely exploded. Preparations were then made to obtain one of the small line of Wright steamers to tow the burning vessel out of dock on to the open harbor, as it was quite certain she must sink. The instant the steamer was sent for the steamer, the wind, which had been previously very high, abated, when the flames took another direction, and in a moment another and another frightful explosion took place, after which the vessel went down below the ground. The ill-fated vessel had 50 tons of gunpowder and other cartridges, destined, with the war stores, for the Mexican government. The construction in the town was so great, that the report that there

was a large quantity of gunpowder on board, that all the inhabitants of the town were about the docks about the docks and ships, and all the roads; even in the streets at a distance many families left their dwellings, and proceeded to the country. It is most wonderful an accident, happened by the falling of the rocket or shells, at the railway terminus several large pieces, weighing 8 and 10 pounds, fell in various parts of the yard; and one through the roof of the baggage warehouse, but fortunately without injury to any person. Reports say, that the gun had been packed in damp hay, which ignited, but this is only mere conjecture. It is a singular fact that two days ago a complaint was made to the Magistrate by two of the crew who had left the vessel, and were refused their wages. They stated that the vessel had been on shore, and made a great deal of water, and so they could not do any work for so long a voyage, they had left her. The captain stated that he had the vessel examined by a surveyor from Lloyd's, who declared her seaworthy, but the cargo had not been removed, or her bottom examined on the outside. She was an old vessel, having been built 30 years. The agents of the Mexican government, Messrs. Liguori, will, to have this day, to investigate the circumstances. The value of the cargo was £35,000, including the cannon, worth £14,000. The gun will be recovered, but will probably have to be dismantled. The gun, with their carriage, being of at least 65 tons weight, and placed on the top of the bombast, confined the explosion very much within the vessel, or the effects would have been much greater."—Globe, June 9.

Overmade for a French. A very learned and accomplished Judge in Texas, in passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded his remarks as follows:—

"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the window is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably therefore will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, the day after breakfast so may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

Blame.—The Courtfield (Pa.) Banner, says that blunders are abundant in that vicinity this season. Many have been killed; three in one day, by a Mr. Dunlap. The scarcity of snow, &c., in their preferred haunts has brought them into the settlements, where hunger compels them to resort to the crime of stealing for a living. Col. Byler caught one at a fair race in the woods; whipt it with his belt and brought it home, where the lad is doing well. This fact of course settles the Colonel in promotion.

NOTICE.—(Letters for 200 Filices of the Chinese Register Office.)

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London and 2 Filices	200

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear on Thursday's Call are hereby notified, should be sent to the office before noon on Monday.

ALl who wish to use the Canton Register will be questioned, and charged if the opportunity arises, as to the number of the registered advertisements now placed on the face of the advertisement.

Non-payment orders may require it to pay for their advertisement.

NOVICE — Non-subscribers to the Canton Register requiring our publications inserted from them at a future date please call, or let us know they are required, to prevent omission to, send such calls with their order.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing between
BROWN, CARTER & Co at Bombay, DIXON
RICHARD & Co at Liverpool, and ourselves in
China, having accordingly been dissolved on the 25th
July last, we hereby declare that in future our
business will be carried on here under the firm of
BROWN, GRAY & Co, at Bombay, and the firm of
DIXON, HUNTER & Co, and at Liverpool under the
firm of SMITH, DAVENANT & Co.

BROWN & Co,
Messrs, 25, Abchurch Lane, 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:-

1st.-On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tin, Sheet-iron, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are insured from all others.

2nd.-On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

Assurances for 6 months () of the annual rate will be made for 3 months () charged.

3rd.-On the 1st Class.-Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.-To the extent of £2,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurances to be considered to have until the Premium is paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send to full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1932.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THIS undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1932. **MACKENZIE & Co.**

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in CHANG'S Godown, situated where there can be no Fire Risk, on application to **C. V. CHILLESPIE.**

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1942. *At Queen's Road.*

HUBBARD'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th Sept., 1939.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 10th August, 1940.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and

Doors for FANTALONA of admitted pattern, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

Macao, 23rd August, 1942.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio charts. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 10th August, 1942.

FOR SALE.—At Whampoa.—A 1/2 ton 105 gallon, 1/2 diameter. Apply on board the "HELVEN."

FOR SALE—Dressed Potatoes Table LAMP, de Harding LAMP with three and four lights with shades and glass. Ship Boats and Armchair One Glass, Four and half Hour Glasses also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Brandy, Whisky, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Decant Table Glasses and Napkins. Apply to **W LANE.**

Macao, 10th February, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Bottles and Magnifying Glasses. FIVE AND A HALF DOZENS: THREE PUMAS and BOTTLES, also a few IMPERIAL BOTTLES. Apply to **W LANE.**

Macao, 17th February, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Houses, Gardens, COUNTRY & CO. with LANDS, HOUSES, in Stone Quarry and other Cattle, and to Buy. Apply to **W LANE.**

Macao, 10th December, 1942.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notification, dated the 2nd instant, announcing the intended early introduction of the provisions of the new Tariff and Regulations for Trade at the remaining four Ports of China, which are to be opened by Treaty to Foreign Commerce, in addition to that of Canton; and advertising to the great increase of intercourse with, and resort of shipping to China which may be expected to be the result of recent arrangements, as well as to the necessity for strict and defined Rules which springs from the arrangements, and more particularly from certain stipulations which have been

entered into between the High Contracting Powers and inserted in a pending Supplementary Treaty, which will hereafter be published for general information, His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. in China considers it to be his imperative duty to call the special attention of the Masters, Owners, and consignees of all Merchant Vessels, whatever may be their class or description, sailing under British Colours that may be at this time in the Sea, or Waters of China, or of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, or that may hereafter enter those Seas or Waters, to the Law relating to Merchant Seamen as laid down in the Act of Parliament of the 8th and 9th William the IV. Chapter 19, passed in the year 1838, and commonly called "Sir James Graham's Act."

In thus calling attention to the above described Act of Parliament, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade deems it advisable to append to this Notification a brief Memorandum showing the Penalties attached to certain breaches or evasions of the said Act which have heretofore been of frequent, and almost daily, occurrence in China, and from which much trouble and serious public inconvenience have resulted; and to notify, that all Consuls and other officers of the British Government in China, to whose duties it may appertain, will be instructed and authorized to rigorously enforce the said Penalties, with regard to all Merchant Vessels, under British Colours, from and after the 1st day of December next in every instance where they may be proved to have been justly incurred, likewise that His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief will be requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Captains and Commanders of all Her Majesty's, and the East India Company's, Ships of War and Steamers now, or hereafter, serving on the China station to aid and assist the said Consuls and other officers in enforcing the said Penalties, on receiving an official application, in writing, to that effect.

It is further notified, that the same rules are to be deemed applicable to the Ports of the military Posts of Tinghai (Chusan) and Koolangsoo, so long as those Ports may be garrisoned by Her Majesty's Combined Forces.

His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., is also pleased to determine and declare, that when Vessels incur any of the Penalties and quit China before they can be enforced (in the case for instance of leaving any of the Crew behind, or discharging, or Shipping, Seamen without the sanction of the Consular officer) the Consignees, should there be no Owners, of the Vessel shall be held responsible, so far as the Law will permit; and, that in every case where the Consignees may not be considered to be legally responsible for the Acts of the Master of any Vessel Consigned to them, the most decided steps will be taken to have the penalties, with all attendant expenses, enforced and recovered by the proper Courts of Law, whether the Vessel may belong to, or be found in the United Kingdom, or India, or any of the Colonies subject to Her Majesty's, or the East India Company's, Government.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., in China takes this occasion to further notify, that he has received a representation from the officers of the Government of China regarding a practice which is stated to obtain amongst the Foreign Shipping at Whampoa, of throwing stone and other descriptions of Ballast into the River at that anchorage, and so such a practice would be likely to be still more dangerous and detrimental to the anchorage of the Foreign Shipping, Ningpo, and Foochow, it is accordingly positively prohibited, as well as those Ports as at Whampoa; and Her Majesty's Consuls are hereby directed, empowered, and authorized to fine the Master of any Vessel, under British Colours, that may be knowingly

convicted of a breach of this Rule, in a penalty of not less than ten Pounds (£10) and not exceeding twenty five Pounds (£25) according to the circumstances of the case. All Masters of Vessels who may have Ballast on board which they wish to get rid of, or who may require Ballast from the shore, are directed to report and apply, to the Consular officer on the spot, who will have a convenient place fixed up and pointed out, in the former case for its being deposited, and in the latter case which it may be removed.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade &c. &c., in China.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Dated at Macao,

6th October, 1942.

MEMORANDUM.

Penalties liable to be incurred by the Masters or Owners of Vessels.

For carrying to sea any seaman without first entering into agreement, for every such seaman, ten pounds.

Neglecting to cause Agreement to be distinctly read over to each seaman, for every such neglect, five pounds.

Neglecting to deposit with Collector or Comptroller of Customs a true copy of Agreement, or depositing any false copy, fifty pounds.

Neglect or refusal to pay wages when due, forfeits two days pay for every day so neglected.

Refusing to make payment of wages when due, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Refusing to give certificate to seaman, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew, extracted from the Muster Roll, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew of vessels not on board, made up to the time of loss or sale, twenty-five pounds.

Forcing on shore, and leaving behind any one of the crew, at home or abroad, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Discharging seamen abroad without sanction of Consul or other authority, punishable as a misdemeanour.

Neglecting to deposit Agreement with British Consul or Vice-Consul on arrival at foreign port, twenty-five pounds.

Shipping seaman at a foreign port without the privacy of Consul, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting or refusing to produce Muster Roll and Agreement to any officer of any of Her Majesty's ships, or to the Registrar, or any of his Assistants, or any Collector or other officer of Customs, every offence, fifty pounds.

Penalties liable to be incurred by the Seamen, the amount of which may be stopped out of Wages due.

Refusing to join the ship after signing Agreement, or absconding himself without leave, forty shillings, or thirty days imprisonment.

For temporary absence or neglect of duty, to forfeit two days pay for every 24 hours.

Quitting the ship without legal discharge, forfeits one month's pay.

Absolute desertion, forfeits all wages, emoluments, clothes, and effects, on board.

N. B.—The Master on his arrival at any Foreign Port, where there shall be a British Consul or Vice-Consul, shall deliver the Agreement with his ship's Crew, to such Consul or Vice-Consul, which shall be returned to him before leaving the Port.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, October 7th, 1942.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong &c., is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Edward Boulenger, C. M., of the Bombay Military to be an Extra Aid-de-camp on His Excellency's personal Staff-Secretary list of September 1863.

Alexander Anderson, Esquire, to be Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong from the 1st of October 1863.

Doctor Wischnitzer will continue to act as Assistant to the Colonial Surgeon until further orders.

These appointments are subject to the approbation and confirmation of His Majesty's Government.

By Order, **RICHARD WOOLHAM**,
Master, 1st October, 1863.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

With reference to the Proclamation and Notification issued under date the 24th of July last, on the occasion of the promulgation of the new Tariff and General Regulations of Trade, and the appointment of G. T. Lay, Esq., to be Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Canton, it is now announced, for the general information of all British Subjects, that the Emperor of China has graciously approved of the said Tariff and Regulations, and has directed, that they shall be introduced and brought into operation at the Ports of Poochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, in addition to that of Canton.

The following appointments are therefore made, and are to take effect from the dates specified: subject to the approbation and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Captain George Balfour of the Madras Artillery, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai from the 1st of December, 1863.

Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., to be Interpreter to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of September, 1863.

Frederic Howe Hale, Esq., to be Surgeon to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of September, 1863.

Henry Gribble, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy from the 1st of October, 1863.

Robert Thom, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo from the 1st of October, 1863, but to continue to act as Chinese Secretary until relieved by Mr. Gutzwill.

The above named officers will join their stations at the earliest possible period, and may be expected to do so in the course of the present month.

A Consul will be appointed to the Port of Poochowfoo, and the Establishment of that and the other Consulates completed as soon as circumstances will admit; of which arrangements, due notice will be given.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., in China

RICHARD WOOLHAM.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1863.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "REGULAR."

The Ship *Regular*, 500 tons, W. E. Carter, commander, left London 24th February last, bound to Hongby and China, with a valuable cargo of specie, iron, steel, copper, &c. The passage was an ordinary one until the 6th May, when during a heavy gale from the N. W., off the Cape of Good Hope, she sprung a leak, which is said to be the continual entrance of the crew for the four subsequent days and nights, until upon them; on the second day the water heavily gained upon both pumps down below. The gain continuing with unbroken violence, and a tremendous sea running, it was deemed expedient to lighten the ship and about 50 tons of cargo were thrown overboard, but without any good result. The crew were then divided into parties, and the pumps assisted by being at the bows. For the two subsequent days the weather continued nearly the same. Once again a tremendous sea to swell before the bows, which was done under her fore and after-reefs main-top-sail. On the 12th the crew became completely exhausted, the pumps never having been left during 4 days and nights. The ship was then in lat. 37° 23' S., long. 25° 30' E. The enormous quantity of water in the hold rising backwards and forwards now effected her steering. The vessel now being left to her lower-bottom, and the crew despairing to keep her afloat, they were obliged to take to the boats at 6 a.m.

In the launch were 10 persons, including the child and command-officers and two female passengers; in the pinnaces were the third officer and 10 persons; in the gig Capt. Cartwright four persons; several day's provisions and water were placed in each boat. They were now 520 miles from the nearest land, combining before a furious Cape gale directly from the head; about 30 the boats shipped a tremendous sea; from the large boat every thing was obliged to be hoisted overboard, water, food, compass, clothes, &c.; every thing was washed out of the gig, which then pulled towards the launch and rescued her at 12. The crew then returned from her to the launch, which now became too crowded for any one to move in her; they had now but eight of the pinnaces. Thus in distress, they drove the whole night through, without chart or compass, the sea still towering above them as if only awaiting the moment when their frail bark should be engulfed.

At dawn, to their unspeakable relief, two vessels were directed directly to windward, running immediately towards them. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a sheet, belonging to one of the lady passengers, on the end of an spar, which was providentially not observed. The vessels proved to be the French frigate *Le Cleopatre*, Capt. Roy, and *Alman*, corvette, proceeding from Rio de Janeiro to China by way of Bourbon. The Commanders, on being informed, immediately with the discovery of the signal, gave orders for the ship to be stored in the direction of the boat, and at 6, three in the launch were received on board the *Cleopatre*. The sailors, after having been taken on board, instantly requested the Commanders to go in a search of their companions; their request was immediately complied with, and after a few tactics the missing parties were discovered, and the poor wretched were all reunited on board the vessel, thanking heartily, and with tears in their eyes, the French officers, who, through the means of God, had saved them.

The appearance of these vessels, on that day, seemed the more providential, that for 60 days previous they had not a good a single sail nor did they fill in with any in the passage afterwards to the Mauritius. It was also afterwards learnt, that on the previous day the Commanders had determined to alter his course, but had not eventually done so.

The preparations made for recovering the unfortunate sufferers from the bottom board the frigate, could never be surpassed; it displayed the skill of a seaman, and at the same time showed that every heart and heart on board *Le Cleopatre* recoiled at the exertions of the excellent Commanders; and who three had been safely taken on board, they found that every arrangement had been made for their reception, which either humanity or rational skill could direct, and from that moment, till the frigate arrived at the Mauritius the crew of the frigate received such gentlemanlike and kind treatment, as will never be effaced from their memory. The whole of the crew and passengers of the *Regular* were saved, and the Captain and *Alman* are now in England in H. M. S. *Bellevue* part of the crew having previously been dispatched at the Mauritius.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List.

HISTORY OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A correspondent at Simon's Town, has favoured us with the following short account of the Brazilian slave *Progreso*, under the command of Antonio R. Chaves, captured in the Mozambique Channel by H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, Captain W. W. W. and sent into Simon's Bay.

The person who had got actually from it, could form, it is credibly affirmed, any conception of the internal state of the *Progreso*, when taken in with on the 12th April last, in lat. 37° 23' S., long. 25° 30' E., having been out a week. She was miserably rigged, and having sufficient canvas to show in a strong breeze, a sail borrowed from the *Cleopatra* being the means of her getting to port in safety. The foulness of the air, and the damaged and wretched state of the ships were productive of much suffering. On her being boarded and taken possession of, the slaves rushed up the hatchways, and made for the galley, seeking upon every thing in the shape of food or drink they could by their hands appropriate of them laboured under starvation, and their clothes being torn and filthy.

They crowded along the deck. During the night they writhed amongst cries and groans, the living being common for the older ones to bite and crush the younger ones, while cleanliness, decency, and decency were productive of acquiescence, and of extraordinary, unusual, and painful, though vain efforts to procure water.

The *Progreso* in a short time, appeared not to exceed 170 tons, and of the following dimensions the vessel was:

Length of the stern—51 feet. Breadth—20 feet 6 inches. Height—10 feet 6 inches.

In this damaged vessel, actually the captain of steering away more than 200, were found crammed in four hundred and forty-seven human beings. The first sight after being taken, (which is always the worst) the fact that these wretched creatures might escape them to be "merely" obliged the captain to put them under restraint, which on being spread the following evening, 60 were found to have expired during the night from over-crowding, disease, and the too crowded state of the vessel, notwithstanding the utmost care, and previous removal of 50 negroes on board H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, and from that time until her arrival and landing them in Simon's Bay June 1st 110 more perished, leaving only 223 alive, all more or less in a sickly emaciated state, thus reducing their number one half during their confinement on board!

The vessel, by direction of Sir John Marshall, C. B. (in command during the absence of Rear Admiral the Hon'ble J. Pease, C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief), is to be sent for adjudication to Simon's Town, where the mixed British and Brazilian Commission is sitting. The Negroes were delivered over, upon being landed at Simon's Town, to the care of the Hon'ble William Field, Esq. Collector of H. M. Customs.

By the arrival of the Brig *William* at Calcutta, we have papers from Mauritius to the 10th of May. These journals notice the general muggy weather which prevailed and the wrecks which have occurred in that quarter. Three Englishmen picked up by a coasting vessel from St. Pierre, have given an account of another deplorable catastrophe from the fury of the pestilence. Their vessel, a Brig of 230 tons, left Mauritius in September laden with French produce and provisions for the Mauritius; after crossing the Line the typhus fever broke out which carried off the Captain, mate and other officers. Thus deprived of their superiors the crew, seven in number, ignorant of the use of charts or instruments sailed about at the mercy of the winds in search of a vessel. Provisions and water fell short and the disease broke out afresh. After seven months they desisted land in the distance; they lowered a boat and were fortunately picked up by the French coasting vessel. The deserted brig has been seen off St. Louis and two vessels have been dispatched to bring her into port.—The World, July 22.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

October 10th, 1863.

Latest Dates.

England	1st July	Singapore	14th Sept.
O. India	12th June	Shanghai	26th Aug.
Canton	9th Aug.	Java	20th Aug.
Bombay	12th Aug.	Sumatra	20th Aug.
Madras	26th Aug.	Australia	10th Aug.
China		Amoy	10th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October	Shipping	Arrivals
1. <i>Amoy</i> , <i>Admiral</i> , from Hongkong.		
2. <i>Amoy</i> , <i>Admiral</i> , from Hongkong.		
3. <i>Amoy</i> , <i>Admiral</i> , from Hongkong.		
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30. <i>Amoy</i> , <i>Admiral</i> , from Hongkong.		

October. 1898.

1. Swallow, Williams, for Whampoa.
2. H. M. S. Swallow, Capt. Ashland, for Whampoa.
3. Quaker, Larver, for London.
4. Victoria, Haines, for Whampoa.
5. Cannon, Lord, for Amoy.
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there is some specially strong reason for keeping them on the other side of the harbor. First of all—which is not wanting in this vicinity—some might for these large ships while they keep them on the other side of the harbor. First of all—which is not wanting in this vicinity—some might for these large ships while they keep them on the other side of the harbor. First of all—which is not wanting in this vicinity—some might for these large ships while they keep them on the other side of the harbor.

To one not well acquainted with the movements of the Chinese "sea-robbers," these arrangements of the fleet will seem ridiculous. But these gentry are, as their government sometimes calls them,—"a rain-bird, head of a mountain in dark and covered places in the night." They have been the principal cause in all the scenes of plunder that have been detected here during the last two years. And I can tell you, Sir, that if things are not differently arranged, you will have plenty more of their doings to report and comment upon. They are organized bodies, and have their agents in many places, and are prepared to carry matters with a high hand.

By adopting some such arrangements, as those suggested above, and by requiring "all Chinese boats or vessels," to haul off a few rods from the beach at gun-fire every night, two objects would be secured: first, the proclamation, forbidding all such native craft from moving about in the harbor during night time, would be respected; and, in the second place, the nightly service of guard-boats would not be required, and the scenes of all this quiet that in previous times.

By some simple and easy means the whole coast—within the line formed by the ships of war—would be kept off, from gun-fire at nine p.m. till gun-fire at dawn of day. Thus one of the principal sources of robbery and miracle, in this part of Hongkong, would be effectively closed up.

If these regulations are disliked, and all my honest words are turned into ridicule, then I beg, Mr. Editor, that you will suggest some better remedy for the excitement and anxiety of the community on shore, both civil and military.

Yours,
GENEY.
Victoria,
Hongkong, October 7th, 1898.

A CARD.

The undersigned has respectfully to offer, in behalf of the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, his sincere thanks to the foreign community in China, who have so kindly and so liberally aided in the erection of places for Christian worship on the island of Hongkong.

Large congregations of attentive Chinese and others assemble at the house for public preaching in their own language every Lord's day at both the Queen's Road and Banner Church. Both of these Churches are also adapted for Chinese.

The whole amount of subscriptions received by the undersigned has been one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and the entire disbursements on follows:—

For the Queen's Road Chapel	\$ 11,000.00
For the Banner Chapel	500.00
Paid to Mr. Roberts for school room	
purses	2.50
Total Disbursements	11,502.50
Total Receipts	12,172.50
Balance due Mr. Smith	\$ 670.00

In addition to the above there are some items of receipts and disbursements for which Mr. Roberts is responsible; as he is at present away I have no means of ascertaining what these amounts are, but on his return he will publish his statement which will doubtless be found correct. The present statement should have been published earlier, but it was deemed proper to wait until all the subscriptions could be got in, and also until the completion of the recent enlargements and improvements of both the Churches.

The above receipts and disbursements do not include the subscription for the purchase of the Lamp.

The stated ones have been observed in making every dollar counted and paid out, and I have much pleasure in appending the following certificate from myself the same.

J. LEWIS SNICE.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1898.

I have examined the details concerning Mr. Smith's statement and accounts relative to the receipts and disbursements for the Queen's Road and Banner

Church, and to the best of my belief the details are perfectly correct.

(Signed) J. M. MACVICAR.

ECCLIASTICAL STATISTICS.

The Crown is sole patron of 2-3 parishes, and vice-patron of 24. Of these 14 have been officially announced vacant, by the decision of the incumbents. It is understood there are 3 more.

The Duke of Buccleuch is sole patron of 24 parishes, and vice-patron of 6. Vacant from the same cause, 2.

The Duke of Argyll is sole patron of 25 parishes, and vice-patron of 8. Vacant from the same cause, 4.

The Earl of Zealand is sole patron of 30 parishes. Vacant from the same cause, 6.

It is worthy of remark that the number of seceders in proportion to that of adherents is so small in the parishes under the patronage of the three most extensive patrons in Scotland. On the other hand, it will be observed that the great strength of the Secession lies among the ministers nominated (or elected) by Town Councils, Church Building Societies, Heads of Families, and Male Communicants.

The Synod of Ross enjoys the distinction of having set out more Seceders, in proportion to its numbers, than any other Synod in the Church—20 out of 29 having seceded.

Per contra.—Of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, in the Synod of Moray, containing 8 parishes; and the Presbyteries of Dorn and Alford, in the Synod of Aberdeen, each comprehending 12 parishes, not one minister has seceded.

ECCLIASTICAL IN THE STEWARTRY.

Very few clergy have seceded in this sound-hearted, well-conditioned district. I know not what action of the people Mr. Jeffrey may draw off with him in Girthon; but Mr. M. Milson of Kirnabright, and Mr. Smith of Borgea (both of these men whom I grieve to the Dismissals), will make little impression on the Established Church in their respective places.

WIGTONSHIRE.—Another name having been added to the list of Dismissing bodies, it is proper to enquire what are its prospects of success throughout the country. It was not to be expected that, amid the turmoil of Secession from our time-honored Establishment, or amid the excitement of speech-making, and cheering and waving of banners, at Canon-mills, the practical working out of their new church arrangements should have met with anything like common-sense consideration; so we find in their arrangement of Presbyteries the Presbytery of Wigton, which contains only one member, and that member not a parish minister at all, but only an assistant, is to be supplemented (they will have queer words as well as queer ideas) by the Presbytery of Strathclyde, which contains three adherents.

Moving very good Kirk Ministers in Dumfriesshire, and very good Dismissing Ministers of all the usual sorts in Scotland, I don't think the new Secession will make much impression in this quarter. The excitement is already passing away; and people are everywhere beginning to say:—"Well, after all, what is this new Secession for?"

THE CITY COUNCIL.—It will be observed, in our report of the Town Council proceedings on Thursday, that the Lord Provost stated the seats in the City churches were letting better than was expected. This, we have learned from other authentic sources, is perfectly correct, and that his Lordship might have made a far more candid statement upon the subject, and not have given a single hair's-breadth beyond the truth. In St. George's, for instance, there is not a seat in the area vacant; while in the area of St. Andrew's there are very few, if any; and in scarcely one of the vacant churches in the increase in the seat savings nearly as great as was generally anticipated by the Dismissals.—Glasgow Paper.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRINTER CORSETT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Grenville.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bomanjee & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Poy & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Schutte & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS.

AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

Since last week we have received the Cape of Good Hope Shipping list down to the 14th July from which we have given several extracts. Madras Papers to the 16th August have also arrived but the news they bring has been for the most part anticipated from Bombay and Calcutta.

Our Scotch Papers which did not come along with the rest of the overland despatches bring further information respecting the Secession in the Church. It is stated that the Revd. Messrs. Moncrieff of Kilbride, Ferguson of Monivaird and Dr. Brown of Langton had intimated their intention of joining the seceders. On the other hand Dr. Ross of Lochbroon has retracted his adherence to the free Church, and has resolved to remain in his Parish. In the south the number of Dismissals is comparatively small. In Glasgow nearly the usual amount of attings were engaged while in Aberdeen and in Ayr the number of adherents to the Establishment seems to have increased.

Trade continues dull at Canton, the Hong-kong merchants still keeping out of the market.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to leave Macao in Saturday Evening for the Bogue where he was to meet the Imperial Commissioners and sign the Supplementary Treaty which they have agreed upon. He would return to Macao yesterday afternoon and is expected here to day.

Notwithstanding the moderate weather we have enjoyed here for some time it has been very different in other places and at no great distance. The Sumatra Merchant which left this on the 17th ultimo for Amoy after battling about against continued adverse and stormy winds returned on the 6th instant after receiving some damage.

By a private letter from Macao dated the 28th instant, we learn that His Excellency Señor Juan Gregorio Pardo, the new Governor entered upon his office on the 2nd instant, with the customary ceremonies at the Monte Fort, in the presence of the authorities Military, and Civil, and a number of the Foreign Residents; all the Ports being the usual salute.

The new Commander of the troops will enter to his office in a few days.

Since the fire of the 28th ultimo, Macao has been extremely quiet and free from depredations on the part of the Chinese.

DE VERTUUTEN DE VON HONGKONG HONGKONG.

My dear Sir.—You will be glad to learn—that I have been told on the best authority—that the vice admiral will very soon send one of his armed vessels to take up an anchorage off the Ship's Valley, or Whampoa (Hong), in the place is properly called. At present, in that part of the harbor, boats move about, and come close in shore, utterly disregarding the regulations of the government. I would like to see the large ships of war—the Charwell, the Agincourt, and the Minden—brought nearer to the town, unless

CANTON REGISTER.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Census Register, requiring any publications issued from the Census Register office, are respectfully requested, to express attention to, to send such with their orders.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
 In the Canton Register,
 For each first, shorter, call, &c.....\$ 5.
 Advertisement, each insertion.....\$ 1.
 do. repetition, half charge.
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
 do. Continued for 3 months,\$ 6

No. 670.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

March, 20th July, 1952.

Cotton Distribution.—We find the following paragraph in the New-Bloom Herald of Friday :

The great cotton manufacturers of Lowell and other parts of New-England have sold out their heavy stocks, shirk and clean, and are now working on contracts. A gentleman who was in Boston on Tuesday was unable to buy a bale of shagging of the make of either of the several factories whose goods have heretofore been lying piled up. The goods have recently paid well, wherever they have been shipped, excelling the demand which has swept the market. A comparison of the cash price of the lower grades of cotton cloth at Boston and Manchester, proves that prices are now from ten to twenty per cent cheaper on the side than on the other ; so that the Americans here actually make shipments to Liverpool, with orders to pay the duty, which is but ten per cent, and forward it the goods to Manchester for sale.

The New-York Journal of Commerce says, it is estimated that within ninety days, not less than fifty thousand packages of domestic cotton manufactures have been exported from this country to almost all parts of the world. The value is perhaps fifty dollars a package, or two millions of dollars in the aggregate. [Boston Transcript.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT PAID

HONGKONG.

OCTOBER 17TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	18th June	Strait	25th Aug.
Calcutta	31st Aug.	Java	26th Aug.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manilla	2nd Sept.
Madras	25th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	4th Aug.	Amoy	12th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVE.

1843.

- October.
1. MAMBOU, *Prater*, from Saigon for the
 2. HARRINGTON, —, from Macao.
 3. H.M.S. *Cerberus*, com. Wetherby, from Saigon.
 4. MORRIS, *Gilbert*, from Italy.
 5. BOSTONIAN COASTGUARD, *Hill*, from Whampoa.
 6. HERR, *Crawford*, from Clyde.
 7. CHARLOTTE, *Liebochenger*, from Whampoa.
 8. CHORAT, just back thro' storm of weather.
 9. TARRERA, —, from Macao.
 10. WARRICK, *Boat*, from Calcutta.
 11. ZEPHYRUS, (Am.) *Wray*, from New York.
 12. M. M. St. DRIVER, com. Hayes, from Macao.
 13. WILSON, (Am.) *Stephenson*, from Calcutta.
 14. BLANCO CASTA, *Petrie*, from Madras.
 15. HERRON, *Flaherty*, from Panama.
 16. QUEEN MARY, *Adair*, from Calcutta.
 17. ARDREY, *McIntyre*, from Sea (just back).
 18. GOOD HOPKINS, *Marble*, from Whampoa.

GO.

1843.

19. JACOB ALLEN, *Hayes*, for Whampoa.
20. BOSTONIAN COASTGUARD, *Hill*, for Sea.
21. MAMBOU, *Prater*, for Sea.
22. GARRARD, *Boat*, for Sea.
23. TARRERA, —, for Macao.
24. ADRIAN MARLA, *Wray*, for China.
25. H. M. St. DRIVER, com. Maitland, for Macao.
26. HERRON, *Flaherty*, for Macao.

The *Barque Margaret White*, Captain R. Smith, sailed from Madras on the 15th August for Singapore and China.

The ship *Cathie Elen*, Captain Beale, was loading for China, time of sailing not fixed.

By recent arrivals we have received Calcutta Papers to the 31st August and from Madras to the 26th. The accounts of trade at the Port of Calcutta are very satisfactory and the rains which had for some time been defective had latterly been abundant so that all fears for the Crop this season seem at an end. The Indigo Crop though not quite equal to that of 1841 is expected greatly to exceed that of last year, and the quantity of sugar produced in India is rapidly increasing. From Delhi the accounts are very distressing, sickness prevailing to a fearful extent.

Our Contemporary of the Canton Press last week published some very interesting translations of Chinese Proclamations, two of which we have given below. The others contain a proposal from Kienan the Lord Mayor of Moukden for enriching the Treasury and making up for the defalcation occasioned by the dishonesty of the "Kings and other High Ministers, Superintendents of the Treasury," by increasing the taxes; and the Memorial from Keking Lord Governor of Kwangtung respecting the suppressing of the Pirates on the West Coast. It does not yet appear how the Lord Mayor's proposal has been received by the Imperial Court; but the Governor of Kwangtung's Memorial shows a disastrous state of affairs: "the useless fellow" Changwon, acting Commodore and the equally useless Admiral Wen-han-keen instead of subduing the Pirates having allowed themselves to be blockaded by the Pirates, and are now dependent upon them for a supply of provisions to preserve their crews from starvation.

H. E. the Governor returned to Hongkong on Saturday in the Steamer *Driver* after signing the Supplementary Treaty, the

provisions of which are not yet made public.

We willingly insert another letter from our Correspondent *Sam* with whose views as to the healthiness of the island we fully agree, and have no doubt the remedial measures he proposes, if thoroughly carried out, would be attended with the most beneficial effects. This has been a season particularly unhealthy, and the effects have been by no means confined to Hongkong, although here many and valuable lives have fallen a sacrifice. At Macao also the number of deaths has been much beyond the average rate of mortality, and we have been informed from a quarter on which we can rely that the per centage of deaths is scarcely if at all inferior to what has occurred here, only they are mostly confined to the Chinese and the lower orders of the Portuguese. This again goes far to confirm the views of *Sam* that the sickness here has been much aggravated if not caused by insufficient, damp, or ill ventilated dwellings and undue exposure to the sun. We are sorry to hear that a few cases of fever have again appeared among the inhabitants of Victoria, but fortunately of a less virulent type, and as yet none of them mortal. Among the Military, the cases seem scarcely to be fewer than ever, and two or three funerals seem the daily average.

Our Chief Magistrate having reason to believe that a great number of the depredations lately perpetrated were traceable to the Chinese inhabiting the mat-houses, issued orders for them to remove. As these were paid no attention to a more summary method was adopted, formerly more in vogue than at present, and on Monday evening last the whole were burnt down. The circumstance has occasioned a good deal of discussion, and we have been requested to publish some ill-natured strictures upon the proceeding. In such a matter there can be no doubt individual cases of hardship must have occurred, but how was it possible to make a discrimination? and while all have been grumbling that no means were taken to protect our property, and calling loudly for more energetic measures, it is not very gracious thus to animadvert on such measures when adopted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG FREE PRESS.

My Dear Sir,—In this my third note to you, it was my intention to offer some suggestions respecting a new body of police, to be called the *Hongkong Rangers*, so alert and watchful that no bands of robbers, or petty pilferers, will longer dare to move abroad. The Rangers shall be so numerous and strong, that, on all ordinary occasions, the military will not be required for nightly patrol, and consequently will be saved from one of the many causes of mortality among them. But reserving for the present what I may have to suggest regarding the *Hongkong Rangers*, I must beg leave to say a few words on another subject of vital interest to the Colony.

Most frightful rumors have gone abroad respecting the unhealthiness of all who inhabit the island, or frequent its waters. True it is that there has been much sickness and many deaths—and not in Hongkong alone, but in other places. The mortality among the troops here has been very great the past summer, but greater than it has been at other places at other times. Witness *Tinghai* in 1841; and *Kailang* in 1842. If I mistake not the harbor of Hongkong, frequented for some years by foreign shipping, has been equally as healthy as any of the outer anchorages, and far more healthy than Whampoa. This year there seems to have been no such mortal sickness about us as on others.

While many have been sick, and there have been here not a few fatal and healthy, and for all the sickness that has prevailed, there are palpable causes, aside from the climate—which may be good, or it may be bad. True perhaps, will show which I know the ground—the whole earth—was once covered for the use of our high progenitors, but, Mr. Editor, you are not prepared, I presume, to pronounce the climate of Hongkong to be less salubrious than that of the neighboring islands. There may be unhealthy spots, yet it would be strange if the whole island, having such great diversity in its surface, should be found unwholesome.

The site of the western barracks has been pronounced unhealthy, and abandoned; nay, I am not sure that the site has been condemned, or ought to be; yet it is true the barracks have been abandoned. And in my judgment, all the barracks on this side of the island, to which the troops are now quartered—and, indeed, most of the mat-houses of the officers—are utterly unfit for the residence of men. Men cannot live long in such. Even the hospitals are miserable—that at the western barracks, for many months, was a real generator of diseases, and the poor fellows shuddered at the thought of entering it.

Do you ask what is now to be done? I answer: (1) uproot every blade of paddy; (2) cut deep channels for all the water that flows from the hill-sides, and render all the valleys dry as possible; (3) let all ill, slaughter houses, and much more that I dare not name, be swept up with a broom of fire; (4) let good residences, dry, cool, and airy, be erected; (5) let men avoid the midday sun, and the midnight air; and (6) last, but not least, let all be temperate, both in eating and in drinking. What think you of these hints? Do they stand in reason, or in error? Please tell your gentle readers, and your humble and obscure friend and servant.

S. S. S.

Victoria, Oct. 16th, 1843.

The "Canton Press" after reporting the arrival of the new governor at Macao, and his being installed into office as stated in our last number adds:

"We cannot allow this occasion to pass without rendering our feeble tribute of praise to the administration of our late Governor M. Pinto. He was at the head of this government during the last seven or eight years, during which, and particularly in the years 1839 and 40, he frequently found himself placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty, from which however he knew to extricate the city with an uncommon ability. During his government not only the financial affairs of the city have been much improved, but much has likewise been done for its external improvement, and his government has in every respect been a prosperous one. M. Almeida a Pinto, on leaving China, will take with him not alone from the Portuguese population the best wishes for his prosperity and that of his amiable family, but also those of the foreign community, who will remember with pleasure his courteous and affable manners, and the protection he, whenever able afforded them."

Another affray of a serious nature took place here on the afternoon of Sunday last. A religious procession was coming from the Bonato square, when a Chinese, in the act of picking a Soldier's pocket, was detected by the latter and knocked down. This occasioned some disturbance and a riot ensued, in which the Chinese numbered in great numbers, and it is even said that many boats with therms had that afternoon come over from the opposite shore, intent on mischief. Be this so it may, the great ascending procession finding the mob becoming more dense and troublesome every moment fired upon it, and three Chinese are said to have been killed. Two nights after a *Sloop* of the government was found mired in one of the backwaters of the town.—*Ibid.*

This representation was made on the 9th day of the 5th month, of the 23rd year of Tien Kwang (9th June 1843) and the answer thereto was despatched to Hongkong, on the 17th day of the 6th month (16th of July).

Now, the Local Governor of the Province of Checheang has sent in a Memorial requesting whether he ought to delay or urge on the execution of the new Taxes at the Military station of Tinghai to the following effect:—"The inhabitants of the Military station of Tinghai, have now been recently recovered, and many of their fields are lying waste, and if so many men are taken measures for the collection of the levied duties, the means of the people will be inadequate to such a proceeding."

In order therefore to give proof of our benevolence, we direct that his request may be granted, and we now command that the collection of the duties of the Military station of Tinghai, such as Land Tax, Customs, and all other customs whether direct or indirect, in money, or in kind, shall altogether be deferred for some time, to expedite our compassion. Let them be

made known to the Board (of Revenue). See page 101.

An Imperial Edict has been received to the following effect.

In the Treasury office of the Board of Revenue, certain inspectors and other officers have been found open to superintend the disbursements and receipts thereof, and we have again and again appointed Kings and other such High ministers to be Superintendents of the Treasury, and to investigate its affairs. This year we made another addition to that number of two Ambassadors, a Mandarin and Chinese, and the whole of these Officers had quite sufficient ability to enable them to fulfil their duty, in arranging and examining into matters. How is it then that the whole of them have been so exceedingly blind and stupid, as to give rise to a very serious affair? For, this year on account of a case that had happened of Changchingshan, one of the officers of the Treasury, having exhausted some of the public money, we appointed a great minister to investigate the whole affair. Now to day Weihsien and the other have sent in their report in reply, wherein they state that all the items of voluntary contributions to given in the accounts, coincide with the amount of money now in possession, but that of the old boards of the regular duties that have been stored up, both in rice, as well as in silver, there is a deficit of more than 9,322,000 Taels; indeed such a business as this has never before been heard of.

On perusing this statement, my anger knew no bounds, for that the whole of them should dare of their own accord, and according to their pleasure, to seize upon the Public Revenue in like burying their feelings, in the very depth of blindness and acting in a similar manner with the common thieves of the country, and we ought straight-way to punish them very severely in order to uphold the terror of the law. But this affair has been going on for many years, and during that time the mandarins that have been in office are not a few, and the clerks and servants in the establishments have been very numerous, yet if we do not truly and rigorously investigate this matter, I am apprehensive that it will enable them to get out of the scrape, and escape the net of the law. In the 5th year of the reign of K'uang (1691) the Mandarins belonging to the Treasury, that have successively come into, and those that have retired from office, have all been blood relations, and faithful ministers of high rank, and though they followed each other in succession, still not one of them ever examined into affairs, but so much did they disgrace their station, that not one man amongst them would denounce this treachery. Are none of the Kings ashamed of their conduct? I blame myself because I did not thoroughly know the talent of my men, and my meritedness on this account is exceeding great.

We direct that they be given over to the Board (of Punishment) and let them take away their offices and titles and pass very severe sentences upon them. Furthermore concerning this matter, we command that a committee may be appointed consisting of Ho-chang-shih (Prime Minister) Kingchong, Yuching, and Sanchangshih, and let them examine into it and manage it. As for those officers of the Treasury, with the auditors, clerks and servants, we also direct that diligent inquiries may be set on foot concerning them, and let them be very severely punished. Regarding this deficiency in the money of the Treasury, the said committee ought to apply their whole minds in devising proper means for recovering and making it up by various taxes, and duly report their proceedings. Repeat that.—*Ibid.*

EXTERNAL CHARGES OF THE HONGKONG POST OFFICE DURING THE LAST COMMERCIAL YEAR.—We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Wilkinson's Commercial Annual for the year 1940-41, and amid ourselves of the valuable information it furnishes, to present a brief view of the present state of our external commerce.

The entire value of the Imports during the past year in the Port of Callao exhibits an increase over the preceding year of nearly thirty lakhs of Rupees; the imports in 1941-42, having been, in round figures, Rs. 84,300,000; and in 1940-41, Rs. 57,100,000. In the Exports there is a decrease of nearly four lakhs of Rs., the value in 1941-42 having been Rs. 68,000,000 and in 1940-41, Rs. 72,000,000. This is accounted

for by the diminished export of the single article of Indigo, of which the quantity sent abroad in the last year was nearly five lakhs less than in the preceding period. In fact, our exports are always liable to great fluctuations, owing to the variation in the produce and price of Indigo, and the steady value of Opium; two articles which form nearly one half our entire exports. It is quite possible therefore that the result of our year may appear more unfavourable than of the year which preceded it, though in every other article of our export, except these two staples, there may in reality be a general increase. To ascertain the strength of commercial improvement it is necessary, therefore, to take a wider field of comparison than that of any two consecutive years; and in this view of the case we shall find that there has been a steady and most gratifying increase both of imports and exports. Thus, the average of Imports in the six years ending April 1890, was Rs. 22,300,000; the average of the five succeeding years, ending with April last, was Rs. 52,470,000. In the first named period, the average of our Exports was Rs. 54,900,000; in the last mentioned period, Rs. 78,800,000. During the last five years therefore there has been an increase of two millions sterling a year, or two crores of Rupees, in the value of our Imports, and the same augmentation in the value of our Exports; which proves that the capacity of the country to consume British manufactures, as well as its productive powers, have been steadily on the increase.

The consumption of Tea has been more than doubled, in the last four years. In the year 1900-30, the imports were, Rs. 134,000. In the past year, Rs. 302,000. But comparing the two periods, on which our calculations are based, we find that in the first five years the imports were to the extent of two lakhs annually; in the last four years, they averaged four lakhs and forty thousand. It is possible that some portion of this increase may have arisen from the importation of Tea which was eventually sent to Great Britain, during the troubles in China; but since the year in which the largest importation occurred, there has been a steady and considerable increase upon the average of preceding years, and we are much disposed to attribute it to the increased consumption of this article among the more wealthy natives.—*F. of India, Aug. 10.*

Our accounts from Afghanistan continue to speak of the distracted state of Kabul, and more particularly of the oppression of the Doat which are represented as beyond description, especially towards those who have been in any way the friend of the English in former times.

He has dismissed as already stated by our Lahore news writer, the Bokers Agent with a threatening answer, and has sent a friendly despatch to the Governor of Mehid, and his son at Herat, who had arrived there on the part of the King of Persia.

Lahore, July 19th. Two Harkhams arrived from Cabul with news of the 2nd July to the effect that Dost Mohammed had imprisoned Amangzai Khan and put him in chains and also confined upwards of twenty of the influential men of the place. Zaman Khan had assembled some 5 or 6000 men and was determined on attacking Dost Mohammed.

Durrat.—The weather is most beautiful, the sickness fearful and on the increase, so great indeed in castles that guards of a Neck and four cannot be allowed, and our garrison has indicated upon that of Meerut for two companies of Native Infantry to meet in the current garrison duties, and remain until the return of the Karawal treasure party. In the town the sickness does not abate, and is most deplorable, the members of entire families being quite unable, through fever, to assist one another; the inconvenience is greatly felt in the want of workmen and servants, many families having the whole of their establishments unable to do any work.

Head-quarters, Simla, 2d August.—The following orders, by Major General Lord Roberts, a. c. n. and a. c. n. commanding the land forces in China, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Dated 7th April 1940.—Appointing Captain T. M. Edwards, of Her Majesty's 50th Regt., to act as assistant quarter master general, in the room of Captain C. Edwards, of Her Majesty's 10th Royal Irish, directed to place himself at

the disposal of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated 23d April 1940.—1. Distinguishing Lieut. T. DeHarland, of Her Majesty's 50th Regt., to be relieved from the appointment of military Magistrate at Chusan, and repair to Hongkong, in order to be employed by his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, on the survey of that island, in the civil department.

2. Distinguishing Lieutenant E. W. Burgess, of Her Majesty's 10th Royal Irish, is proposed to Hongkong, to be employed on the same duty.

3. Distinguishing Capt. D. Sandford, of the 50th N. I. to proceed to Chusan, and assume the duties of military Magistrate, vice Lieut. De Harland.—*Englishman, August 2d.*

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—An account of an awful and sudden death on board the ship *Ann*, capt. Pryor, on her passage out, has been communicated to us.—It would appear while the vessel was lying off the Cape and the men were aloft reeling Trepas, there was much lightning, which was attracted by some part of the iron work where the hands were employed, when one of them, a man named *Ran*, was not only struck by the electric fluid and killed, but carried by the force of the shock upwards of a hundred yards from the part of the yard where he was sitting, overboard, when he immediately sank.—This as may be supposed, was a dreadful sight to all on board.—It would appear also, that a portion of the electric fluid descended to the Hatchway, as was discovered by the smoke and vapour caused; there it took another direction and escaped fortunately, without doing further mischief—had it got below the consequences would, in all probability, have been most terrible, as we understand the *Ann* had a quantity of powder in her hold.—*Spectator, Aug. 21.*

AMMAN TEA SALE.—A tea sale took place last Saturday at the Calcutta Exchange on account of the Government in part, and in part of the produce manufactured by the Sikkimese. The samples of some of the Government Teas were we understand particularly good, but the run of the lots was very poor, and the price all fetched very low indeed. All shippers from the province who have made bad speculations. We regret this sincerely, as the failure of quality in the early shipments of these goods is very much against a realization of the hopes entertained that the article produced in Amman would turn out generally a new staple export. The Company, Tea Company we mean, manages we suppose on a better principle; if so, it is to be lamented that care should not be taken to raise the general character of the article wherever produced, and it is surely the interest of Government, as well as the duty of itself and its officers, to see that nothing is neglected, in developing a new branch of resources to further the accomplishment of that object rather as respects the important question of quality than quantity.—*Ibid.*

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Canton—*COMMERCIAL.* Sp. Dm. 6.
Many income in China. 60.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

NOTICE.—Charges for Joe Papprino at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	} 2.
Options Orders	per 100	
Charters	per 100	} 2.
Comptroller's Notes	per 100	
Notes and Bank's Notes and receipts	per 100	} 2.
Longest Reports, Reports of Gargan, for	per 100	
Notes and Bank's Notes	per 100	} 2.
Notes and Bank's Notes	per 100	
Notes and Bank's Notes	per 100	} 2.
Notes and Bank's Notes	per 100	

N.B. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

DIED on the Evening of the 14th instant.
THOMAS W. WOODWARD, Esq.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

LONDON.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bannister & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Farns & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

ENTERED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

**THE HONGKONG,
CANTON REGISTER.**

NOTICE.—*Non Subscribers to the Canton Register,* requiring any publications inserted from the *Canton Register* office, are respectfully requested, to secure attention to, to send cash with their orders.


No. 671.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE American *clay* *whimsy*
"SWALLOW" 185 have register
built in Middle-d, of the best unvarnished
mahogany in the world of 1902, heavily copper fastened,
and equipped with 25.00 and 30.00 on copper, has a very
full and complete inventory and the was built especially
for the Chinese coast trade and with remarkably fast
steaming, length 40 feet, breadth 25 feet 0 inches,
depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Hanson, May 24, 1913.

W. P. PERCE.

 **FOR LONDON.**
THE 4.1 British built ship, **MARY,**
captain Kaver, will have quick de-
partch from Whampoa. For freight or pas-
sage apply to **FRANKEE HEERAJEE, Canton,**
or **HEERJEEHOY BUSTUMJEE, Mowat.**
Mowat, 27th February, 1943.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Dinner Sets,	Glass Ware,
Breaks at Sets,	Couches,
Decorative,	Abrams,
Set of Silver,	Stools,
Set of German Silver,	Wardrobes,
Set of Keweenaw and Felt,	Reclining Chair,
Bedsteads,	Chests and Drawers,
do.	do.
do.	do.

P. TOWNSEND,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1943.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "Aetna Insurance Office" will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday the 31st day of October 1903—at Eleven A. M.

JARDINE, MATHESON and Co.
General Agents.
"Central Insurance Office."
Shanghai, 21st October, 1942.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from
Macao to Hongkong.
HUGHENDON CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 10th October, 1912.

LOTTERY or JEWELLERY.

JEWELLERY will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of Fine Bazarro, Neck Chains, Smart and Plain Buttons, Forward Trimmings, Secret Buttons, Knives Razors, Orate Spots, Bracelets, Bands, Water Rings, Vandykes, Brooches, Bangles &c—the whole are highly recommended by the London Jewellers, Messrs. Walker and Sons, and Messrs. J. and W. Smith, of Whitechapel Lane and Aldgate, and which he will **DRAW OUT OF LOTTERY**, and exhibit the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Climates, at 50 each, and be divided into 750 Prizes.

Messrs. THE PATENTERS 1846.

NOTICE.—JOHN SWIFT STORE and AUG. THOM SOON will, for the present, continue in the Gardens of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now managed by Captain FARM.

Staines, 1st September, 1903.

NOTE 2.—The undersigned begs to request the Public, that he has taken the **ALBANY HERALD**, and will conduct it under his immediate supervision, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of readers and others, and to merit the patronage which his establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

Mass., 21st August, 1861.

SEALED Tenders for Mills, drawn by Her Majesty's Pleasure—viz., on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, for a Lac of Company's Rupees (100 Rs. 100,000) in sets of Rs. Rs. 2,500, a Co's. Rs. 10,000, payable at Fort William, at thirty days sight, will be received at this office, on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, at noon.

The Tenders to be computed in Mexican, or other republican dollars, and marked "Tenders for Mills on the Governor General of India."

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th October, 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

TENDER will be received at this office, for Freon Silver, in large and small ingots, deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao, or Victoria, at the option of the purchaser, to be paid for by Mexican, or other Republican dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.

Each Tender to state the number of the above described Dollars, that will be given for Seven Hundred and Ten Tael (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton Standard, as well as the total number of Tael of Sycee Silver required.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 29th September, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

IN the Goods of the Honorable JOHN ROBERT MANNING, Esquire, lately Chinese Secretary to Government, and Officiating Colonial Secretary at Hong-kong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE hereby given, that communications to the Senate and officers of the above named Institute will be forthwith granted to **ALEXANDER MATTHEW ALEXANDER ANDERSON**, and **CHARLES EDWARD STEWART**, Esquires, and all sort of his creditors, and others concerned therein, are duly apprized thereof.

By order, **CHAR. E. STEWART**,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Gouverneur House, Victoria,
Newburgh, 25th September, 1893.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

IN the Goods of Thomas Shumatter & Son, of
India carrying on trade under the name and firm
of SHUMATTER and Son, at Hongkong, and demand into
the same.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the
Estate and effects of the above named intestate will be
forthwith granted to ANSON PLESTON, trading under the
name and firm of PLESTON, LEECH & Co., of Canton,
and to WILLIAM GOSNOLD, trading under the name
and firm of GOSNOLD, LEECH & Co., of Hongkong,
& Co., at Hongkong; And all writs, of R. Co. and
other concerned herein are duly applied through
by order.

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Fuel Comptroller,
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
12th August, 1922.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and elsewhere in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 21st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.** and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**

DIROM & Co.

Messrs, 1st August, 1943.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to state, that he has removed from No. 99 to No. 15 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **MR. WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREY & Co.**

26 Sept. 1943.

ALFRED HUMPHREY.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, on terms—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. Insurance of 5 months to 1 year may be effected for 3 months, 1 year, or 2 years.

3rd.—On the 1st Class Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £2,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurances is to be considered in force until the Premium is paid.

Amount of other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Messrs, 12th July, 1943.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hong Kong, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, to London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Messrs, 12th December, 1942. MALVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Business can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE** Government, retained where then can be on First Rate, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 12th Dec., 1942. 45 Queen Road.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLNER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Subjects Office, Proprietors of Public House, Rooms and others residing in the East India and China, that he supplies with promptness and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "HARLES W. WILLNER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English bank.

N.B. Remittance can be made by procuring drafts from British correspondents bearing the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (HARRIS), containing it.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA", with her and canvas a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 30 feet, Breadth 10, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. M. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office,

or to D. J. BARBADAR.

British Government Agency Office, Messrs.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1943.

HOBBSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Messrs, 12th Sept., 1943.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Messrs, 12th August, 1943.

FASHIONABLE WASH-COAT FRIGER, and **SHIRTS** for **PANTALONS**, of selected pattern, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH. Messrs, 12th August, 1943.

THE COMMANDER.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong, English-made ship paper. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Messrs, 12th August, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brewery and Kitchens, Messrs. PATTERSON CAPTAINS; TUBS; PUMPS; and Bows also Bows, also a few Glassware, Silver etc.

W. LAKE.

Messrs, 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brewery and Kitchens, Messrs. PATTERSON CAPTAINS; TUBS; PUMPS; and Bows also Bows, also a few Glassware, Silver etc.

W. LAKE.

Messrs, 12th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brewery, Messrs. CAPTAIN & Co's well known Makers, in Hilda Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to

FLETCHER LARSEN & Co.

Messrs, 20th December, 1942.

The following words are expected shortly.

Translations from English.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Foster, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Phipps & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

THE LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walker, late of St. Edmund's College, Salisbury, by Curry and Hord, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-BOURNE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any part of the United States or British America, according to order—

TEAR and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold at the best advantage and the Prices reduced, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignees may require.

January, 1943.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Canton CHINESEMAN, Sp. Dn. 98.50

For sale on in China. 98.50

Both designed to suit beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office; the Canton Register for the year 1935, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$4 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1935, 36, 37, 38 and 42 price \$3 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Sledge at \$2 per copy.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1935, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, at \$4 per copy.

A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1935, 41, 42, 43, 44 per copy.

Navy Blue, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.

Chinese Black Ink of exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE.—Changes for Joe Patterson of the Canton

Register Office.

Bill of Lading and Exchange per 100

Opium Orders " 60

Cashier's Note " 60

Comptroller's Note " 60

Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts " 60

Liveries' Receipts, Receipts of Carriage, etc. " 60

Mar. Bills " 60

Patents and Poles papers " 60

Auction Bills according to size

N.B. The Prices cannot be all for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

PROCLAMATION.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, now makes public, for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects, the annexed abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which was finally concluded, sealed, and signed at the City of Hoo-Yun-Chai, on the 8th day of October 1943, by the said Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Kiating, &c. &c.

His Majesty The Emperor of China having consented to ratify the Supplementary Treaty, without waiting for the previous ratification of Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., one of the Original Copies

(of which four were signed and sealed) has been forwarded to Peking for that purpose, and will be transmitted, with a copy for Her Majesty The Queen's ratification, to England, as soon as it is received back.

In the mean-time, and until the Treaty shall be duly ratified, exchanged, and published, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in this Proclamation, enjoin and requires all Her Majesty's Subjects by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by, the provisions of the said Treaty, as set forth in the annexed abstract.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House at Victoria, (Hongkong), this 18th day of October, 1943.

HENRY POTTINGER.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

Supplementary Treaty

BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE.—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be" as binding and of the same efficacy as though "they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship."

ARTICLE I.—Provides for the New Tariff being in force at the five Ports of Canton, Pechang, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ARTICLE II.—Provides for the General Regulations of Trade being in force at the aforesaid five Ports.

ARTICLE III.—Provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the 11th clause of the said General Regulations of Trade, shall belong to the Government of China.

ARTICLE IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Article I, that the British Merchant Ships shall not repair to any other Ports or places in China; that if they do so, in contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

ARTICLE V.—Provides for the IV Clause of the General Regulations of Trade being applicable in both parties.

ARTICLE VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others trading at, or resorting to, the five Ports shall not go into the surrounding country, beyond certain distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities and Consuls) and "on no pretence for purposes of traffic;" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station or calling, disobey this Article and "wander away" into the country "he shall be seized and handed over to the British Consul for suitable punishment."

ARTICLE VII.—Provides for British Subjects and their families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and houses at fair and equitable rates, such as parcels "amongst the people, without exacting on other side." The Ground and houses, so to be sold "or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities in Communication with the Consul."

ARTICLE VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Countries, whose subjects or Citizens have become traders at Canton, being admitted in the five Ports, named in Article I, on the same terms as English.

ARTICLE IX.—Provides for all Chinese Criminals and Offenders against the Law, who may flee to Hongkong, or to British Ships of War, or to British Merchants for refuge, being "delivered up on proof or admission of their guilt;" and for any Soldier, Soldier, or other person, whatever his rank or Country, who is a Subject of the Crown of England and who may, from any cause, or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese Territory, being seized and handed to the Chinese Authorities; and further that in the recent Chinese, or other British Government Officers.

ARTICLE X.—Provides for a British Ship of War being stationed at each of the five Ports, to ensure good order and discipline amongst the Crews of Merchant Shipping, and to support the necessary Authority of the Consul over British Subjects. The Crews of such Ships of War to be "carefully restrained by the Officer Commanding," and the rules regarding not straying into the Country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as to the Crews of Merchant Ships. The Ships of War to be in no degree liable to Port Charges or any of the General Regulations laid down for Trade.

ARTICLE XI.—Provides for the British Vessels being withdrawn from Canton (Tientsin) and Moukoo being restored to the Chinese Government, agreeable to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, the mutual aid the motives stipulated for, in that Treaty, shall be paid; and the British Plenipotentiary, distinctly and voluntarily, agree that, all dwelling Houses, Store-houses, Barracks and other Buildings, that the British Troops or People may have occupied, or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the occasion of the Peace, exactly as they stand.

ARTICLE XII.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructing the different Consuls, (in addition to the Proclamation, the Plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all Persons, being British Subjects, trading under their Superintendence"—and, in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprise the Chinese Authorities "who will proceed to seize, and confiscate, all goods, whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled;" and will, likewise, be at liberty to prohibit the Vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further and to send her way, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid. All Chinese Subjects, whether Custom House Officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling are, by this Article, to be punished as the Chinese Authorities shall think fit.

ARTICLE XIII.—Provides for all Persons, whether Natives of China or otherwise, conveying goods to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a Pass or Port Clearance from one of the five Ports, named in Article I; and paying the duties agreeable to the Tariff on such Goods. It also provides for Natives of China repairing to Hongkong to purchase Goods, and for their obtaining a Pass from the Custom House of one of the five Ports, should they require a Chinese Vessel to carry away their purchases. These Passes to be issued at the expiration of each trip.

ARTICLE XIV.—Provides for an Officer of the British Government commanding the Registers and Passes of all Chinese Vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell Goods; and, for any Vessel which may not have a Register or Pass being considered an unauthorized, or smuggling Vessel "and not being allowed to trade." By this arrangement it is to be hoped, that Piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented.

ARTICLE XV.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese Dealers or Merchants at Hongkong, being recovered through the English Courts of Justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese Territory and be known or found to have property, real or personal, the IV clause of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the Consul. In like manner, should a British Merchant incur debts at any of the five Ports and fly to Hongkong, the British Authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Officers, "institute an investigation into the Claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them, to the extent of his means."

ARTICLE XVI.—Provides for a monthly Return of Passes granted to Chinese Vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British Officer referred to in Article XIV, by the Heads of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said Officer.

ARTICLE XVII.—also termed "Additional Article."—Provides for all Customs, Schanzen, Lanchas, and such small vessels, that ply by town Canton and Hongkong or between Canton and Moukoo, passing to they have hitherto done, free of all Port Charges, "With only carry Passengers, letters, or baggage;" but, if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the

quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one shilling per ton Register. This Article further provides for the smallest of such Vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen and the largest 150 tons burthen; beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign ships and to be charged Tonnage dues according to Article V, of the General Regulations.

The following three Rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the Port of Canton, for the guidance of these small Vessels.

1st.—Every British Schooner, Cutter, Lancha, &c., shall have a sailing letter "or Register, in Chinese and English, under the Seal and Signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c. &c."

2nd.—Every Schooner, Cutter, Lancha, and such Vessel shall report herself as large Vessels are required to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries Cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter or Register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hoppo for her to discharge her Cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the III Clause of the General Regulations.

3rd.—When the inward Cargo is discharged and an outward one (if intended) taken on board and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will return the Register or Sailing letter, and allow the Vessel to depart.

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the Vermilion Pencil, the Imperial Commissioner, will deliver the very Copy of the Treaty containing it, into the hands of His Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to, and confirming, the Treaty," the British Plenipotentiary will despatch that Copy of the Treaty containing the Royal Sign Manual, by a specially appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of His said Excellency Hwang "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a Rule and a Guide to both Nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our Peace and Friendship."

"A most important Supplementary Treaty."

Signed and Sealed, &c. &c. &c.

L. E.
OF THE B. N. S.
PLENIPOTENTIARY.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER.

L. E.
OF THE IMPERIAL
COMMISSIONER.

(Signed)

HEYING, (as Tatar.)

A true Abstract.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

LATE FROM HAVANA—SLAVE INFURGERIES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 9th ult., in sixty-six hours from Havana. We learn from the Pilotage, one of the officers of which was a passenger in the steamer, that on the day previous to her sailing an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From the accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardenas, some 7 or 8 weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of plantations, with their owners and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents,

that the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a brig, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. These vessels were all to sail immediately, Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By our next accounts from the Havana, which we shall look for with anxiety, we may expect to hear more fully the details of the melancholy incident.—N. Y. Sun, July 6.

"On the subject of Hydropathy I have not so much to say. In our space it may be vaguely defined as the antidote of what Burns would call "War-drops," as it is essentially nothing in the shape of "barley bread," but its positive and practical application in external, and I have a knowledge of two or three cases, among personal friends, of most astonishing re-invigoration from long standing chronic complaints, such as rheumatism and indigestion, and I have also been satisfied by unquestionable testimony, in respect to cures of syphilis, ulcers, and general debility, which are truly wonderful. Medical men of eminence, who were at first opposed to the system, now strenuously encourage it, and conscientious physicians send their patients to one or other of the Hydropathic establishments, which are fast arising in the principal cities of England. I have seen two of these establishments, one at Harrow and one at Bath, and nothing can exceed the elegance and comfort of all the arrangements, nor the scientific ingenuity with which the various bathing apparatuses are planned, for every kind of suffering—from the shower bath, and heavy column of water, down to the minutest stream which it may be necessary to apply to any particular spot of the body. There is no empiricism about the matter. Science itself sources us of the bracing and generally invigorating effects of bathing, and if we at first startle at the idea of fevers being cured, or inflammation prevented or checked by the envelopment of the body, or the wrapping of some part of it, in well-damped sheets, or cloths, it is after all but the principle of placing ice on the head, or the apparently anomalous and modern practice of giving cayenne or similar gargles for an inflaming sore throat. Be that as it may, however, there can be no doubt of the efficaciousness of the system, and of its getting rapidly into general repute, and when it comes to be properly understood and applied in India, I do not doubt that many a pacha fever which now terminates fatally, will be arrested in its course, and that many a debilitated frame, will have new stamina infused into it, and many a non-digesting stomach be put in state to discharge its proper functions.—Englishman, July 28.

A singular Phenomenon appeared in the Harbour of Valletta on Wednesday last, the water suddenly rising to the height of three feet, overflowing the works of the new dry Dock; it almost immediately fell five feet and a half. During this period a very strong current was running out of the harbour which the boatsmen could scarcely stem. It is supposed this circumstance must have been caused by some Earthquake at a remote distance, we hear that at Tripoli in Barbary, several severe shocks have been felt.—Moka Mail.

We last week mentioned in our paper that there had been a sudden rise of the waters.—A similar phenomenon was observable on Sunday last, when the waters of the sea at the Ports rose and completely overflowed the race course. The effect produced is highly singular and interesting, and is said to be caused by an under current. We do not precisely understand what an under current is, but should be obliged to our friends for instruction.—Ibid.

BERNARD TEA.—Two boxes of Bernad Tea were presented by Mr. D. C. Mackey to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. At a General Meeting of the Society on the 14th June last, Mr. Benson to whom it had been transferred together with the sample of Bernad Tea which was presented by Mr. Agrubai at the April Meeting, stated, that he considered both specimens to be of a very inferior quality, possessing a strong but coarse flavour. Mr. Agrubai's specimen, Mr. Benson mentioned, was better, because it rather tasted more like Tea than the other which was very harsh and bitter; but neither could be said to resemble any Tea imported from China.

Tom Swann notices this morning the happy

mode in which the Legislature of the Mauritius has contrived to evade an act of Parliament. Parliament, in the exercise of its wisdom, has imposed a heavy duty on the importation of salt provisions into the Isle of France. It is an article which the island cannot do without; so the Government has very ingeniously contrived to defeat the law by offering a bounty on the importation, to the same amount as the import duty.—*Fried of India.*

A CAUTIONER JONES.—The late Chief Baron O'Grady, father of the gallant officer (Lord Guillemore) Aid-de-camp to her Majesty, tried two most notorious fellows at the Carlow Assizes for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the Court, as well as of the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty! A: they were being innocent from the line, the Judge, in that manner so peculiarly his own, addressing the juror said, "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly owe my mind if you keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half-past seven o'clock; for I mean to not out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."—*Ceylon Herald.*

LETTERS OF A LAWYER'S BEARD.—In a Parliament of the Inner Temple (as the meetings of benchers for business was called), held 5th of May, in the first and second year of the reign of William and Mary, there was a decree made that no fellow of that house should wear his beard above three weeks growth, upon pain of 50s. for future.—*Magnet.*

A BULLDOGV.—One of the wags of the *New York Sunday Mercury* wants to go to Texas, and he thus remonstrate upon the subject:—"To go to Texas, or not to go—that am the question; whether it is better to stay at home and bare these ere ills what we has got, or to take up arms against a lot of Mexicans and Indians, and by fighting 'em kill 'em. To fight—to fire!—'tain nothing more, nor hardly that; but in that fight of corn what bullets may come, when we have shuffled off a shot or two, most bid us consider on't. Aye, there's wot it rubs! Rather guess we won't go on the whole."—*Atlas.*

LATENT MARRIAGE.—Churches remain stationary. Wooden ones on wheels, got up on a cheap principle, are more inquired after.—*Punch.*

Miss Maria Clark has recovered in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1064 dollars damages for a breach of promise of marriage, against a young man who had rode with her, walked with her, and had even gone home with her, but had made no more direct promise. The Jury however, inferred a contract, and sentenced its violation as above stated. It is a horrible precedent for flutless swains.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

In Carracas, they are so accustomed to earthquakes, that the old folks cannot go to sleep unless they have a rousing shock to rock them to their slumbers.

A boy grew so fast in Spain, that when he came to men's estate and stopped growing, the suddenness of the shock knocked him down.—*Courier.*

The late George Colman, the younger, once said, in reference to an accomplished and indefatigable purloiner of other's goods—and who, when he was taken, and was about to suffer for his offences, managed to break out of prison, and effect his escape.—"Sir, he was so determined and persevering a practitioner of his art that when he could find nothing else to thieve he stole a march."—*Melba Times.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

October 20th, 1903.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	10th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Bombay	20th Aug.
Calcutta	21st Aug.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manila	7th Oct.
Madras	28th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	10th Oct.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October.	ARRIVED.	1903.
M. H. M. S. <i>St. George</i> , com. Mailand, from		
Whampoa.		
M. <i>Canton</i> , from Pat. Mail.		
17. <i>Peru</i> , Ch. from Manila.		
M. <i>Amoy</i> , Abdt. from Manila.		

17. *Loonin*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
18. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
19. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
20. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
21. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
22. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
23. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
24. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
25. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
26. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
27. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
28. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
29. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.
30. *Yongkang*, (Am.) Green, from Mecca.

October. 1903.

16. *Charlotta*, Lethbridge, for Bombay.
17. *La Bona*, Altimore, from Whampoa.
18. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
19. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
20. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
21. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
22. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
23. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
24. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
25. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
26. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
27. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
28. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
29. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.
30. *Amoy*, Smith, for Mecca.

We are to-day enabled to present our readers with an Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty recently concluded with the Imperial Commissioners. Most of the Articles relate merely to the arrangements necessary for carrying out the provisions of the former Treaty and making the privileges thereby conferred extend to both parties.

The liberty granted in the seventh Article to British Subjects "to buy or rent ground and houses at fair and equitable rates" is a valuable privilege and will be the more felt to be so after the recent difficulties that have been experienced at Canton. It shows at the same time a degree of liberality on the side of the Chinese government for which we were not prepared, and which may hold out a useful example to many others, who esteem themselves much farther advanced in civilization.

In like manner the Provisions of the ninth Article for the mutual surrender of Criminals fleeing from justice, tells favorably for the Chinese Diplomats; since it was but a few months ago that our Government at home was assumed to have gained no inconsiderable advantage and credit by establishing similar Treaties with America and France, and that too only with regard to certain classes of Criminals. Indeed by the very last Mail we heard of a case where a notorious offender escaped the officer who had traced him out in France, because his tact as a swindler had enabled him to show that his crime did not fall under the very letter of the law authorizing him to be delivered up.

The liberty granted by the seventeenth Article to small vessels, "Cutters, Schooners, and Larches," carrying only passengers and baggage to pass to and from Canton, free of duty and all port charges, as heretofore, will be felt as a great privilege, and save the parties concerned much annoyance, as most can bear witness who have ever had the pleasure of having their luggage overhauled by a Custom-house officer.

Altogether we consider the Supplementary Treaty as affording further proof of a sincere desire on the part of the Imperial Government of providing against any occurrence tending to produce a renewal of complaints and animosity between the two countries, and of their wish to afford facilities and encouragement to trade. The circumstance of the Emperor's agreeing to grant "his gracious assent in the Vermillion Pencil" without on this occasion writing for the previous signature of our Queen, is a favorable symptom, that they do not consider it necessary longer to adhere to the same nice formalities which so long characterized their intercourse with foreigners. The whole we trust will prove the basis of a lasting and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two nations.

We submit an interesting extract from a letter with which we have been favoured from a friend in Chuen.

Chuen, 16th October, 1903.

"During the last month there was a great deal of rainy and stormy weather, which on the 30th increased to a very heavy gale, almost a Typhoon, with tremendous rain, the such as, that the town, which is very favourably situated for such a calamity, was

flooded to the depth of three or four feet; and the inmates of many of the houses were obliged to decamp; the water undermining the mudwalls, and the wind completing their destruction. At 4 a.m. on the 1st instant, the Barometer was as low as 29.63, but has since risen rapidly, though the gale continued for some time longer. A few more hours of the rain would have caused great loss of life, as the houses were insufficient to carry off the water. Much of the standing crops has been damaged, the paddy having been beaten down, and the grain shaken out.

Ting-hee is built in the midst of a paddy swamp, bounded, at the distance of about a mile, by steep hills all round; excepting the sea front, which is protected by a bund or embankment, that served to keep in the water, and to convert the whole flat into one large lake. On walking along this bund the day after the gale, I observed great quantities of wreck of houses and furniture, stranded along the water-mark; and the owners, very wretched and woe-begone, busy collecting the fragments. Coffins also, which had been cruising about, lay stranded and partly open, exposing their inmates to view, and also to smell. It is customary among the natives to lay the coffins simply on the surface of the burying ground, throwing some straw around and over them, which accounts for their floating so easily.

The shipping rode the gale out well, having struck their yards and masts to time. There were few China boats here, but at Ningpo there has been great smashing among them with loss of life. In the small valleys of Chuen there has been much damage done both to life and property, but it is difficult to ascertain particulars.

Business is very dull, the Chinese declining to trade until the Ports are opened. Opium is a drug in the market, and other articles equally so.

The Thomas Crisp has not yet made her appearance she is anxiously looked for, having left Hongkong on the 31st August with the June Mail.

The weather is now beautiful, the mornings and evenings quite sharp and bracing. The races are to come off on the 30th inst., and great doings are expected from the quality and condition of the quadrupeds. Sports to conclude with pigeon shooting &c. &c. The Theatre Royal offers numerous attractions and a tempting bill of fare for the 16th current, so you see we are not behind hand in the grand March of intellect.

H. M's. Steamer Vison has sailed to-day (Monday) for Amoy and Shanghai, carrying out the Consuls and their Establishments for the respective Ports.

Letters have been received from Anjer announcing the arrival there, on the 22nd inst., of the clipper *Patrol*, which sailed from Mecca on the 29th August, thus making the passage against the monsoon in the unusually short period of 25 days, and overtaking the *Syed M. H.* which sailed 24 days before her. The Captain of the latter reports having passed a wreck 60 miles to the northward of the Beaufort's Shoal, there being visible the bow and bow sprit of a small ship's vessel, supposed to be the unfortunate Schooner *Lady Grant*, which had struck on the reef and gone down stern foremost.—*Canton Press*, Oct. 21.

• The Thomas Crisp on Wednesday has put into Amoy.—*Ed. H. R.*

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bomanjee & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Patten & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CALDER.

AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

ADAMS, DAVID

Moore, JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.
Hague, 29th Sept., 1942.

FOR SALE—A few "LORCH" sails for, and carries a good cargo: Dimensions, Length 95 cubic, Breadth 14, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. M. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAN, British Government Agency Office, Macao. Hongkong, 12th October, 1943.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 10th August, 1943.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PICTURES and Decalins for PANTALONS, of admired pattern, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 22nd August, 1943.

TO COMMANDER—Blank Forms of RHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 10th August, 1943.

FOR SALE—Burmese and Kachin-Myanmar Carpet Patterns: TURKEY PERSIAN and BANGALORE, also a few CURTAIN DRESSING sets. W. LAKE. Macao, 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE—Burmese and Kachin-Myanmar Carpet Patterns: TURKEY PERSIAN and BANGALORE, also a few CURTAIN DRESSING sets. W. LAKE. Macao, 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE—Havens, Gensets, Cans & C's, with Jaws, Makers, in White, Quarter and Half Cans, and in Best. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1942.

The following works are expected shortly
Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL, MARY STUART, AND OTHER PLAYS; WILLIAM TELL, M. A. of Oxford, 1840. Oxford. Published by H. Parker & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFF OF St. CHRYSOSTOM: AND CAPT. J. V. WALTER, late of St. Vincent's College, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA, American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any part of the United States or British America, according to order.

TEAR and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold in the best advantage and the lowest prices, and all in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co. Philadelphia, U. S. January 1843.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, for use of the Chinese, for the year 1943, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$4 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1943, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol.

FOR SALE—At the Hongkong Register Office, for the year 1943, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$4 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1943, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol.

Also, a Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, due by John Stale at \$5 per copy.
The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1943, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$4 a vol.
A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1943, 41, 42, 43, \$4 per copy.
Herry Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.
Columbia Sheet Bills of Exchange \$5 per 100 copies.

NOTICE—Changes for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Prints of Letters and Exchange per 100
Changes Orders per 100
Circulars per 100
Comptroller's Notes per 100
Ship's and Boat's Notes and Receipts per 100
Longest's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, for Navy Bills per 100
Private and Public papers per 100
Auction Bills according to size

U. S. The Price cannot be set for less than 100 copies, other than on any contracted for.

Government Ratification.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c., in China is pleased to direct that the enclosed Translation of a Proclamation by His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues on the Subject of Warehouses, old and new Merchants, &c., be published for general information.

By Order,
RICHARD WOONNAM.

Government House,
Victoria, October 29th, 1943.

*A Proclamation of their Excellencies,
The Imperial Commissioner KATINE,
The Governor General of Canton KANNO,
The Deputy Governor CHING,
And the Collector of Customs WAI.*

This Proclamation declares that the Warehouses belonging to the New Merchants, (outside men) and those which appertain to the Old Merchants, (i. e. Hong Merchants) are now to be considered as identical, without any difference whatever. Its object is also to encourage and promote a wider extension of the trade, inasmuch as the Merchants of all Nations resort to the province of Canton for the purposes of trade.

The Old Tariff was in the hands of Official Merchants, who were expressly appointed to act as deputies and commissioners in this department. Hence, for a long while difficulties arose day after day, till they affected the Merchants of every Nation, and every Merchant that traverses the ocean became involved in a variety of ways.

Of late a New Tariff has been settled; merchants of every nation are allowed and commanded to act with candour, and the mutual fidelity of merchants, who feel themselves to be so strangers and guests. All are permitted to buy and sell, to traffic and make merchandise, but are not permitted to indulge in a pertinacious adherence to their own decisions, nor to lay down rules and limitations. To the end, that, in time to come, no difference should be felt between the merchants of former days and merchants, who have recently opened their stores and warehouses, one thing alone is adjudged to be necessary, which is, that traders be men of honesty and truth, and faithful to their engagements with men from afar. All such men are to have full leave and license to participate in the trade. On the other hand, the old Hong merchants are not allowed to monopolize and seek their own advantage to the exclusion of all other persons, notwithstanding in former times, all the said Hong merchants were the Officers of Government, who set the price at which the goods were to be sold, and levied fees, under a variety of names and denominations.

Since that time our great Ministers and high Officers aforementioned memorialized the Emperor, begging that he would authorize them to frame measures for the furtherance of justice, and the common good, and to draw up regulations, entirely new from the commencement to the close, and whatever they found incompatible with the general good, to abolish and repeal it altogether. But with respect to the Warehouses of the old and the new merchants, it was not their intention to meddle in any conceivable way. As all the aforesaid Merchant's warehouses are things which workmen have need of, and with the pushboats, and such like places, they cannot but be indispensable. Old experienced merchants who have travelled much, and understand clearly the nature of the principle, have already plainly expressed it in words, and have heard that it also respects the interests of both parties (the buyer and the seller). So that it is no longer necessary to ask the Magistrate any questions about it. And the principle is this, namely; that the Warehouses of every nation ought to be really profitable things, and should not involve the owners in trouble, but in the conduct of business, are destined to have a great many advantages.

We the high Commissioners &c., made many inquiries concerning the old as well as the new Merchant's Warehouses. But there is no occasion for looking back words or forwards, so we are viewing each other with a hope that the merchant ships of every nation will soon open their holds and load their cargoes. Then there

this is neither necessary, nor convenient. It has appeared, that the wish of the Hong Merchants is to thrust aside and side-moored; and that the question of letting the new Warehouses is remembered with many doubts and anxieties. Hence we both and amiable, and make no advances. To accelerate the progress of trade, this Proclamation is issued, and it is published with a special reference to the old and the new Warehouses, that all men may know and understand, that ever after this there shall be no difference between the old and the new Warehouses. And that agreeably to the intent and spirit of the New Tariff, merchants of every nation shall trade on the same footing, always saving and excepting those who are leagued together with the object of defrauding the revenue, and persons who deal in opium, or get gain by swindling and knavish practices; all of which offences are severely deserving of punishment, since those who thus, or in any other way, defy the laws, are not to be endured.

Among other duties which you are bound to perform, listen! you who trade justly, to what each experienced merchant has to say, and once for all, cease to trouble the Magistrate with your inquiries. Ever since the New Regulations began to be in force, ships have clustered together in number like the clouds of Heaven. Take heed therefore, and do not, as formerly, thrust aside and mislead, being aware, that if business is done negligently, it will have some evil consequences. The High Commissioner and his Colleagues, again and again, enjoin you and exhort you to mark the intent and meaning of this proclamation. Do not refuse to do this! A special Edict.

Taichung 23d year 7th instant month
(A true translation)
G TRADESCANT LAY,
Officiating British Consul Canton.
(True copy)
RICHARD WOONNAM

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c., &c., is pleased to publish, for the information of such as are interested, the following Copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Russell & Co. of Macao, in reply to their request to be informed as to when the Interest due upon Kingqua's Debt will be paid.

By order,
RICHARD WOONNAM,
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1943.

(Copy) No. 431.
Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong), October 26th, 1943.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger, to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to my address, dated at Macao on the 21st of the month, enclosing a statement of Interest alleged to be due on the Hong Merchant Kingqua's debt to France Comptroller (now standing in the name of Nanzenby Framppe) and stating, that the Party who is interested in Bombay is pressing you to collect the Interest due to him.

In reply His Excellency desires me to remind you, that the discharge of the Interest on Kingqua's debts is stipulated to take place within two years from the final discharge of the capital of such debts, and, that by the original agreement the payment of the capital was only provided for in ten years from the 1st of July 1860. It therefore apparently follows, that the discharge of the Interest may be postponed to any period between the present time and the 1st of July 1860, and consequently depends on the pleasure and convenience of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, for whose commands on the subject a reference has been made, the result of which reference will however be notified for the information of all concerned.

I have &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOONNAM,
Messrs. Russell & Co.
Macao.
(True Copy)
RICHARD WOONNAM.

PROCLAMATION.

By Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, deems it advisable to direct the publication of the annexed order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and also the publication of copies of a Communication received from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Kiating, under date the 5th of this month, and of the reply afforded to it on the 11th instant; relative to merchant vessels, under British colours going for purposes of trade or commerce, to any other Port of China except the five that have been declared open by Treaty.

In expiating due attention and obedience, on the part of all Her Majesty's subjects, to the said order in Council, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., thinks it right under the Powers he holds, to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that, looking to the great extent of the Sea Coast of China, as well as to the difficulty which attends its navigation, in one or other direction, at most seasons of the year, owing to the strength of the prevailing winds (the South-west and North-east monsoons) it will not be looked upon, or held to be, in any degree a "breach or violation" of the said order in Council should British vessels approach and anchor for safety, or shelter, near the Coast of China or in any of its Roadsteads, or Inlets, lying to the Southward of the Embouchure of the Yan-tse-kiang River but all Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects must henceforward clearly bear in view, and understand, not only from this Proclamation and its accompaniments, but from the IV Article of the Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty, promulgated for general information on the 18th of this month, the risk they will run by attempting, in opposition to the stipulations of the Treaty, to trade elsewhere than at one of the five Ports.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., further thinks it right to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that as none of the Ports to be opened agreeable to the Treaty, for purposes of trade and commerce, lie to the Northward of the point indicated above (viz the Embouchure of the Yan-tse-kiang River) he has, in virtue of the authority vested in him, and pending the gracious pleasure of Her Majesty, fixed that point as the limit to which British Merchant vessels may proceed without being taken to be guilty of a contravention of the Treaty, and accordingly all Subjects of the Crown of England, are hereby warned and given distinctly to understand, that any British Merchant vessel that may be positively known or discovered, to have visited any Part of the Sea Coast of China higher up than the 32nd degree of North latitude (unless she should be forced by absolute stress of weather) will be assumed to have gone there, in violation of Her Majesty's said order in Council and of this Proclamation, and the necessary measures will be taken for her being detained by any of Her Majesty's Ships that may fall in with her, with a view to her being sent to Hongkong for inquiry and adjudication.

In conclusion, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., most specially and solemnly warns all Her Majesty's Subjects against any act of violence, —no matter what the alleged cause or pretence may be, towards any of the Officers or people of China. If Merchant vessels will go to Trade at any of the Ports of China not opened by Treaty for purposes of trade or commerce, it is self evident that they voluntarily expose themselves, after the fullest and oft repeated warnings, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated, and in either case not only will they incur no protection or consideration from Her Majesty's Ships of War or other authorities in China, but they will, if they attempt to defend themselves, and loss of life or bloodshed should ensue, be seized as Pirates, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Majesty's Government.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House,
at Victoria, Hongkong, October 24th, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

AT TWO O'CLOCK AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
30th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1843.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, Commission or Commissions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Superintendents in the said Act intitled, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said Order or Orders should be specified.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit Her Subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of Her Subjects, committing a breach or violation of this direction, shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty, not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all proceedings, which may be had under this Order, shall be, as far as circumstances will permit, in conformity with the Law of England.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral; are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. BATHURST.

KYING, High Commissioner of the Imperial Family, Guardian of the Prince, Governor General of Kiang-soo and Kiang-se, &c. &c., hereby makes the Official Communication.

It appears, that the High Officers of Chih-le and Shantung have on different occasions, and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect:

On the 9th day of the 7th moon of this present year (August 4) two, two-masted Foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tang-ching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island called Low-Kang-tsun, in the district Wan-tung, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said moon (5th August) three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Kuang-se, landed from a Ship's boats and distributed hand-bills, to the effect that they had Woollens, miscellaneous articles, Opium in large and small pieces, &c. &c. for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people, but as our people did not dare to hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away.—On the 11th day (5th August) they went to an island called Choo-fou-tsun in the district of Tsoo-shan, where they cast anchor. On the 20th day (15th August) they sailed to outside of the sands called Tsoo-kang-shan, near Tsoo-kang-shan (i.e. the mouth of the Fu-ho) in Chih-le, where they again anchored. Thereupon the Commandant and Lieutenant of Tsoo-shan went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the surname of Tsang, said, that the ship belonged to Your Honourable Nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of cotton-threads, woollens &c. &c. at Swatow (Swatow?) which they had brought on for sale, and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the Hong Kong

The Commandant and Lieutenant immediately told them, that Tsoo-shan was a place where commercial intercourse was not permitted, but as the people on board that ship (so these ships) wished to buy provisions, the Mandarin forthwith supplied their wants, and received no payment; and on the 1st day of the 7th lunar month (15th August) they got up anchor and sailed away towards the South.

Now I, the High Commissioner, have received the Imperial Commands to ascertain from Your Excellency, what steps these are, that they unauthorizedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon Your Excellency that they must be all rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets, than those stipulated for in the Treaty.

I find, that these ships went to Chih-le and Shantung before that Your Excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say any thing more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether Your Excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whether they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the Supplementary Treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if Your Excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, viz after the 15th day of the 9th moon (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscation both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new Commercial Regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

For as much as I now make this Official communication, that Your Excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that Your Excellency will also send me an answer in course.

An important Official Communication.

To His Excellency,

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., &c. &c. &c.

H. R. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.

Tsookwang, 23rd year, 8th moon, 15th day,
(8th October, 1843).

A true translation,

(Signed) R. THOM,

Asst. Trans and Interpreter,

To H. M.'s Com. in China.

True copy,

RICHARD WOOLNAM.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT FREE.

HONGKONG.

Oceania 31st, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	8th July	Hongkong	21st Sept.
U. States	15th June	Macao	24th Aug.
Calcutta	2nd Sept.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	15th Aug.	Meda	7th Oct.
Madras	25th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	15th Oct.	Amoy	15th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October. ARRIVED. 1843.

- 28. MAIL OF AMERICA, from Boston.
- 29. Wm. Watson, Merchant, from Whampoa.
- 30. JOHN O'GARRY, Merchant, from Liverpool.
- 31. STEAMER, Courier, from London.
- 28. LAST MESSAGER, from Hongkong.
- 29. Nov. Co., from Hongkong.

PARAGUAY.—For John O'Garry, Mr. McDonald, Consul General, Agent, P. M. M. McNeill, Mr. Melrose, Mr. Geo. Buchanan, Agent.

October. ARRIVED. 1843.

- 28. ANTONIO, Merchant, from China.
- 29. GORDON, Merchant, from Hongkong.
- 30. H. M. S. Viper, from Sydney, for Amoy and China.
- 31. PERRY, from the China.
- 28. WARDEN, from the Amoy.
- 29. QUEEN, from the Amoy.
- 30. CANON, from the Amoy.
- 31. VICTORIA, from the Whampoa.
- 28. LORRAINE, from the Whampoa.
- 29. TOWN, from the Amoy.

32. Wm. Watson, *Master*, for *Moore*, *Singapore* and *Canton*.
 33. H. M. St. Bernard, *Com. Merchant*, for *Moore*.
 34. H. M. St. Bernard, *Com. Merchant*, for *Moore*.
 35. Barrett, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 36. Buchanan, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 37. Buchanan, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 38. Yama, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 39. Yama, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 40. Yama, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 41. Yama, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.
 42. Yama, *Master*, for *Moore* and *Moore*.

Since last week we have received Calcutta Papers up to the 3rd September from which we have given several extracts. In one of these will be found an account of the late transactions at the Sandwich Islands, which, after we make the necessary deductions for its being evidently a strong party statement, still leaves enough to give the whole affair an aspect very different from what we have of late found put upon it by various parties in England, and more particularly by the French and American Press.

Our Paper to-day contains a number of Government Notifications, among which we cannot allow the communication from the Imperial Commissioner Keying to pass without calling attention to the benevolent and friendly feeling by which it is characterised.

Robberies have again become numerous in our settlement. During the last week, attempts were made to break into two different houses by penetrating through the walls; both were fortunately discovered in time to disappoint the depredators, and in one of them one of the robbers was killed. Early on Wednesday morning last the premises of Messrs. Macvicar & Co. were broken into and some goods carried off including Fifty Dollars belonging to the Carpenter. About nine o'clock the same morning the Chinese watchmen at the Point observed a party stealing cautiously along the shore and gave an alarm on which they made off. Their appearance at such an hour of course left no doubt as to their intentions.

The most engrossing subject of intelligence this week is the extensive fire that has occurred at Canton. By the kindness of two of our friends we have been allowed to copy extracts from their private letters which we subjoin.

Canton, 25th October, 1843.

About 7 o'clock last night, a fire broke out among some Chinese Mat-houses, situated about a hundred yards to the northwest of New China Street. There was then a light breeze of wind from the south. The fire spread rapidly in all directions, more particularly to windward. By 12 o'clock the Danish Factory had caught fire, and by 4 a.m., that and Turner's Factory and a part of the French the whole of New China Street and from thirteen to fourteen hundred Chinese houses were burnt to the ground.

After stating the means adopted for despatching their treasure to Whampoa "the Hongkongers refusing to take charge of it on account of the number of ~~Chinese~~ prowling about;" and the assistance given by several friends the writer proceeds "about 1 to 2 o'clock the Dido's boat's crew armed, and Marines arrived and also other armed boats from Merchants."

Another letter with the perusal of which we were favoured, also dated the 25th says "The fire raged with great fury all night and is still burning slightly. It is estimated that the flames extended over a space of one mile by three quarters of a mile and that upwards of fifteen hundred houses have been destroyed. It at one time threatened the destruction of the whole of the Factories, which would have been the case but for a favourable change of wind. A slight disturbance occurred during the night between the mob and the police; and an immense number of thieves have been proving about all day "looting" and we were several times in danger of an attack from them last night in the river. The Captain of the Dido sent up about seventy men last night and these with

the Chinese soldiery keep the mob in good check. A robber was shot dead this morning by a Marine from the men of war, which has had a very salutary effect.

"This is a very distressing affair, and the sufferers will have difficulty in getting sufficient accommodation for carrying on their business here with the present limited number of houses."

"The square is still full of vagabonds but with the Marines and Chinese soldiery here I do not apprehend a disturbance."

We have heard that a good deal of cotton was burnt and some tea. The whole of the treasure appears to have been saved. The loss of goods belonging to Chinese (not including the value of the houses destroyed) is believed to amount to three hundred thousand Dollars.

We have, since writing the above, had the following additional extracts given us, respecting the proceedings of the Chinese authorities, &c.

"The High Commissioner and the governor general sent a Circular last night, offering their sympathies and condolence to the foreign community, and assuring them, that every means should be used, to protect their persons and property from the violence of a lawless and riotous mob. This shows that they wish to maintain the good feeling that at present exists with Foreigners."

Another says "The fire was the most frightful I ever saw, and the rapidity with which it spread was truly astonishing. The burning of the Consulate house was very grand, and the heat of it, set fire to the French flags tall in three places, and the topmast tumbled to the ground."

"I had one gratification amongst it all, and that was the thrashing of the vagabond thieves yesterday morning, whilst they were stealing woolsens. I did lay into them with a vengeance. I thought — would have gone mad with excitement. He laid about him across the faces of those blackguards, with a vigour I have seldom witnessed; and the marines and sailors did not spare them, before handing them over to the Chinese police. Very few stones were thrown; they did not like the look of our marines at all, and the Chinese soldiers walked into them a little. One or two fellows have been crushed by the falling ruins, whilst pursuing their lawless avocation."

A letter of date the 27th informs us "another fire broke out last night about 11 o'clock, at a considerable distance from the back of the Factories, which gave us considerable alarm; but fortunately it was got under in a short time. About twenty houses were burnt. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary."

"The Chinese authorities sent us notice last evening that a military force should be placed for the protection of the Factories, and that an armed boat should cruise in front. The Consulate is removed on board a flower boat, and others have engaged similar boats for officers."

"The late fire, we are afraid will again tend to depress business in Canton. The fire-risk here will continue to be very great until new Factories have been built, away from Chinese Streets, where goods could be stored directly under charge of Chinese."

A little after midnight the fire reached the northwestern mat factory, and soon spread along the whole of the Danish and Spanish houses, and new China Street, which were totally destroyed, and had the direction of the wind not most providentially changed to due North, little doubt can be entertained that all the other houses would have shared the same fate. The wind averted this calamity and drove the fire towards the river, destroying every thing in its way until exhausted from want of further fuel on the river's bank. At about six o'clock of Wednesday morning it had nearly burnt itself

out, and was got completely under by eight. According to Chinese accounts about 1500 houses are said to have been destroyed, with a vast amount of property. The ancient temple of Pak-tai-moon, dedicated to the God of the Northpole, shared the fate of its humble neighbours. Fortunately the fire had given sufficiently timely warning to the inmates of the foreign factories to enable them to save their treasures and most valuable effects, and the night was spent by them in removing them to boats on the river, which was effected, with little or no molestation, some pilfering of course excepted. From the shipping at Whampoa the flames had been seen, and the boats of H. M. S. Dido, under the command of the Honorable Captain Keppell were without loss of time sent to the scene of the disaster, containing about 100 men, including 50 marines. Most of the merchant ships also sent their boats and crews, the first of which from American vessels reached Canton at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The Dido's men and other ship's crews were employed in protecting the property that was being shipped off; there were of course, as it always the case on such occasions in China, a great number of thieves present, who tried to profit during the confusion; one of them was caught by a marine in carrying off some plunder, but on being seized struck the marine with a dagger, slightly wounding him in the face, and was shot dead by the marine. The Chinese soldiery and police mustered also very strong, and summary punishment is said to have been inflicted by them on a considerable number of offenders. By this calamity the foreign community at Canton is now reduced to between six or seven Hongkongs only, which are of course altogether insufficient for their necessities. It is much to be hoped that a great portion of the ground cleared by the fire will be bought by foreign merchants and their houses erected thereon, particularly that part where stood formerly the many eating houses, leading down to the river's edge, and which have all been destroyed. The British Consulate was burnt out, but the papers were saved.—Canton Press.

HER MAJESTY'S 57th REGIMENT.

This fine Regiment, contrary to what we had been previously led to expect, it would now, stand a fair chance of being sent to China to relieve the 58th ordered home; and that they may calculate upon another 4 or 5 years service abroad—the Regiment has we believe been 10 years from home, and I see seen other Regiments relieved and sent home who came to India after them—this is not exactly according to Cocher.

The *Journal de Canton* states that a system of smuggling was discovered, this week, at Bouchou, which is worth mentioning. Tuffles and other goods were enclosed in leaden cases, made water tight, formed to imitate pieces of rock, and covered with sea-weed, to better carry on the deceit. These cases were thrown out by the vessel bringing them along the coast on the shingles, so that they might be picked up at any time by carts employed in gathering stones for building or other purposes. It has been said that this system has been going on for a length of time. The same paper states that at Canton a plan had been practised for some time of introducing tuffles in barrels of beer formed with a double bottom. The trick was discovered this week by one of the Canton officers taking it into his head to search the barrel.—Hamp. Telegraph.

OPEN SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.

Canton.—Messrs. Inglis, Macdonald & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. Macdonald & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.

Shanghai.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CARRER,

AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Macao, October 11th 1843.

I have duly received and fully understood Your Excellency's Communication of the 8th Instant, relative to two masted vessels having, during the month of August last, appeared off the Coasts of Shantung and Chih le, and there having wished to trade in a variety of Goods, which were described in certain Hand-Bills.

I do not think from the circumstance of the Ships having Canton Linguists and men on board, that they could have been from Singapore, nor am I quite certain that they were really English Vessels, although they so described themselves. I shall adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining these points, if possible, and in the mean time, I will issue a Proclamation to the effect pointed out by Your Excellency, and will likewise adopt such other restrictive rules, as may seem calculated to entirely suppress the practice of foreign trading vessels, going beyond the bounds fixed by the Treaty.

I have more than ten times previously explained in Your Excellency and other Chinese officers, that the great and final remedy for this disobedience and evil, rests in the hands of the local authorities; and I am most happy to observe that that remedy was applied on this occasion.—I alluded to the people of the Country being carefully restrained from dealing; or holding intercourse, with the vessels. If this rule be only rigidly enforced, the object is gained, for the sole motive for their straying beyond bounds is the hope of profit, and where nothing can be sold, not only is no profit to be had, but considerable expense or, in other words, loss is to be incurred.

In addition to strictly prohibiting and restraining the people from dealing, or holding intercourse, with such vessels, the vessels should on co presence, be furnished with, or even allowed to buy provisions; and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coast of Shantung and Chih-le, should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists, or other such persons, who may land from these vessels, and not to release them, until they shall have paid a fine of at least \$1,000 each, to the Public Treasury. If Your Excellency approves of this suggestion, I hope you will make it public, and I will likewise include a notice of it in my forthcoming Proclamation, and to the said Linguists, and all the Chinese who sail in those vessels, must be the subjects of the Imperial Government, they will not be so fool-hardy as to incur such risks for the mere profit of others.

Should an attempt be made by force, by any vessel, to release Linguists and such persons seized and detained, as above suggested; that attempt will, of course, be repelled, and the authority of the local Officers vindicated and upheld. I trust nothing of the kind will ever occur, but should it unfortunately so happen, the moment it reaches my ears, I shall order the offending vessel, wherever she may be found in China, if under English colors, to be seized as a Pirate, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I trust, that this Official communication in reply will be satisfactory to Your Excellency, and the Imperial Government, and I close it by assuring you of my constant anxiety to enforce amongst all British Subjects the most scrupulous obedience to the provisions of the Treaty. I may add, that I have every hope, now that the war is about to be formally opened, that the irregularities which have hitherto been practised will cease, and that all claims will be, how little profit is to be looked for, and how much risk run, by deviating from the prescribed path of commerce.

A most important Communication in reply.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

His Excellency,

KEYING, Imperial Commissioner.

do. do. do.

(True Copy).

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Extracts from Communications (public and private) addressed by His Excellency, Keying Imperial Commissioner &c. to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China, under dates the 25th of September and 8th of October 1843; and the reply made to the latter on the 12th of October, are published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Government House, Victoria,

Hongkong, October 24th, 1843.

EXTRACTS.

25th September, 1843.—"It is to be observed that the Sea Coasts of Keang-son &c., (that is the Coast situated between the Tahan, or Ning-po, and Yang-tse-kiang River) is without any shelter on the Outside (toward the South and East) and has a number of soft sand flats, or mud banks, which shift frequently when the South East winds blow violently, thereby rendering losses by shipwreck very easy. This consideration induces me to make this communication" (regarding the loss of the Schooner Levant Packet) "to the Honorable Plenipotentiary, and to beg him to direct all Merchant Vessels to take exceeding great care, and to engage Pilots. This is most important."

8th October, 1843.—"Seventhly. Along the Coast of Keang-son and Chih-leung are very many quicksands. They are at times visible and at times invisible. Your merchant Ships have not much sailed thereabouts, and it is to be feared, that many losses may occur. I hope therefore, that you will exercise great prudence and precaution on your merchants, and will likewise inform the foreign Merchants of all Nations of this fact, as it concerns much valuable merchandise, and many human lives. This is most important."

"Ninthly. The people living along our Coast are prone to insult and abuse the ignorant. Now the black Sailors on board your Ships are generally, by nature, ignorant and fond of liquor. They should on no account, be permitted to go on shore to drink and get intoxicated, but they to do good by our people."

12th October, 1843.—"Your friendly and benevolent hints regarding our black people not being allowed to go on shore and get intoxicated, thereby exposing themselves to possible ill usage and insult from the people (of the Sea Coast) of China, and your still more important and humane suggestions as to the necessity that exists for all foreign navigators on the Coast of Keang-son and Chih-leung proceeding with great care and precaution, claim my grateful acknowledgments in the name not only of England, but of all other civilized Nations. I will issue a Notification on both points, in

"order that your goodness and forethought may be universally known, and acted upon."

(True Extract.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM

"HONGKONG, 6th April, 1843.—"In consequence of the disturbances in China, our trade became almost stagnated, and having nothing else to do the residents began quarrelling amongst themselves, English versus Americans. The Government was entirely under American control, grievances arose, and the impossibility of settling them satisfactorily by trials by jury, on account of not being able to get an unbiased one, led to appeals to the Admiral on the station. The Commodore was sent down to settle the differences, but did not succeed. As the Government got entangled more and more in their proceedings, they despatched an embassy to England, at the head of which is Sir George Simpson; what he has done we have not yet heard. About this time an extensive failure of an English house took place here, the real head of which, however, was an American; Assignors were appointed, two English and one American; of course they quarrelled about the division of the property, and the Americans separated: the Americans then found out there were no Bankrupt laws in existence here; a Sheriff was appointed, and seizure after seizure made, in direct opposition to English interests; difficulties succeeded difficulties, insult to insult so much so that the English Consul was obliged to depart secretly for England, leaving Mr. G. Simpson acting Consul; the Government refused to acknowledge him, and the English were then left unprotected. Now commenced a series of insults and oppressions on the wife of the Consul (he having escaped); her property was seized on false pretences, and every thing done to annoy her; for weeks she was obliged to keep an armed guard of Englishmen on her premises. The Admirals having heard of this state of affairs sent Lord George Paulet, with the Commodore, to demand the recognition of Mr. Simpson as an adjustment of affairs; the rest you know. It is reported that an English frigate has sailed down the French Colours at the Marquesas. The latest Chinese news I had is from the Sunday Times sent me from England.

"There has been a splendid eruption of the great Terminal Crater at Owyhee, throwing columns of fire to an incredible height; the top of the Crater is 14,000 feet high; it was a grand and terrible sight, but did no damage."

—Sunday Times, August 19.

We hear that great things are to be done for Scinde. The Governor General is not to be satisfied with a barren conquest, but is determined to make it the most productive province of India. With this view we understand, that plans are under consideration for re-opening the old canals and constructing new ones, so as to give the advantage of irrigation to every part of the country where the level will admit of it. The port of Karachi is to be improved, and a communication opened with the Indus, so as to enable river craft to come there at all times. An improvement of the military force is to be made, that will overcome the turbulent and disaffected tribes and leave no hope of success from fresh disturbances. If these plans are vigorously carried out, and the uncultivated lands, hitherto devoted to the gratification of the sporting propensities of the Asiatic, disposed of on liberal and encouraging terms, there can be no question that an immense improvement will take place in a country, the extent and natural fertility of which, would enable it to support a population many times greater than

it now contains. Whichever may be thought of the justice of the acquisition, the inhabitants will have reason to congratulate themselves on their change of masters.—*Epiphonema*.

We republish from the *Friend of India* an interesting paper on the commerce of Java. The increase is indeed remarkable, and in the three great staples of Sugar, Indigo and Coffee is quite sufficient to prove that what has been said of the liberal cultivation caused by the Dutch Government is not altogether well founded. Indigo has risen from 76 mounds in 1825 to 24,044 mounds in 1841. Coffee from 277,083 pickels in 1825 to 961,467 in 1841. Sugar from 16,267 pickels in 1825 to 1,831,094 pickels in 1841. We have reason to believe that a very large proportion of this increase has been the product of British capital, and that if a more liberal commercial system had been adopted by the Dutch Government, these results, great as they are, would have been far surpassed.

We have been favored by a friend with an official statement of the exports from the island of Java from 1825 to 1841. Although the trade between that island and Calcutta makes no figure in our annual returns of exports and imports, the subject will not be altogether unimportant to those engaged in mercantile pursuits. It may even afford some interesting reflections to the general reader, who remembers how fondly the English nation cherished the idea of reckoning this fertile island among its colonial possessions, and the disappointment which Lord Castlereagh's surrender of it, at the Congress of Vienna, occasioned. They will now have an opportunity of estimating the value of this possession, which was restored to the Dutch, under the impression that the Prince of Orange would espouse the Princess Charlotte, and in the hope of cementing the alliance between the two countries.

We pass over minor articles of export, to examine the progressive increase of the great staple productions of the island, which supply its export trade. And first, with regard to the article in which it has been supposed to threaten the interest of the Bengal presidency with a formidable competition; we allude to Indigo. In the cultivation and export of this article, there has been a gradual and steady progression during the seventeen years, as the following statement will show.

1825	76	1835	7023
1830	439	1840	37,946
1841	25,044		

The value of the indigo exported in the last year is put down in round figures at sixty lakhs of Java Rupees, or at the rate of about 250 Java Rs. the moud. If, however, this be the average price below which it cannot be manufactured, Bengal has little to dread from any increase of produce in Java; for the augmentation of the supply, will necessarily lower the price; and eventually give the command of the market to those who can raise the article at the least cost; and our prime cost in India.—Agent's charges of course included—is with in a Hundred Rupees a moud.

The increase in the exportation of Coffee has been almost equally remarkable. The export in 1825 was 277,083 1/25 457,371 1830 960,741 1840 11,24,375 1841 961,467.

The value of the exports in this last year are estimated at 200 lakhs of Java Rupees, or about two millions and a half sterling. Hegendorf, a warm reformer, and a bitter opponent of the Government of his day, writing in 1800, said that under a liberal system of administration, he had no doubt Java could raise without difficulty fifty millions of pounds of Coffee a year. In the year 1841, in addition to the coffee amounting on the island, she exported One hundred and thirty millions of pounds.

The exportation of Rice is not noted in any year before 1837; in that and the subsequent five years, the export is put down at about 30 lakhs of Java Rupees annually.

The value of the exports of Sugar, Nutmegs

and Cloves, in the year 1836 is stated at 11,23,000 Java Rupees; in the year 1841 at 21,03,000.

The gradual and uninterrupted increase in the export of Sugar shows the amazing capabilities of the fertile island. The exportation in 1825 was 16,267 1830 432,674 1835 100,840 1840 10,10,577 1841 10,31,094.

In seventeen years it has risen from about 30,000 mounds to 16,40,000, that is, more than six thousand per cent. And the value of the sugar thus exported is estimated at One hundred and twenty-three lakhs of Rupees.

In the article of Betel Nut, we also find an increase of more than 600 per cent, in the exports; though the price appears of late years to have fallen considerably. In 1825 the quantity exported was, 9114 pikuls, valued at 519,500 Java Rupees; in 1841, the exports were 44,500 pikuls, and the value was estimated at a little less than 33 lakhs of Rupees.

The exportation of that whimsical luxury of the flowery nation, Bird's nests, presents almost no great fluctuation in quantity or in price. Thus, in the year 1843, the export was 794 pikuls, valued at about 519,000 Java Rupees. In 1841, the export did not exceed 204 pikuls, but the official value is reckoned at more than Ten lakhs of Rupees, or Two thousand Rupees the moud.

But in an article of real necessity, Tea, we find the export so small as entirely to baffle all our expectations. We were given to understand that the cultivation of this plant had been so largely extended, under the direction of scientific botanists, as to give it weight in the export market, and to hold out a hope that Java would be the first country to break up the monopoly of the Colonial Empire. We were therefore not a little surprised to find that the export in 1841, the most flourishing year in the table, did not exceed 1400 pikuls, or 191,000 lbs. and that the whole value of the tea thus sent to Europe, did not exceed 170,000 Rupees. The great bulk of the tea raised must therefore have been consumed in the island itself. If, however, it should be found that tea is so well adapted for cultivation in Sugar in the diversified soil and climate of this beautiful island, there can be no reason why the export of it should not in time attain something of the same importance as the cultivation of the same commodity.

From these data, it will easily be perceived that the exports from this island have increased during the seventeen years under review in no common ratio. Turning to Sir Stamford Raffles's standard work on the island, we find that the exports amounted in 1771 to 68 lakhs of Java Rupees. In the next twenty years the increase did not exceed twenty-three per cent., the exports in 1791, the year preceding that in which Holland was swept into the vortex of the French revolution and the prosperity of the island was suspended, being only 78 lakhs of Rupees. In 1815 the island was restored to the Dutch. Of the ten subsequent years we have no record, but we find the exports in 1825 officially stated at 162 lakhs of Rupees. In the next seventeen years the progress of improvement has been very remarkable, the exports in 1841, having been not less than 407 lakhs; an increase to the extent of four hundred and twenty-five per cent. We cannot better describe the astonishing resources of the island, than by comparing its exports with those of the Bengal presidency. With a population not exceeding four millions, its exports in the year before the last were between five and six millions sterling; while the exports of the Presidency of Bengal, with a population of twenty millions did not exceed eight millions sterling.—*Friend of India*, August 31.

Before dismissing the subject of tiger hunting, I cannot resist introducing a ludicrous adventure told me by an old Kandish sportsman, at whose own words I shall endeavor to relate it.

—We were chasing in upon a wounded tiger,

when his hind leg was broken. Some Hindoo, who had run up the trail to a patch of high grass, were drawing back, now that their game was found, when the brute started up behind the elephant, and charged the nearest man—a little heavy, badly-legged, square-built oddity, more like a sahyr than a human being. Away upon the bluff for the nearest tree, with the wounded tiger roaring at his heels. By the Prophet, sir, it would have done your heart good to see the springs the active little ciner made. Just in time he reached the tree, and scrambled into a branch hardly out of reach. There he sat, stretched up into the smallest possible compass, expecting every moment to be among the Howlers. The tiger made several desperate efforts to reach him, but the crouching hind leg failing, he dropped back exhausted. It was now the Sheef's turn. He saw that he was safe; and accordingly commenced a philippic against the father, mother, sister, uncle, and children of his hapless enemy, who sat, with glaring eye-balls fixed on his contemptible little reviler and roaring as if his heart would break with rage. As the excited orator warmed by his own eloquence, he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an enraged hobnob, pouring out a torrent of the most foul abuse, and attributing to the tiger's family in general, and his female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that ever was or will be committed. Occasionally, he varied his insults by roaring, in imitation of the tiger; and, at last, when fairly exhausted he bent forward till he appeared within the grasp of the enraged animal, and ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face. So very absurd was the whole farce, that he, who was at first showing up the elephant, in alarm for the safety of our little hairy friend, ended by laughing till our sides ached; and it was not without reluctance that we put an end to the scene by firing a deathvolley.—*True Sea*.

GATES OF SUMNATH.

Written, on the first event, were not content with pointing out the really objectionable features of the Governor General's act, but they strove to aggravate these by denying all reality or plausibility of excuse for it. It was very doubtful if the Gates were the same as had been originally carried from Sumnath, indeed almost impossible they should be—they must be, they were decayed and mouldering—the Afghans did not care about them, and, if they did, it was gratuitous cruelty to insist that by their removal!—the Hindoos knew nothing whatever about their history and existence, did not care a straw about their being there, and would not look at them as they must of course be denied! We have been amused to see the way in which the explicit refutation of most of these statements has of late been allowed to creep into the public prints, and from sources too good to have their information questioned. It now appears that the Gates are the very identical gates carried off by the famous Mahomed of Ghazni from the temple of Sumnath 200 years ago, that they are in a very good state of preservation, that the Afghans did attach very great importance to their preservation, and that many Hindoos were traditionally acquainted with their removal and did set a value upon their being taken from their position over the tomb of a Mahomedan. Circumstances therefore having gifted them always with the character of trophies, their being brought away was a fair and legitimate act, and no exception could have been taken to its being made matter of simple gratification to the Hindoos of the Army, that such had been accomplished and they had borne their share in the act. We might then with reasonable pride have brought these very curious and interesting relics to a conspicuous resting place, whereas all that can now be done is to smother them quietly into some obscure spot.—*Epiphonema*.

CANTON REGISTER.

HOUGHSON'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
 China for Sale at the Office of
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Mess. 210, Street, 1881.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.
FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned
PATENT MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes,—just
landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong,
receiving consignments of the Article direct from the
Manufacturers, is Authorized to supply it, when a
large quantity is wanted on very favorable terms.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Victoria, 28th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—MANILA CORDAGE. See & See. Ap-
ply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCH", with bar. and
curves and cargo; Dimensions, Length 60
feet, Breadth 15, and Depth 7. Apply to
A. H. CAVALLO, Hongkong Register Office,
or to **D. J. BARRADA**,
British Government Agency Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received
for sale by
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 10th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WASTECUT PIECES, and
Doekins for PANTALOONS, of admired pat-
terns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 30th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on
strong English extra fine sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 19th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Brooms and Broomsticks. **CHAMBERLAIN**
PATENT CARPETING, TURKEY, PERGOL and Broom-
sticks, also for Chamberlains. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Broomed Pedestal Table Lamps, do-
ing Hongkong Lamps with three and four lights with
Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astronomical Com-
passes, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment
of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumb-
lers of Size, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and
Finger Glasses, and some very fine Decanters Table
Glasses and Broomsticks. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Gosson, Carter & Co's
well known Macao, in 17th Quarter and Half
Cabin, and in 18th. Apply to
FLETCHER LARSEN & Co.
Macao, 24th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Translations from *Antiquities*

**WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND
OTHER FICTIONS**, by William Fawcett, M. A.
of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Perkins
& Co. Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register
Office here.

**LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIV-
ITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS**, by
W. J. Walker, late of St. Edward's College. Pub-
lished by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold
at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE
in NORTH AMERICA. American Produce
and Goods of all kinds prepared on the most favorable
terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Balti-
more, New Orleans, or any part of the United States or
British America, according to order.

TEA and all other Chinese and Eastern Produce,
sold in the best manner and the proceeds remit-
ted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignee
may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.
January, 1843. Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office, the
Canton Register for the year 1843, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 41, and 42, price 3s. a vol. The Press Current for the
year 1843, 26, 27, 28, and 42, price 3s. a vol.
Also, 4 Narrative of the late events and proceedings
China, do. by John Shide at 9s. per copy.
The English Almanac for the year 1843, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30, 31, and 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,
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debts, those who contract them being held responsible for their liquidation. The merchants under the new system are not trading by security of the Government, and how then can they be held responsible for the Hong debts? Formerly the various items of these Hong debts were placed on record and, as formerly, the Hong Merchants alone will be held responsible for the same. Difficulties, therefore, prevent compliance with your present petition, and do you the said Hong Merchants, wait until the proper officers be appointed to give the matter deliberation. There is no need of further petitions on the subject, but clearly think the matter over in your own minds.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT PAID

HONGKONG.

November 7th, 1842.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	21st Sept.
U. States	18th June	Strait	25th Aug.
Calcutta	2nd Sept.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	19th Aug.	Manila	7th Oct.
Madras	25th Aug.	Australia	10th May
China	10th Oct.	Amy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November.	ARRIVED.	1842.
1. THOMAS, <i>Hopwood</i> , from Macao.		
1. ST. PIERRE, <i>Permon</i> , from Canton.		
2. BRIGOLATA, (Am.) <i>Blackie</i> , from Boston.		
3. AMER, <i>Bart</i> , from Chincheu.		
4. AMERICA, <i>Abbot</i> , from Macao.		
5. OCEAN, (Am.) <i>Eyre</i> , from Whampoa.		
6. PEAK, <i>Gray</i> , from London.		
7. GAMBELL, <i>Chow</i> , from Macao.		
8. FORT WELSH, <i>Hogg</i> , from Whampoa.		
9. DEWIDSON, of NORTHAMPTON, <i>Scott</i> , from Amoy.		
10. LACAS, (Am.) <i>Miller</i> , from Boston.		
11. H. M. S. <i>St. Matthew</i> , com. <i>Macdonald</i> , from Macao.		
12. BUNNELL, <i>Boadley</i> , from Hobart Town.		
13. MAYARD, <i>DATAM</i> , <i>Paddocks</i> , from Amoy.		

November.	SAILED.	1843.
1. HENRY STEWART, <i>Whittington</i> , for Canton.		
2. PRIMA DONNA, <i>Kell</i> , for Macao.		
3. THOMAS, <i>Hopwood</i> , for Macao.		
4. RENSHIER, <i>Cott</i> , for Macao and Lintock.		
5. JOHN GRAY, <i>Auld</i> , for Singapore.		
6. MARGARET WILKES, <i>Burke</i> , for Whampoa.		
7. GAMBELL, <i>Chow</i> , for Macao.		
8. D. of NORTHAMPTON, <i>Scott</i> , for Macao.		
9. BUNNELL, <i>Frederick</i> , for Whampoa.		

The Overland Mail has not yet arrived though it has been daily expected for the last week, and rumours of its arrival have several times gone the round of the community. No papers of later dates from India or the Straits have reached us. The Foam came in on the 3rd inst., after a passage of 114 days from Portsmouth, which she left a few days later than the last Mail; but we have not heard that she brings any news of importance.

It will be seen from the petition we have published that the Hong Merchants are still labouring at their old vocation, and using all means to induce the Chinese authorities to burden trade with additional imports, in order to relieve themselves from payment of the sums demanded from them. However unreasonable they may think it, that they should be made to pay the ransom money which saved the whole community at Canton, we cannot think it would be less so to make up the six millions of dollars by a new impost upon trade, by which we should be made to pay the price of our own forbearance. The reply of Kowloon shows that their proposal meets with no favour, informs them that no other duties are to be imposed on those Merchants who are trading under the new system, and that there is no need of further petition.

An important mistake seems to have occurred in printing the letter of H. E. Esq. Henry Pottinger to Keying, for private circulation, by which the Chinese would have been warranted to seize Ling's and other natives on board vessels trading otherwise than prescribed by the Articles of the treaty, and consequently if in their power to seque-

such vessels for the offenders. Where as they were only advised to detain them if they should land. The letter will be found correctly printed in the supplement to our last number.

We were this morning favoured by a friend, to whom we have been often than once indebted, with two numbers of a Sand-wich Islands' Periodical from which we have extracted at full length the Proclamation of Rear-admiral Thomas, re-establishing the independence of those Islands and the power of their sovereignty; and also the articles of agreement between them. The manner in which this has been done will prove a sufficient answer to the Philippics with which we have been so plentifully supplied against the overbearing and grasping ambition of the English; and will show that while they insist upon the redress of grievances and oppression inflicted upon their fellow subjects, (admitted by the terms of agreement to have taken place in this instance,) they will do so in a manner suited to give no unnecessary trouble, or annoyance to others.

From the Asiatic Journal for July last received per the Foam we learn that the following vessels have sailed for China: From the Downs June 18, Lady Amherst; From Portsmouth, June 11, Canton; 27th, Fairlie, for Hongkong, Surfen, for China; From Liverpool June 1, Litherland; 6, Potentate; 13, Crishna; From New Port, May 27, Ruby, for Hongkong; From the Clyde, June 1, Janet Mercury, for China, Madras, and Hongkong.

The Orator, Terry, was to sail from the West India Docks, on July 15; Tuscan, Rapson, from Gravesend, July 10, and the Oriental, Wardle, from the London Docks, August 1, and from Portsmouth, August 8.

Melancholy Occurrence at Amoy.—The Second Mate of the Harlequin brig having occasion to feed fault with one of the seamen struck him on the head with his open hand. On turning to go away, the latter, a Manilla n, drawing a knife stabbed him twice in the back of which he died a few days after. The seaman has been sent down to Hongkong to stand trial.

A dreadful accident happened to a Cochinchinese ship anchored off Howqua's fort, about midway between Whampoa and Canton. It seems she had laden a great quantity of fireworks and powder, and by some means or other caught fire and blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which her crew, consisting of upwards of a hundred men were killed, and the ship blown to pieces. The stock was felt at Canton, and the explosion both seen and heard from the shipping at Whampoa—Canton Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

Sir,—The publication of the accompanying news and letter, in your next paper, will oblige Your's Sir, very truly,
E. C. B.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 2nd, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

Sir,—Not having published in your paper of to-day my letter, delivered at your office on Tuesday last, I beg you will return it to me. Your's respectfully,
E. C. B.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 2nd, 1842.

The Editor of the Friend of China, presents his respectful Compliments to Dr. Bridgman and has the pleasure of returning his manuscript as requested. He regrets that the length of the communication is such as to prevent its insertion in the paper, but the subscription shall be given in next week's issue.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1842.
To the Reverend E. C. Bridgman, &c. &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.

Sir,—In your last paper, of the 25th instant; you published some remarks respecting Julian. "A Chinese said to be converted to the Christian faith by some American Missionaries." Up to the time he was detected, you say the man born as great a character as any Chinese on the island; was well skilled in both the Chinese and English languages; and was confidentially employed in a commercial house. Being detected in robbing, he was brought before the Chief Magistrate, and sentenced to receive 60 strokes and to be put at hard labor, in iron, for 4 months. You speak of him as one who had offended the English by his hypocrisy; yet you add, that at the place of punishment, not one half of the usual severity was exercised upon him, while in the immense multitude (you say, 40 Europeans, 200 Lacars, and nearly 400 Chinese) there was not the slightest appearance of commiseration.

The above is summarily and substantially your statement; I will correct some of its errors, and then give a counter statement.

You "suppose" his tale was cut off "at the time of his conversion." You might quite as well "suppose" it was cut off when he took the name of Julian and put on the European costume, which was done in South America.

You say, truly, that "he was dressed exactly as a European," with "white hat, jacket and trousers;" and you might "suppose" it was the novelty of the scene, "one standing alone in Victoria," that had drawn together the "immense crowd,"—which I suppose was not one-fourth as large as you affirm that it was.

You say, the Chinese were pleased to see the man punished, who had abjured their religion; and for that reason it is affirmed that, not only they, but the "40 Europeans and 200 Lacars" dispersed with not the slightest appearance of commiseration. Now I suppose no Chinese in Hongkong was pleased because he was punished, or grieved because he had abjured their religion. How greatly "the English were displeased to see one who professed Christianity in Victoria, to the degree he had done, become such a hypocrite." I leave your readers to suppose.

You call the man a coolie, and yet will have it that he was "confidentially" employed in one of the most extensive and respectable stores in Victoria; and mark, he was thus confidentially employed after he had been sent away from the house of one of the missionaries.

You are a little in error regarding his sentence to punishment: it was not 60 strokes but 50, and three months not four.

I think, too, that you have greatly overrated his literary attainments; he is not "well skilled" in either the Chinese or English languages. In fact, in his own he can scarcely write a correct sentence, and can read but very indifferently. Had he really possessed the knowledge and good character you speak of, I suppose he would hardly have taken the part of coolie, though "confidentially employed."

We Aing—for this is the true name of the young man, is a native of Hing Shan, and his father's family resides in a village not far from Macao. About eight years ago, when a lad of fifteen or sixteen years, he went, as the Steward of a ship, to South America; and after being there two or three years, found his way to North America, where he was befriended and provided with the means of education. About that time, I think in 1839, he made a public profession of his faith in Christianity and became a member of one of the Churches in Baltimore. These facts were mentioned in letters sent to the missionaries in China, one of whom wrote in return, cautioning them having the charge of Julian not hastily to trust to his professions. In February, this year, he arrived in China, bringing letters of introduction giving him a good name, but not even hinting that there had been any thing wrong in his mind. The Rev. Mr. Shack undertook to direct his studies, and he continued under his care till August, when he was sent away from his house, on account of his laziness, stupidity, obstinacy, and want of conduct. At times, he seemed to be deranged, and would burst out into loud laughter, without any assignable cause; would talk of becoming king, and go to neighbors' houses in search of his queen. There was much of this irregular conduct, and many of the Chinese regarded him as being mad. From the first time I saw him, he always bore a melancholy air, and sometimes

be caused to be demonstrated. What the mischief was, and whether it was in his head, or heart, or both, it was not only to be ascertained. Yet it was clear enough that all was not right. When he left Mr. Shuck's house, no error of the Missionaries was willing to receive him; for Mr. Shuck had already suffered a loss of little less than a hundred dollars on account of providing for him; and it was thought best that he should be thrown upon his own resources, at least for a time.

Though I cannot say, with you, that Julian here as good a character as any Chinese on the island; I was truly glad to learn that he had found good employment, where he could secure for himself an honorable support. At length however, having been guilty of doing wrong, he was brought to trial, when two of the Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Brown and the Rev. Mr. Shuck, thought it right and proper to appear at the Magistrate on his account, in order that his whole character might be as fully known as possible; and I suppose I shall not greatly err in saying that, but for their testimony, the sentence would have been heavier and the punishment more severe than they were. Every one acquainted with the Magistrate knows that he would not, without good reason, mitigate either the sentence or its execution.

The case had hardly been adjudged, and the 30 strokes laid on, when a letter, (dated Baltimore June 10th 1843) reached Mr. Shuck, written by the pastor of the Church to which the young man belonged. The writer of this letter, alluding to Julian's coming to China, says:

"When he left, I was absent from the city, and was therefore deprived of the opportunity of writing by him, which I should otherwise gladly have done. I have been very anxious about him, and shall be till I hear. When he left, we feared that his mind, being probably to close application to study, and want of exercise, was somewhat impaired. Every thing was done for him here that could be; but, after an interval of rest from active exercise, he seemed so better; and it was judged best to try the effects of a sea voyage, which it was hoped would completely restore him. . . . and had it not been for this occasional derangement of mind, which amounted to a momentary cal perversion that some one intended him injury, we should have cherished the most sanguine hopes of his great usefulness in his native country."

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with so long a letter; but feeling that your remarks—however well intentioned—could hardly fail of reflecting dishonor upon the ministers both of religion and of justice, by imputing derelictions to the one, and partiality to the other, I have thought it my duty to give you the above statement. Whether Wei-Ang was truly converted, I cannot tell. That he has been guilty of theft is certain. That the honorable Magistrate has exercised a just degree of commiseration is, I fancy, apparent to most of your readers.

You, Sir, affirm that Julian is said to have been converted to the Christian faith by some American Missionaries. Will you have the goodness to publish the names of your informants, with this letter; which I beg you will do in your next paper, and which will much oblige.

Sir, Your's very respectfully,

E. C. BRIDGES,

Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Victoria, Hongkong, October 31st, 1843.

P. S.—Perhaps I ought to add, for the information of Julian's friends abroad, that they may rest assured that no undue severity will be exercised towards the young man by the Magistrate of Hongkong. Although in error, and required daily to go out with the lashing gang, and nightly to be confined in prison, yet, in his bodily physical or mental, his situation is probably the best that can now be secured for him. In this judgment I am supported by the opinion of a medical gentleman, who has been acquainted with similar cases, elsewhere, and who thinks that regular and smart exercise and simple diet, are the best remedies here available. He has good lodgings; and the head of the police will see to it, I hope, that the young man, without being indulged either in laziness or idleness, be not left to suffer for want of necessary for his health.

(From the Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend, Honolulu, Aug. 11.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Dublin, off Honolulu, 30th July, 1843.

Sir,—It being my desire to obtain the honor of a personal interview with His Majesty, King Kamehameha III., for the purpose of conferring with His Majesty on the subject of the Provisional Council of the Dominions, I have to request that you will be pleased to intimate my wishes to His Majesty in order that he may appoint the time and place where such interview may be held.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD THOMAS.

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Ships and Vessels in the Pacific To KHEUANAOA, Governor of Oahu.

DECLARATION.

Of Rear Admiral THOMAS, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, in relation to the events which transpired at the Sandwich Islands, and consequent upon the visit of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Caryfort in February, 1841.

To King KAMEHAMEHA III., and the Principal Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands.

Immediately that the commander in chief was acquainted at Valparaiso in June 1843, of the provisional council of the Hawaiian Islands, and the Right Honourable Lord George Paulet, on the then and then Representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he hastened to the spot to make himself fully acquainted with all the circumstances and, if possible, the motives, which led to such an unlooked for event.

His first duty on arrival was to seek a personal interview with His Majesty Kamehameha III., and to ascertain whether these difficulties in which he found himself involved and the opinion which His Majesty appeared to entertain of the impossibility of complying with certain requisitions which had been made, were an entirely insuperable as to call upon him to renounce the sovereignty of those islands for the time being; likewise whether the Council was a free and unbiased and unobscured out of Sovereign Power.

The Rear Admiral having ascertained that the difficulties to which allusion is made in the deed of Council might be surmounted; having convinced His Majesty that he had not properly misinterpreted the principles of Justice and good Faith which invariably guide the Councils of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, in all their deliberations, particularly respecting their relations with Foreign Powers; and that whenever it becomes necessary to vindicate the right of British Subjects or redress their wrongs, the Government scrupulously respects those rights which are vested in all nations in an equal degree, whether they be powerful or weak, he therefore a Rule not to resort to force until every expedient for an amicable adjustment has failed; having moreover that His Majesty entertained the hope that his conduct was capable of justification and that such justification he thought would restore to him the Authority he had ceased under supposed difficulties; and having moreover assured His Majesty that whilst it is the earnest desire of the Government of Great Britain to cultivate by every means a good understanding with every independent Nation, and to prevent any of its Subjects from injuring those of other Sovereigns, either in person or property, wherever they may be located; and that, when it can be avoided, rather than urge compliance with demands which are likely to embarrass a feeble Government, its object is to fence, and even assist by kind advice or good offices such as may be disposed to seek its friendly interposition, requiring only in return equal privileges for such British Residents as may have been granted to the Subjects of the most favored Nation. Lastly, His Majesty having given his assent to new Proposals submitted to him for the amicable adjustment of the pending differences which led to the temporary council of his Authority, The Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, for the reasons herein stated, and to the highest local Representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby declares and makes manifest that he does not accept of

the Provisional Council of the Hawaiian Islands, made on the 28th day of February, 1843, but that he considers His Majesty Kamehameha III., the legitimate King of those Islands; and he avows His Majesty that the sentiments of his Sovereignty towards him are those of unvarying friendship and respect, that His Majesty sincerely desires King Kamehameha to be treated as an independent Sovereign, leaving the Administration of Justice in his own hands, the faithful discharge of which will promote his happiness and the prosperity of his Dominions.

Although it is the duty of every Sovereign and his Ministers and Counsellors to do all in their power to prevent any of their Subjects from injuring those of any other Nation residing among them; nay more, that he ought not to

Foreigners to settle in his Territory more he engages to protect them as his own Subjects, and to afford them perfect security as far as he is able; yet Great Britain will not interfere in the public character of the legitimate Sovereign of a state but recently emerged from Barbarism, under the fostering care of Civilized Nations, as at all instigated by the aggression of some of his Subjects, provided the Government does not directly or indirectly sanction any act of partiality or injustice, either by countenancing or whilst they are planning or being executed or by allowing the Perpetrators to remain unpunished.

If, unfortunately, a case should arise in which there is an evasion or denial of Justice on the part of the Government towards British Subjects, the course to be pursued is clear, and it would then be the duty of the Commander in Chief in such case of real grievance which shall remain unredressed, to obtain that which had faith and injurious have denied.

The Commander in Chief confidently hopes that this Act of Emancipation to the free exercise of his Sovereign Authority, will be received by the King of the Sandwich Islands as a most powerful and convincing proof not only of the responsibility he is under to render immediate reparation for real wrongs committed upon British Subjects or their property, but also of the importance which attaches to the maintenance of those friendly and reciprocally advantageous relations which have for so many years subsisted between the two Nations; and he further hopes that another His Majesty nor his successors, will ever forget that to the illustrious Circumnavigator Captain Cook as the first discoverer, the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands owe their admission into the great family of Civilized Man, and from the lips of Vancouver, (another Englishman), Kamehameha I., heard mention for the first time of the true God, which ultimately led to the abrogation of a false worship, idolatry and human sacrifices, and by the well directed energies, the constant perseverance of the American Missionaries to the establishment of a Religion pure and edified, accompanied by the advantages of instruction and civilization, the which combined and duly cultivated, bring in their train, security of life and property, social order, mental and moral improvement, internal prosperity, and the respect as well as good will of other Nations more advanced in the knowledge of the true faith, and the essence of good government.

Benefits and advantages of this nature the Government of Great Britain is desirous of increasing and promoting among the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands by every honorable and praiseworthy means in its power; and thus to call the sympathies of the Sovereign and his Ministers on the side of Justice which is the basis of all Society and the cement bond of all empires.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Dublin, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-

FOR SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRINTER, CHAMBERS.

Hongkong—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Circular.

Colon—Messrs. Lloyd, Whitehead & Co.

Shanghai—Messrs. Messing & Co.

Singapore—Messrs. John Potts & Co.

Swatow—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

Printed, Printed and Published by

JOHN CHAMBERS,

at the Hongkong Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1848.

Friday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.
(Signed) RICHARD THOMAS.

ARTICLES.

Agreed to in a Conference between His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, and his Council, and Rear Admiral THOMAS, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Queen, &c. &c. &c.

First. His Majesty King Kamehameha III. hereby solemnly pledges himself to accord unto the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in His Dominions, his protection, and to confer upon and to grant unto them, all such rights, privileges and immunities, as are now, or as shall hereafter be, conferred upon or granted unto, the Subjects or Citizens of the most favored nation.

Second. Her Britannic Majesty's Government having caused the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by Her Majesty's Ships of War, with the view to promote and increase mutual confidence and friendship, as well as to foster a commerce alike, advantageous to both countries; and the Captains of such Ships who have hitherto visited the Islands, having fulfilled the intentions of the British Government, by offering useful suggestions, and disinterested advice and information upon points brought under mutual discussion, which object could only be obtained through the medium of a proper and competent Interpreter: His Majesty Kamehameha III, and his Chiefs in Council, sensible of such advantages, engage to grant readily an interview to the Captain of any British Ship of War visiting his Dominions, upon proper intimation being given of the object sought for in the desired interview, and he will not suffer any obstacle to be opposed to such Captain providing himself with a proper and competent Interpreter, it being mutually understood and guaranteed that the Interpreters of both parties confer themselves strictly and solely to the discharge of that duty.

Third. His Majesty having caused to be recorded by a Public Document, written in the Native and English languages, and authenticated by the signatures of the constituted authorities acting by virtue of the power vested in them by King Kamehameha III, the attachment which has been placed upon the property of Mr. Charles, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Sandwich Islands: which attachment had been placed at the instance of an individual not residing within the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, and the suit respecting which was instituted in the absence both of the Plaintiff and Defendant: and the landed property which had been taken possession of by the Government, and really pertaining to Mr. Charles having also been restored, His Majesty pledges that under similar circumstances the suit shall not be renewed in his court, and he throws himself upon the justice of the British Government to vindicate his proceedings herein if hereafter it should be necessary.

Fourth. Instances having occurred in which British Subjects have been confined in fetters for minor offences, and before a fair and impartial investigation has been made: His Majesty hereby guarantees that, for the future, no Subject of Great Britain shall be so confined unless justice and good reason, and not only for the security of his person. And every Sunday shall

be afforded as heretofore to the individual discharging the duties of Her Majesty's Consul for the time being, to attend the proceedings: or in case of his inability to attend, the same facility shall be given to any other British subject, whom the Consul may nominate for that special occasion.

Fifth. With a view to spare the King and his authorities much unnecessary trouble in the adjustment of differences which may and will arise between British Subjects and others residing in the country, or between the former and his own subjects: It is agreed that when such matters in dispute cannot be settled by arbitration, but must be decided by the incipient Laws of the country, a Jury shall be summoned to try and decide the cause, one half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of whom before proceeding to trial shall declare upon oath that they have not prejudged the case, and that they are neither directly nor indirectly interested in the issue of the case brought before them.

Sixth. His Majesty Kamehameha III, having publicly and solemnly declared that it has never been his intention to insult Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, nor to injure any of her subjects: the King will be readily disposed as a proof of such his declared intention, to accord between himself and his Council and whoever may be at the time the accredited British Consul, or any other person acting in his stead by competent authority, a direct communication for the purpose of facilitating the settlement by reference to the proper courts of such important cases affecting British subjects which the Consul or his duly constituted authority may consider it his duty, with reference to his responsibility to his own Government, to lay before that of the Sandwich Islands and before he shall lay the same before his Government.

Seventh. As the office of a Consul, whose duty it is to watch over and protect the rights and privileges of the Nation he represents, and to decide disputes between her merchants is one which has been proved, by the practice of all civilized nations to be mutually advantageous for the promotion of commercial intercourse between two countries, and the avoidance of unnecessary recourse to the local Government in matters of trivial import: His Majesty actuated by a sincere desire to give unequivocal testimony of his determination to maintain friendly relations which a power he has been taught to respect and to love: Hereby pledges for himself and his successors that he will at all times be ready to acknowledge the rights of persons duly constituted to execute the office of British Consul, and to afford him ready access to his presence in Council whenever it may be necessary to lay before him any case of grievance or complaint on the part of a British Subject, reserving to himself only the power of abstaining in any individual nominated "ad-interim" during the absence of such Consul, who he is prepared to show, has violated his laws, dropped his authority, and made a disturbance in the Kingdom, or other good and sufficient reasons to be submitted to the British Government; and he further promises to such person so discharging the office "ad-interim" and not to be objected to, all the protection to which a Consul is entitled by the laws of nations, and the liberty and safety necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.

Eighth. It is mutually agreed that all other British claims or grievances are mentioned in the foregoing Articles which may have been

brought forward shall be referred to the decision of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and adjusted either through the representatives of His Majesty Kamehameha III, at the court of Saint James, or in such other way as the British Government on the receipt of full information and upon mature deliberation shall deem proper to propose.

Ninth. In order to avoid giving umbrage to Her Britannic Majesty by any partiality being exercised by the Hawaiian Government at the expense of British subjects; His Majesty Kamehameha III, engages that whenever any appeal affecting the interests or property of a British subject resident in his dominions shall come under the consideration of himself and his Chiefs at the semi-annual courts, the British Consul or his substitute for the time being accompanied by an Interpreter if requisite shall be present at such discussions and shall be at liberty to offer his advice upon the subject under consideration.

Tenth. The whole of the preceding Articles are to be subject to the approval and ratification or the modification of the British Government and shall not contravene any of the Treaties or arrangements made or entered into by His Majesty's Ministers with the Government of Great Britain and nothing herein shall deprive His Majesty of any inherent or acknowledged right vested in an Independent Sovereign.

In confirmation of, and in witness whereof, we have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
" M. KEKAULUOHI.
" RICHARD THOMAS.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed) G. F. JUDD, Sec. & Int. for the Hawaiian Government.
" T. C. B. ROOKE, Int. for the Admiral Thomas.
" JAS. PINHORN, Secretary to the Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific.

AN ACT OF GRACE.

Accorded by His Majesty King Kamehameha III., by and with the advice on his Chiefs in Council, to all his Subjects upon the occasion of his resuming the reins of Government.

WHEREAS certain difficulties and apparent misunderstandings have recently arisen between Us and the Government of Great Britain, in the course of which some of our Subjects, subsequent to our Provisional Cession of the Sovereignty of the Islands to Great Britain, and up to the period when we resumed the exercise of our Kingly Power, have accepted office, and otherwise performed acts not so required to do by Us, or our duly constituted Authorities. And, whereas, certain persons have been imprisoned within the time aforementioned not by our Authority.

WE, anxious to express our Gratitude to God, and to give the fullest proof of our attachment

to the English Nation, and to manifest our joy at the Restoration of our National Flag, hereby

PROCLAMATION.

First, That none of our Subjects shall be punished by our Authority, for any act committed by them or any of them to the injury of our Government between the 25th of February, 1843, and the date hereof.

Second, That all prisoners of every description, from Hawaii to Nukun, be immediately discharged.

Third, All Government business will be suspended for ten days after this date, that all persons may be free to enjoy themselves in the festivities and rejoicings appropriate to the occasion.

Given at Honolulu, Oahu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, 1843.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHII.

This day, July thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, will hereafter be referred to, as memorable in the history of the Sandwich Islands Government. The existence of this Government has often been threatened, but it has been most signally preserved.

The arrival of H. M. S. Dublin, and the negotiations which have taken place between the Admiral and the King, present offers in a different aspect, which to most in this community is as unexpected as joyful.

The King is to receive a full restoration of his rights, privileges and dominions. This morning, a public recognition of this restoration will take place. At 10 o'clock, a.m. His Majesty Kamehameha III., will appear upon the plain East of the town. His standard will be unfurled under a general salute; which being finished, the National Flag will be displayed on both Forts, and be saluted by H. B. M. Ships with 21 guns each, which will be answered from the Forts. At one o'clock, public religious services will be held in the Stone Church. At three o'clock, His Majesty will embark to visit Richard Thomas, Rear Admiral of the White, H. B. M. Ship Dublin.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

To the principal British Residents, and all other British Subjects in the Islands of Tahiti and Moorea.

H. B. M. S. Vindictive, in Papariti Harbor, Tahiti, 30th June, 1843.

Gentlemen,—It has become my duty to acquaint the subjects of H. M. S. now residing in the dominions of the Queen of Tahiti that I have received instructions to cause them to seek for whatever justice they may require, from the officers of their own sovereign in this island or through the established courts of law of the Queen Pomare, and that they are not to attend any summons as jurors, nor to hold themselves subject to any regulations or jurisdiction of any sort from the French authorities, temporarily established here under the style of a Provisional Government, nor from any officer of France be his rank or station whatever it may, until the decision of the Queen of England regarding Tahiti is known.

Although determined in the rigid fulfilment of the orders that I have received to enforce this regulation, should it unhappily become necessary; yet I shall continue to do my best to preserve a good understanding with the Officers of the French Navy stationed here, and sincerely trust that nothing will occur to disturb the harmony which has hitherto existed between the subjects of our respective nations.

I deem it proper that I should here observe to you that I feel quite assured that England seeks not—desires not—to maintain in any shape a paramount influence in these Islands, but while she repudiates such an intention and declares, as she has so repeatedly done, in reply to the several solicitations of the successive Sovereigns of Tahiti to become its permanent Protector, that although she will not assume any preponderating power over Government; yet Great Britain is, I am equally assured, determined that no other nation shall possess a greater influence or authority in these states than that, which from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise.

More than all to believe myself to be authorized to state that it is the determination of the Queen of England to preserve the sovereignty of Tahiti Independent and Free.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, yours with every consideration,

(Signed) J. TOUP NICOLS, Commodore.
(Official Copy)

During the week we have received Java Couriers to the 7th instant. We extract the following from the paper of the 30th ultimo:—

"On the 27th July the Brig Idley Captain GALT from Sydney bound to China was stranded on the Island of Raso, the Sultan of Samang sent assistance to her and it was expected that part of her Cargo would be saved which consisted of Sandal and Cedar Wood.—Singapore Free Press, September 21.

We have been favored with the following memorandum by Captain WAR of the Brig Brothers from Manila, from which it appears that he made a very fortunate escape from Pirates. Considering the state of the China and Eastern seas it is any thing but prudent for a vessel to be deficient in the munitions of war, as the Pirates never lose an opportunity of attacking a vessel when they find it at a disadvantage.

"We were lying becalmed within a short distance of the Great Natuna on the latter part of the month of June last, on our passage from Sydney to Manila,—when two large Prows approached the Vessel about 8 o'clock at night, ahead and stern, and reconnoitred round us so close by that we could see their crews from our Decks, preparing to fire guns and small arms,—each prow mustered fifty or sixty hands,—and we immediately prepared our two small swivel guns—and after warning them off fired into them,—which they returned very briskly from their guns and muskets and seriously wounded one man besides hitting the Ship in several places and doing considerable injury. This work continued with intermission for about two hours—when our gunpowder was nearly exhausted, and we ceased to fire. A light air of wind springing up and making the Vessel go ahead a little,—the crews at the same time got apparently alarmed and made the best of their way to the shore—so we had the pleasure of seeing them return from this attack unsuccessful and punished as well as our means permitted."—Ibid.

EDITOR'S SHIRAZ SCALE OF HONOR.—A particular friend of our's, who is Editor of a leading journal in a most important portion of the British Empire, announces the decease of Military Officers in strict accordance with the following Editorial Scale.—A Lieutenant Colonel's death is announced with the deepest regret, a Major's with great regret, a Captain's with much regret, a Lieutenant's with regret, and an

Ensign's with no regret at all. Quere, Do Ensigns ever subscribe for a newspaper?—Tim o.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRE.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

—Upon the morning of Tuesday last, as the locker of a warehouse, situated in Dunder-street, Liverpool, was proceeding, according to his usual custom, to open the concern, he discovered inside the front or main entrance a piece of cotton with some lucifer matches in the centre. The cotton bore evident marks of having been ignited, for it was partially burnt round the edges; and as it was placed about the length of a man's arm inside the hole in the doorway, which is called the cat-hole, and which has been made for the purpose of affording ingress and egress for cats and also for rats, there cannot exist any doubt but that it was so placed for the purpose of setting fire to the premises. The attempt was, however, most fortunately defeated, owing to the cotton not having continued to burn after it had become ignited. The warehouse which has thus been preserved from destruction is one of a pile of several magnificent structures of the same description recently erected, at very considerable cost, in Dunder-street. At present they contain some thousands of bales of cotton, and a large quantity of palm oil—materials of such a combustible nature, that had the diabolical attempt been successful, the probability is that the whole pile would have been in ruins before many hours were at an end. Shortly after the discovery had been made by the locker in the manner described the Magistrate of the borough was summoned to attend a meeting at the Beacon-house, to institute an investigation, and adopt such measures as might be considered advisable under the circumstances. The Mayor and nearly all the Magistrates accordingly assembled at twelve o'clock. As the proceedings were conducted with strict secrecy, we are not in a position to enter into any detailed particulars; but we were given to understand that the locker was examined in the first instance to state the manner in which the discovery was made, and that then some other witnesses were examined to describe the situation of the buildings, and the ingenious mode in which the lucifer matches were intermixed with the piece of cotton, so as to effectually to cause a speedy conflagration. The cotton and matches were, of course, exhibited, and formed the subject of general inspection. The new discovery which had been made seemed more confidently than ever before to impress all of them with the belief that many of the late fires, for which the port has been so remarkable, have been the work of a gang of incendiaries. All parties are now fully alive to the exigencies of the case.—Weekly Dispatch.

DIED Here on the 5th instant Dr GRAHAM of the Royal Medical Establishment, Medical Director for Hongkong.

DIED in Macao, on the 24th Oct., Rev. SAMUEL DYER, of London, missionary at Singapore; at 28. Mr Dyer was one of the most accurate Chinese scholars living, especially in the Peking dialect, having made that his particular study for the last 17 years. He was the author of a small Vocabulary in that dialect, and also of a translation of Thomson's Poem into the colloquial of the same dialect, in both of which works the utmost exertions were made the language without the aid of the character. The principal work in which Mr Dyer was engaged, however, was the editing of a Chinese to cant form of a valuable Chinese type, in which arduous undertaking he had already made great progress; having cut punches for upwards of 3000 types.—Canton Press.

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

HONGKONG REGISTER EXTRA.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902.

By the *Comendal* which arrived yesterday morning we have received a Copy of the Monthly Times of 5th August and hasten to lay before our readers an abstract of the news. The greater part of the Mail had come on by the *Arun* which left Bombay a few days before the *Comendal* but has not yet arrived here.

The *Arun* has, since come in. We shall give fuller details in our next number.

August Current Mail.

—The condition of Ireland continues—as will be seen from our extracts regarding that distracted land—much the same as when we adverted to the subject in our last issue. The agitation of the "Great Agitation" has been marked with the same degree of violent abuse, and with the same results, the only difference consisting in the virulent indignation evoked by the honorable member for Cork at an outrage committed on the police by "the finest pliantry" at Athdownagh. The wild and appalling address of "the President" here been indeed of a strain so similar to its predecessors since the commencement of the uproar, that it would be an utter waste of space to furnish further specimens of them.

—With reference to the Spanish Question we stated in our last, that although the war of Repartition was then on the ascendant, it was far from improbable that a short space of time would find him at Zaira. We were right in that conjecture, for our remarks last month had barely crossed the Desert when he met with reverses, treachery, and defeat, and is now a fugitive in his native land, with a handful of soldiery, who, although still faithful to his cause, are very likely also to turn their backs upon him some fine morning when the rage in the "Regent's" Exchequer was scanty, or the caprice of the moment leads them to believe the adverse party the congenit to serve!

—Mission from Peking to China.—Berlin, July 4.—The Prussian Government, induced by feelings of interest for the commerce and industry within the boundaries of the Customs Union, intends to send a commissioner to China for the purpose.

1.—Of obtaining authentic information upon the nature of goods in demand there, and of being able to give an account to such merchants as might wish to do business with them.

2.—Of communicating with the proper Chinese authorities, and taking preparatory steps for the establishment of consulates in the different ports.

3.—Of informing himself about the laws in regard to commerce, navigation, and duties, and whether special negotiations with the Chinese Government upon these subjects would be advisable.

4.—Of getting information upon the most advantageous courses to take, and on the steps to be taken to make himself as useful as possible to the merchants of the Customs Union.

5.—Of obtaining as much information as possible, without, however, losing time in going and returning, about the commercial relations of the principal places in British India and in the Indian Archipelago, and to report upon the expediency of appointing Prussian consuls there.

The Prussian Cabinet has already communicated its intention to the heads of trade of the different states belonging to the union, and has

requested them to report upon such articles of commerce and industry as they consider calculated for exportation to China and East Asia; also, to communicate any wishes they may have as to any particular information, which the royal commissioner shall immediately be instructed to procure.

M. Grube, of Düsseldorf, who is to be the Consul, was formerly employed in the office of the Minister of State, the President of the Government at Düsseldorf. He is to have a salary of 8,000 dollars per annum, but he must remain three years at his post. After that, on his leaving, he or his family are to have a pension of 1,000 six-dollars.

—James Matheson, Esq., M. P., late of China, has subscribed 1,000 l. in aid of the Caledonian Asylum.

—It is understood that Maj.-Gen. D'Aguilar is to succeed Lord Salomon in command of the troops in China.

—M. Grube, of Düsseldorf, has been appointed, by the Court of Berlin, Prussian consul at Canton for the whole Chinese empire.

WAR OFFICERS, July 14.—55th Ft. Brw. Lieut. Col. N. Maclean, to be Maj., w. p. v. Fawcett, doc.; Lieut. T. A. Heriot, to be Capt., v. Maclean; Ena. J. Macquie, to be Lieut., v. Heriot; Gen. Cadet J. G. D. Marshall, to be Maj. Mil. Col., to be Ena., v. Macquie.

FRANCE.—OPINION OF REPUBLICANS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.—The accented Marquis de Noisy having expressed the opinion that France should interfere in behalf of the Irish Republicans, or at least manifest her sympathy with their cause, M. Guizot condemned to return him the following reply, which justly elicited marked approbation:—

"As regards Ireland, I have no right to advert to her. If, when internal agitation occupied our attention in France, members of the Parliament of England had risen to bestow sympathy on such and such insurgents or causes of disturbance, most certainly we would have explained our opinion, and we should have had reason to do so. But I shall openly express a wish, and that is for the perfect tranquillity of the United Kingdom—I am confident that it will be everywhere maintained or restored. In the last twenty years the British Government, both Whigs and Tories, has done a great deal for Ireland. It is the leaders of the present Cabinet who gave Ireland Catholic emancipation; I am confident, and say it openly as an observer of human affairs, that they will know how to combine, in the management of that momentous affair, what is due to the dignity and unity of England with what is suited to the country, and with the conciliatory feeling which a good and wise Government must entertain for all its subjects."

ARMED.—The following paragraph is going round of the United States journals, and may be here inserted to mark the more importance of banking made by Brother Jonathan relative to the prosperity of his country and the increase of trade, while forgetting to pay his bills:—We mentioned a day or two since, the sailing of the ship *Delta* from New Orleans for Canton with 2,200 bales of cotton, and 1,000 pigs of lard. Another ship (the *Cyprian*) sailed from the same port on the same day with 1,200 bales of cotton and 5,720 pigs of lard, for St. Petersburg. Our land now goes to all parts of the world, excepting England. The quantity shipped to China in the year 1899 is stated as over 220,000 dollars in value. The shipment of cotton to that country from the United States

is something new. A few bales were shipped in 1840, probably by way of experiment; but none in 1841. Now a single vessel carries out 2,200 bales. Instead of India cotton driving us out of the English market by its cheapness and abundance (as had been predicted by some), we are lavishing a surplus which India cotton has hitherto monopolized. We carry our cotton 8,000 or 10,000 miles further than the India factors do theirs, and yet achieve, if not to undersell them, to overtake them on account of the superior excellence of the article, and make a fair profit on the voyage. In 1899 our whole exports of lard to all countries amounted to only 8,000 dollars in value; in 1900, 10,000 dollars; in 1901, 30,740 dollars; in 1902, as stated above, 220,000 dollars in China alone, and a large amount to other countries."

SARAWAK ISLAND.—The Government steamer has sailed with despatches from her Majesty's Government for Lord George Paulet, of the *Chrysophyte* frigate, directing him to acknowledge the free independence of King Kamehameha III, and the Sandwich Islands, of this or any other country. The protection of this country is, however, granted to the King, at his Majesty's particular request, and a treaty of commerce has been concluded whereby all British manufactures and produce shall be admitted free into the Kingdom.

—Admiral from Tientsin to the 15th February assert that Queen Paoxi had claimed the protection of Captain St. Thomas Thompson, of the Queen's Ship *Taitan*, against the French; and that he had sailed to take instructions from the Admiral on the station.

—It is now generally stated that the House of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August.

—The official report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the recent fraudulent transactions in the port of London has just been published. We regret that we cannot find room for even an abstract of this document. It proves clearly that fraud is an undefined and unknown extent has been habitually and systematically carried on in the port of London, of which revenue-officers of a high class have been the chief instruments.

—Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, left town a few days since by the direction of Government, for Wales, for the purpose of instituting a rigid and searching inquiry and examination into all the circumstances connected with the "Rebecca riots" and disturbances in that part of the kingdom.

—A parliamentary return just published shows that the same paid, or to be paid, on account of the war with China, amount to 22,570,570, of which sum 2,044,364 are required to be voted in 1903-04, as balance due to the East India Company.

The *Atlantic* left Hong Kong at 4.30 p.m. on the 26th ultimo, arrived at Aden at midday on the 31st, started from there at midnight of that day, and anchored in Bombay harbor at half past 11 o'clock on Saturday.

The *Atlantic* brings the interesting intelligence of the loss of the steamer *Bluenose*, Lieut. Powell commanding, which left this port on the 21st of July. This catastrophe occurred on the 1st of August off Cape Good Hope. The steamer was driven upon a rock, the wind blowing in strong gusts and a fearful sea rolling, which caused the vessel to heave upon the rock and the *Bluenose* was hoisted and driven through the bottom.

The name of this rock land is Run Awar; it is 9 miles North of Cape Guardafui. The accident took place about 11 o'clock at night. The Captain had been up during the two previous nights, and was going below, ordered the Officer of the Watch, to call him when he sighted land. Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay Engineers was seated on deck smoking, and when the Moon rose, observed land, which he reported to the Officer of the Watch; the latter at first doubted this fact, but he afterwards discovered his mistake and went to call the Captain when he did not rouse sufficiently to wake him. The Officer of the Watch, as if he had lost all presence of mind, did not think of keeping the Steamer off the shore; when at length the Captain was roused most effectually by the ship striking; he rushed on deck and ordered the Engines to be backed; but the Steamer had got into the mesh of the reef and it was too late.

All the passengers and crew were saved but the mails for England with the exception of two Madras boxes were lost—two of the crew died subsequently from exhaustion and exposure.

The intelligence arrived at Aden on the evening of the 26th by a boat, which took the following passengers: Lieut. Salfour I. N., Captain Dawson 20th M. N. I., Lieut. Stansby 48th Madras N. I., Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay Engineers and a Midshipman. They were eight days going from Cape Guardafui to Aden.

The H. G. Ship of War *Clive*, the *Brig Tigre*, and the Schooner *Coastman* were despatched on the 26th to afford assistance to the remainder of the crew. H. M. 17th Regt. sent a variety of clothing, and the Ladies of Aden some dress for a Lady-Passenger (Miss Dunsell.)

The sufferings of the Crew and Passengers on reaching the shore are described as very great in consequence of the want of shelter and of water.

The Captain *Clive*, a large ship bound for Aden with coals was also lost on Baral Island.

The intelligence, which this Mail (to the 5th August) brings from England is, that the internal state of the Kingdom was nearly the same as at the departure of the last Mail.

Ireland was still disturbed by agitation—Wales was disturbed by Robbers and her daughters.

The dissatisfaction with the measures of the Peel Ministry was on the increase. The resignation of that Minister was talked of.

The state of the Cotton trade was favourable in the month of July; the Iron trade was suffering very much.

There is a cry raised for more police and more soldiers in the disturbed districts.

By the *Asakawa*, advices have been received to the letters which were dispatched from this port on the 5th of June.

The fate of the two last mails from Bombay is much to be regretted. One of them was lost together with the beautiful Steamer *Mennen*. The other by the *Victoria*, was obliged to return to Bombay, and will not it is probable, reach England until near the middle of October.

It was intimated that the *Hindostan* left Calcutta on the 10th of August. She passed Point de Galle on the 21st and if she has not experienced any misfortune, will have reached Aden early in this month, and be enabled to only to take on the intelligence of the last of the *Mennen*, but also what is more remarkable, to supply the want of our whole month from Bombay.

We received a letter from an observant observer in London from which we take the following passages.

"Our house affairs are in a sunny state; Peel

is becoming unpopular, but the amazing strength of the Tory party keeps him in spite of defections. Ireland continues in hot water; but the agitation no longer excites so much notice. O'Connell's story may keep the ball up some months yet, but there is not much fear of any harm. Without a fight and a tough one, there will be no repeal, and Daniel O'Connell declines to take the only steps, which will bring about a collision, viz. to stop paying rents and tithes. The Duke of Wellington will not allow any severe measures to be used, until the Irish agitator makes a false step and that the latter cautiously avoids.

"The Welsh troubles are likely to be ended in a month or two by the reduction of the local burdens which are excessively heavy and into this the Government is carefully examining with a view to their removal or at least their alleviation."

"You will of course have heard of the fall of Espartero. It has been caused by a number of hungry men out of place, who knowing that he, whose power was to close in another twelve months, when the young Queen came to age, thought it would be advantageous to themselves to seize the reins before they fell from his hands."

—*Gentleman's Gazette.*

Commerce.—There has been, throughout the cotton manufacturing districts, more activity this last month than for many preceding. The home trade has improved, and though prices have not advanced, there has been more business doing.

The Russians have been in the market with large orders for twist. The German exporters have also been operating, and a fair undercurrent of business has been going on for India and China accounts. Notwithstanding this, however, and the redundancy of unemployed capital, the price of the raw material has not advanced, and with the large stock in hand, and promised importations, none can be expected.

Burn's Commercial Glance, for the first six months of the present year, exhibits, in a striking point of view, the enormous extent of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool. Assuming, as Mr. Burn does, the weekly consumption amounts to 26,464 bags (an over estimate, we think, to the extent of about 1,500 bags), the stock is still equal to 43½ weeks' consumption against that of same period last year for twenty-six weeks. We notice an increase of cotton yarn exported of about 8,000,000 lbs., and of more than 100,000,000 yards of plain cottons, and 24,000,000 yards of printed and dyed; but of other articles many have not equalled the export of last year.

It is high time that shippers centred of the Cape should leave off deluding themselves by anticipating a revival of trade, and, consequently, remunerating prices at home, to compensate for the artificial value at which they have selling cotton and mad enough to buy abroad; 2,500 bales of Madras cotton have been shipped by a Liverpool house for China. The importations of American cotton this year is already 1,486,647 bales against 659,981 bales last year to the same period.

SILK.—An improved demand has been experienced for the better qualities of Bengal Silk, and an advance of about 1s. per lb. has been established—the lower qualities, being superabundant, have not benefited to the same extent. Chinese Silk has likewise found ready buyers, and prices of Twines may be quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb. higher.

In Silk Piece Goods, the principal transactions since the Quarterly Sales have been in *Anges* Silks, which have been taken freely for America, at prices showing an advance of about 10 to 15 per cent on last Sale rate—their fabrics of 1 have not steady—Chinese fully maintain their value.

TEA.—There has been more firmness among the large holders, and the retail dealers, speculating for a fall, had run themselves so bare of stock, that they have been compelled to buy largely of the past sales, which, together with a brisk export, caused a rise of ½d. per lb. on most sorts. With over a year's stock in the country, we can see no reason to expect that prices will advance. On the contrary, if China affairs work smoothly, the markets will be supplied at a cheaper rate than heretofore, and importers will sell freely at a profit; while, on the other hand, it is admitted, should any difficulty or obstruction arise in China, tea would probably advance 2d. or 3d. per pound in price here. Contrary, however, to the expectation of many, the consumption has not increased with the diminished price.

TEA.—Our market has acquired considerable firmness, and we have to notice an advance in the value of all descriptions; 1s. 2½d. each is the value of good common Congou, the usual kinds of which are much noticed the prices in bond are quoted, for Congou, common, 1s. to 1s. 2½d.; best middling, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.; ditto strong blackish leaf, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.; Fine and Prince kind, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.; Souchoang, middling, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.; good and fine, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; Pook, black leaf, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Flowery 2s. to 4s.; Hyson Skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; Twinkay, fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; Hyson, common, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10½d.; middling and good, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fine 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Gunpowder, 1s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.; Imperial, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

The present aspect of mercantile affairs at home is by no means cheering, and the prospect of improvement appears to be very remote.

Our manufacturing districts present great distress, which will be more readily conceived when we state, from official documents, the great falling off in consumption during even the last two years. In 1841, the export of British produce and manufactured goods to the United States alone, amounted to £7,500,000 sterling; in 1842, to £3,500,000! We alluded in our last to prevailing failures in the iron trade; more have occurred, and it is feared that before Christmas only those of very large means will be able to stand, while tens of thousands of men will be thrown out of employment. It is not our province to point out causes, but to state facts, and leave our readers to draw from the following their own conclusions:—In 1842, the crude iron made in Great Britain amounted to 780,000 tons; this was considered to be enormous! Railroads became the rage, and, as if by magic, for every new buyer sprung up fifty others, and in 1843, 1,400,000 tons were made!! In 1842, 1,300,000 tons, although 150 furnaces were thrown out of blast; and this year's consumption will probably not exceed 800,000 tons. Mr. Attwood and his champion describe this state of things to the currency; Mr. Cudworth and his league to the corn laws; but the "Promises" says it to over-production, and to the above rather than the use of new markets, which has been the result of over-trading, in consequence of the too great facility which this country has afforded for speculative operations, though pecuniary joint-stock banks, to "men of straw." We hold the same opinion.

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F. TOWNSEND,

Queen's Road.

Nov. 6th, 1942.

HORNBERG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Messrs. 20th Sept., 1942.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned **PATENT MANILA CORDAGE** of all sizes, — just landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong, receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the M. factory, is Authorized to supply it, while the large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 30th October, 1942.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCH", with her and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 63 cabb; Breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to **A. H. CARVALHO**, Hongkong Register Office, or to **D. J. BARRADAS**, British Government Agency Office, Moien, Hongkong, 12th October, 1942.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by **INO: SMITH**, Macao, 15th August, 1942.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doublets the **PANTALONS**, of admiral pattern, just received on sale by **INO: SMITH**, Macao, 20th August, 1942.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of **RHIPS ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on English extra forte sheets. Apply to **INO: SMITH**, Macao, 16th August, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Burgundy and Kinesaworthen **CHERRY PATENT** Cigarettes; **Tobacco**, **Penicillin** and **Banana** Bats, also a few **CHERRY** Bats etc. **W. LANE**, Macao, 17th February, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Burgundy Patent Table Lamps, do Blazing Lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. Ships Mooring and Armchairs, **Plaster** (Horn and half Horn) Glasses, also an assortment of **improved** **GLASSWARE**, consisting of **Decanters**, **Tumbler** of **Glasses**, **Champagne**, **Wine**, **Liquor**, and **Flower** Glasses, and open very fine **Diamond** Table **Glasses** and **Napkins**. Apply to **W. LANE**, Macao, 12th February, 1942.

FOR SALE.—Hornets, **Gentle**, **Power** & **Soft** well known **MAGNETS** in **Black** **Quarter** and **Half** Cakes, and to **Both**. Apply to **PLEYD H. LARSEN & Co.**, Macao, 20th December, 1942.

The following works are expected shortly Translations from **Schiller**

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER PLAYS, by **William Peter M. A.** of **Christ**, **hurd**, **Oxford**, Published by **M. Parlane & Co.** Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

IF OF ST. CHRISTOPHER, AND CAPT. A CITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by **W. J. Walker**, **late** of **St. James'**, **College**, **Published** by **Corey** and **Marl**, **Philadelphia**, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

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Philadelphia, U. S.

January, 1942.

FOR SALE.—At the **Canton Register Office**, **Canton**, **Guangdong**, **Sp. No.** 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FOR SALE.—At the **Hongkong Register Office**, the **Canton Register** for the year 1942, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Also, A Novellist of the last season and proceedings in China, &c. by John Smith at \$2 per copy.
The **Anglo-Siam** **Calendar** for the year 1942, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118,

With your pessimism, therefore, I will take up, in order, each of the six topics, listed at the beginning of this paragraph, of my last note, and endeavor to show reasons why the measures there proposed should be carried into effect, as far as possible, to as great an extent, as possible.

1. The cultivation of rice or paddy should be stopped, entirely and immediately, throughout the Island. I am by no means sure that the growing of this article here imports any thing serious to the atmosphere. Canton and its vicinity are surrounded by it, and no unhealthy influences seem to arise therefrom. Here, however, strong prejudices have been set up against all paddy-fields, and they must give up the work. The source, therefore, the cultivation of rice ceases here the better. The total value of all that grows on the island is nothing as compared with the life of H. M. Subjects. There are but a few narrow patches—in Wangan-chung, Sze-da-pai, etc. Surely some way may be devised to take up all these patches at once, without injury or loss to any one. The subject must be put longer on my card.

2. All the valleys ought to be made dry, by having drainage channels opened up so as to carry off, and into the sea, the water which flows into them from the hills. In many places now the water stagnates, generating noxious vapors. This is a very serious evil, and requires special attention. The springs which gush out from the sides of the hills and mountains, are quite enough to supply every house and garden in Victoria with an abundance of excellent water. By cutting channels, building reservoirs and aqueducts, the most ample supplies would be available for all the purposes of health and comfort. In many places tanks can be built, and filled in such a manner that in case of fire houses and streets may be flooded. Now these streams and springs are so dammed and clogged that the waters, instead of being made useful and healthful, are the cause of no small evil. Take the Canton Bazaar as an example. It is intolerable.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will take up this topic, and so commend it to the attention of the government and the public, that it shall at their hands receive all due consideration. The water-privileges of Hongkong ought to be of the best order every way.

3. Ecclesiastical, in the shape of slaughter-houses, but for beggars, and every noxious structure, are being swept away with a broom of fire. Where they have been removed, care must be taken lest they spring up again. I have seen but one place rising where old ones were demolished. Let all, old and new, be demolished.

I see that numerous rag-birds have been transported to their father-land. Quite right in this, though to some it may seem harsh. The Chinese government is wrong in tolerating so many beggars in the streets. Every body knows that the streets of Canton and Moscow are thronged with beggars, three-fourths of whom ought to work and earn their living, and the remainder should be supported by their kindred and neighbors. I am glad to see that such a wholesome system of begging is not to be introduced in this Colony. To feed detached upon charity, and listen who can work and thereby gain a living, is no charity.

How I want meeting the neatly mown, new in vogue among the Chinese, of burying their dead. Scores of graves may be seen along the hill-sides, only a few rods distant from the principal Chinese streets. Go along to the east of the Upper Bazaar, Mahan's Bazaar, etc., and you will see what ought not to be. What is most to be deplored is, that most of these graves are without sufficient depth. The same may be said of some of the graves in the public burial grounds. Many of the coffins are not, I fancy, two feet below the surface of the ground.

4. The houses in Hongkong, taking them all in all, are wretched. Among the hundreds that have been built, there are not a score that any architect would pronounce good; many of them are truly deuced gaudiest, constructed, one might almost imagine, on purpose to make folks sick. The quarters of the Artillery I fancy are somewhat after this style. I may greatly err in my judgment, but they seem to be wretchedly, horribly constructed. Had the men, who first took up their quarters there, demolished all these and built, and then low rock, and wooden floors, and made the best use of their time, till with their own hands they had built good houses, I fully believe they would not have ex-

perienced half the sickness they have now suffered. By the by, one of our Chinese friends has suggested, that more regular work for the troops would prevent much of their illness. What think you of this? And, or are not, these duties—the duties of the soldiers—sufficiently healthy exercises?

I have yet something further I would say on this head—but must not write more now.

Yours faithfully,

SENEY.

Victoria, Hongkong, Nov. 11, 1943.

WELSH CHURCHMAN'S JAIL.

Notwithstanding the military force, in Wales has been augmented by the accession of the 4th Light Dragoons, the 5th Regt., and Major's disorders which, have some time prevailed on the borders of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen, the Welsh have spread to the southern part of the latter county, and even to Glamorganshire, and have assumed a far more serious aspect since reaching the mining and manufacturing districts. The followers of Rebecan have become more daring and their opinion of attack better organized; for they do not now oppose the military, who in large parties nightly patrol the country, but no sooner have the soldiers passed, than horns are sounded, signals blown from hill to hill, men assemble in large numbers, and instantly demolish the very gates through which the troops have just moved. There has as yet been no conviction of parties connected with these disturbances, the indictment against the persons in custody for attacking the workhouse at Carmarthen having been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, as it was considered the Crown could not have a fair trial upon the Welsh cause, it appears to be quite impossible to get at the prime movers of the revolt, who are said to be persons of property and position. If this be so, we can scarcely wonder that small farmers should be ready, to join in, any movement likely to put an end to a system which obliges them to pay, in the shape of tithes for example, as much as 61. in the shape of tithes upon a quantity of land for which they paid but 51. in the first instance. In the neighbourhood of Swansea, some arrests have taken place, in effecting which the police were assisted, and Captain Napier, the Superintendent, severely beaten. The officers were compelled, in self-defence, to fire upon one of the persons, who was decidedly wounded but is recovering. The Government have sent Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, to investigate the state of affairs in Wales.

Though an account just published, shows an increase of "Reel" for the quarter of 14,000 l., as compared with a similar period last year, the "Reel" agitation does not seem to have gained strength in Ireland during the past month, as far as regards either the number of meetings held, the display of physical force, or the degree of excitement manifested by the lower classes. The feeling previously exhibited was far too intense to last; and the moderation shown by Government has done much to weaken the power of those by whom an insubstantial people are easily influenced. In so far, therefore, as appears to have acted wisely. Had they adopted measures of strong coercion, there would have been no diminution of agitation, but, on the contrary, many persons of moderate political opinions would have been forced overwhelmingly into the ranks of Repeal. Very different, however, is the present state of things; for, as matters now stand, nothing having been effected, the latter classes are beginning to doubt their own power, and to question the importance of their leaders; while the concentration of troops at different points, the strengthening of military defence, and the formation of depots, of arms and ammunition in convenient places, sufficiently manifest the determination of Government to crush the very first exhibition of overt treason. From the reports which we elsewhere publish, our readers will be able to collect some of the objects of Repeal agitation, but the most important speech is that of Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Armagh, who denounces the very idea of conciliation with the state, and declares the proposal to remove diplomatic relations with the Pope, and recognize the title of the Roman Catholic Church. He depicts as far higher than such concessions to them. There seems to be an end of American sympathy, for Mr. O'Connell, Anti-

Slavery speech has given such offence, that the Repeal Association in the States are dissolving. This display got up by the Republicans in Paris, has proved a most ridiculous failure, of which all parties appear to be heartily ashamed.

On the 24th, a fire broke out in the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Marks, Fitzgerald & Co., Granby-street, Bristol, Manchester. Upwards of 1,000 bales of cotton, and about 300 sacks of flour, with the whole of the premises, were destroyed. The amount of damage so yet cannot be exactly ascertained, but the value of the materials in the building could not, it is stated, be less than 12,000 l., and the building itself is estimated to have been worth between 2,000 l. and 3,000 l.—The Cornhill de Lyon states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are being manufactured at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, be a higher degree of pressure than those of cast iron, and are 30 per cent.—Dr. Dorman has just established the sterling fact, that mortality is greater in Liverpool than in any other town in Great Britain. One in 54 dies in the country, one in 37 in London, one in 33 in Liverpool, while in Manchester it is one in 28.—Mr. Matthews Lodge, receiver, at St. Thomas's Hospital, has been re-elected, on charges of embezzlement of the property of that institution to so large an amount as 17,000 l. The cause which led to the inquiry into the case of his affairs was the disclosure of a bill for 300 l. of Messrs. Watson, the distillers.—A Bill of all pensions granted between the 29th day of June, 1843, and the 29th day of June 1844, and charged upon the Civil List—Sept. 24, 1843—London. Barrowman Lupton (in consideration of the faithful services rendered by her to Her Majesty during a period of 19 years), 400 l. Nov. 17, 1843—Elizabeth Devereux Kennedy and Anna Maria Kennedy, sisters of Sir Robert Kennedy, late commissary-general (additional pension, in testimony of the public services of their late brother), 300 l. Nov. 17, 1843—William Wordsworth, Esq., (in consideration of his distinguished literary attainments), 300 l. Nov. 23, 1843—John Curtis, Esq., (in consideration of his zealous devotion to science), 100 l. Nov. 25, 1843—Richard Owen, Esq., Master in Prerogative (in consideration of his distinguished services in the improvement of science), 300 l.—Total, 1,300 l.—The Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. George Stephenson. The line, according to the plan, will cross the Dee just below Chester race-ground, and will keep the sea-coast along nearly the whole of its course, winding round the base of Penmaenmawr and others of the Welch mountains, crossing the Menai Straits by the present bridge, and terminating at Holyhead, which Mr. Stephenson considers the best point of embarkation for Ireland.—Cobbett, who challenged to fight, recommended the challenger to draw a Colburn in chalk upon a door, and if he succeeded in hitting it to read him instant word, on order that he might have an opportunity of acknowledging that, had the true Cobbett been there, he, at all publishings, would have been hit too. But hit or no hit, the battle would have no effect whatever, his name being on the original notice of quarrel.

In the intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Albert Dock, the estimated quantity of excavation is no less than 7000 tons.—We learn from the Schenker's (New York) Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in this vicinity, and some of them upon their arrival symptoms of the disease. The report was speedily dismissed—about one third of a dose given at intervals of eight hours. The dog was repeated from time to time. The effect is, that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a pig, and a sheep have died of the disease. Two curers, however, also, have proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.—On the 16th a most terrific explosion, attended with an immense loss of property, took place at the extensive oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson, P. Chin & Co., situated in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the-Field, which was only destroyed the whole factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained over a thousand barrels of turpentine, but the congregation was so being and injured

as to injure part of the Blackwell Railway; damaging between thirty and forty houses in the neighbourhood, including the well-known Roman Catholic school.

THE GREAT BARRAGE FROM STRAITS.—This magnificent vessel, which was to be called the *Leviathan* of the ocean, was launched at Bristol on the 10th, in presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was conspicuously entertained upon the occasion. The weight of iron used in the ship and engines is upwards of 1000 tons.

A speech made by M. Oulest in the Forum, on the 15th July, has excited much interest. After the impositions recently published in the *Madrid Gax-tte*, and the statements of various French and English priests, considerable curiosity was felt as to the reply the French government might return to the objection of its having favoured or promoted the present insurrection in Spain. The following is M. Oulest's answer, as given by the *Journal des Debats*:—

"We have been and are now, towards Spain faithful to the policy which is as honest as it is prudent. We have nothing to do with any action, with any intervention, either direct or indirect, in the internal dissension of Spain. Mention has been made of generals who have proceeded from France to Spain, of passports delivered, and arms supplied. No passports have been delivered; the refugees who have repatriated from France to Spain were free in France; they left this country without any constraint, and without any intercourse with the King's government. Arms I not only have seen whatever have been supplied, but when, quite recently, a commercial house of Perpignan applied for permission to buy in France and import into Spain 200,000 muskets, such permission was formally denied it. The complete absence of any direct or indirect intervention in the internal dissensions of Spain is more than over the policy of the King's government; it is, I say it again, an act of good faith as well as of prudence, and all that is alleged, all that is printed on the subject at Madrid, in London and at Paris, is quite false and calumnious. They who have but attended a little to the events of this world will have no difficulty in understanding how all that is passing in France and Spain may pass without any constraint on the part of the King's government. It is not long ago that we saw a refugee, Prince Louis Bonaparte, freight and fit out a ship in England, prepare and execute an expedition and a landing in France, and all that unknown to the government and the people of the country in which he lived. Such things, far more serious than those at this moment referred to, can therefore be accomplished without the government under which they take place having been wanting in good faith, and in the observance of international law. I shall say no more of Spain.

AMERICA.—The *Margaret*, a powerful steamer built by the North America Company at Halifax, the cause of accident to the regular steamers, has brought the mails and passengers of the *Columbia*, with-participants of the disastrous accident to that vessel. The *Columbia* left Boston on the 1st July; the weather being at the time heavy. On the 2d, the fog became dense and the steamer sailed. The vessel was going at the rate of ten knots an hour when she struck. At first it was supposed that a fishing-boat had been run down; but the obstacle proved to be a rock on which the steamer settled down. The chain-cables were instantly broken off, the coals thrown overboard, the anchors let go from the bows, and every exertion was made to lighten the ship, while an anchor was carried out in order if possible to get her off; but all was in vain. The ship was firmly fixed on the ledge about midship; and from soundings it was ascertained that at this time there was upwards of twenty-seven feet water at her stern. Signal-guns were fired, and answered; at four o'clock a boat came on board from Seal Island; and there in the steamer now learned that they lay on the *Dorville* about a mile and a quarter from Seal Island. The pilot in whose charge the steamer was, had been totally deceived in his reckoning by an extraordinary influx of the tide into the Bay of Fundy. The passengers and baggage were conveyed to Seal Island. On the 6th the *Margaret* arrived at the wreck, and immediately set all on board. There was not the least chance of getting the steamer off the rocks; and the vessel went inevitably break in up in a short time. The *Margaret* returned to Halifax, which it left again on the 9th, on the homeward voyage.

In Charleston, South Carolina, a Repeal Association was formed, and a considerable sum of money collected for the use of the Irish Agitators. As soon as O'Connell's Anti-Slavery speech, made at the Cora Exchange, Dublin, on the 10th of May last, was received and published, the Charleston Association was conceived, and divided their funds between two charitable institutions of that city, and, then, by resolution, dissolved the association.

The celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein died at St. Petersburg on the 10th June, at the advanced age of 57. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the late French war. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave immediate orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

At the Camperdown was being a party of ladies to the King and Queen of the Belgians on their passing the ship at Sea Reach, a tremendous explosion of one of the portable magazines took place; by which Lieut. Blackmore, two young ladies on a visit to the ship, and three women, were seriously wounded, the internal fittings knocked down and blown about, and the ship itself set on fire. A large splinter fixed itself in Mr. Blackmore's jaw. The clothes of the young ladies were set on fire, and the built-board beneath were driven upon them. Most of the officers were slightly hurt by splinters or burn. The fire was extinguished without difficulty. Miss Yerker, Miss Barton, and three women have since died of the injuries received upon this occasion. Upon the inquest, G. Griffiths, the gunner's-mate, was examined, and stated that the "salt-box," was used in all ships for saluting cartridges; to prevent the frequent opening of the powder magazine; it was generally placed, as in this case, three feet from the after gun on the main deck, near the bulkhead; the box when it exploded had in it ten cartridges of four pounds each; there were also two one-pound rockets and two of half-pound hanging to the beam right over the salt box; the case of one of the rockets was found about midships after the explosion had taken place; the guns were fired with tubes for training; it has happened, though very rarely, it at the spout of the tube it thrown from the gun whilst lighted, some of the tubes are composed of wood. Several gunners of the navy were examined, who proved that the salt-box was the usual place for keeping a small supply of cartridges, and that no other place could be found for the box than where they were placed.

MILITARY.—The regiments in China will in future receive the same allowances as those in Ceylon.

So Augustus D'Este has, it is said, presented a petition to the Queen, claiming to be entitled to the titles of his father, the late Duke of Sussex.—Standard

By the explosion of 2000 lbs. of gunpowder, one of the granulating mills at Ballinacree has been destroyed, and two lives have been lost.

The troop-ship *Alert*, having on board 200 men of the 64th Regt., on passage for Halifax to England, has been wrecked on Goose Island, but no lives were lost.

Several sheets of arms have been seized in progress to the disturbed districts of Wales. The destruction of gates continues without the slightest abatement.

From the evidence of an informer, given at the Kilbenny Assizes upon the trial of a person convicted of shooting at a Mr. Shea, there is what is termed a "Black Sheep-office," at which sheep-stealers confederate, and, if convicted, sentenced to be hanged.

The Princess de Joinville is to become Empress of Brazil, in the succession even of her eldest daughter, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro II, and the Princess Juarez, the presumptive heiress of the throne, die without issue. This claim has been inserted in the marriage act of the Princess.

CANTON FROM MOON.—Mr. C. Napier wished to ask a question respecting the late war in China. It would be remembered, that on the first attack on Canton, just as the troops were ready to proceed on their march, the city was ransacked. The East India Company gave a year's bonus to the officers of their army and navy; but there had since been various services performed along the coast, in the course of which a great deal of property had been picked up, and numerous vessels captured, and both by

the testimony of the right hon. baronet and the noble duke in the House of Lords, the operations had been carried on in a most superior way. He wished therefore to know whether any part of the £5,000,000 dollars which had been taken was to be distributed among the officers of the navy and army, employed in those services?

Mr. R. Peel said that he had received no notice of the question; but that was not of very material importance, because he must decline to give an answer to the question.

Mr. C. Napier asked if an answer would be given by the end of the session?

Mr. R. Peel was understood to say that he should be able to give some answer, but he hoped not to be pressed as to the nature of it.

THE LATE DEATH.—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against all the principals in the first degree, as well as against Mr. Gulliver, the medical man, as principal in the second degree, who has since been killed by his friends to appear in due time.—Monthly Times, Aug. 6.

WRECK OF THE PHAROS, STRAITS.—The *Pharos* left Leth on the evening of the 15th July, having on board about 70 individuals, passengers and crew. About 12 o'clock it reached the neighbourhood of the Fern Islands, already the scene of many disasters. The tide being almost at ebb, the vessel, upon passing the inner Fern island, struck upon a wooden reef, upon which she was carried with the greater force than a strong north westerly wind was blowing at the time, and her bow was stove in. The captain seeing the imminence of the danger, ordered the boats to be lowered, but the vessel should go down whenever she was moved from the rock. All the passengers were by this time on deck, and the extreme of distress and agitation was manifested. The Captain thinking that if the vessel were off the rock he could run her on shore, which was about a mile and half distant, ordered the steam to be let on for the purpose of backing her off. This was done, and she proceeded heavily towards the shore about 300 yards, when the water rushing in extinguished the fire and stopped the engine. A few seconds completed the catastrophe. Both the boats were overloaded and swamped, and the vessel at the same time went down. The *Martello* steamer fortunately came up for the preservation of the few survivors, six in number, two passengers and four of the crew. One was found speechless drifting about in a boat; two were taken from the topmast still about five feet above water, and other three were picked up floating upon various pieces of the wreck. The rest had found a watery grave.

WRECK OF THE H.C. ST. PAUL MASON.—Tuesday, August 1st.—At 4 a. m. blowing a strong gale with a heavy sea and 11 a. m. the *tiller* which was fitted on some new principle with a slide working in a transverse groove got jammed hard a-starboard and could only be cleared at last by breaking up the deck over the head of the rudder and cutting away all the slide groove. The motters were got to rights again about 1 1/2 p. m. during the whole of this time the ship had been rolling about almost a helpless log on the water fore top gallant yard was over down and fore and main top masts struck. The delay occasioned by this accident in all probability was in some measure the cause of the loss of the ship that night as otherwise the high land of Guadalupe would have been sighted early in the evening I do not recollect the Lat. and Long. at noon this day precisely but as well as I can remember Cape Guadalupe bore N. 98 W. dist. 94 miles

FOUR SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRESS COMPANY.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Grenville.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Barington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Burns & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS.

AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1866.

and a small boat, midway between Snodgrass and the Cape bore off the Chart about N. W. dist. 30 miles but we did not sight it. Ship steering west until 5 p. m. when by observation we had made 18 miles by Westing's noon ship was then half way W. by N. Heavy fog with a stiff gale all the afternoon. There arose some truth in the line that "looking from east their shadows before" from what space it arose I cannot say but it was remarked at dinner at 4 o'clock how dull and out of sorts we all appeared; the Captain was completely done up, he had been on deck the best part of this day and a night and he was not in his usual spirits—went on deck after dinner. The sun set dull and watery in a thick haze; remained on deck until the moon set about 10 p.m. it disappeared behind a white bank which I thought was a cloud, the officer of the watch said "there is the land" I observed "if that is the land it must be very high or exceedingly near" he was below to the Captain to report but did not return him and returned upon deck I turned in and had been in bed about an hour when I was roused by hearing him again come below and reporting to the Captain in a hurried tone that the ship was close ashore. I turned out and commenced dressing immediately; heard the Captain who had got on deck give some hurried orders and take the hands up. I sawed the other passengers and went on deck did not looking over the lee side found the ship in the midst of a boiling mass of lava-like high land of Gordaful Mount about 5 miles on the harbor quarter I had just time to make these observations when a heavy sea struck us and the ship went on shore with a tremendous crash broadside on. The Engines were instantly shattered, her back broken, and the engine room destroyed. The ship then fell over on her starboard side which was then to windward and the deck then became fully exposed to every one that struck us. The lee fore rigging which was taught from the laying over of the ship was cut and the foremost immediately when over to windward the same was done with the main mast but it was a beautiful spar and would not go until the body of the mast had been cut into about 8 inches, it then went carrying with it the mainmast cross and the funnel followed immediately afterwards. The ship then forged rather slowly ashore. Mr. James and a few hands lowered away the lifeboat cutter but the line they carried paid out so fast that it was lost and with it that hope of establishing a communication with the shore, the last and party however landed under the lee of the ship all safe. The sea now came sweeping over and heavily said, the ship rolling and striking so heavily that it was hardly possible to have our legs, hands could be done but was greatly for daylight. All that could be got at such as hats, trunks, &c. were thrown overboard for the chance of their being washed on shore; we got blankets and clothes on deck and made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the lee of the companion, and about 1 a.m. got up a batch of Port wine which put a little life in us.

Wednesday 15th.—About 8 a.m. the sea began to give very unpleasant signs of breaking up, the shore was evidently lowering, on seeing her heavy bushes instead of rolling altogether we felt her breaking and tumbling and the deck Planks were opening and closing under us. At daylight commenced endeavours to establish a communication with the party on shore and also fishing to do so by means of a rocket and also succeeded in carrying a line ashore made fast to a spar which the party then got hold of, a however was soon destroyed and communication established by hauling the cutter to and from under the lee of the ship. Passengers, ill-

and sick were first despatched to such provision as could be got at (about 12 days' biscuits) some preserved meats with arms and ammunition also sent off. About midday the engine was unfortunately stopped in but the people on shore managed to patch her up so that with constant belting she managed to move again and brought off the last of the crew and Captain.

We now found ourselves in a most dire straits without a drop of water but at night some small quantity was brought in by 8 mules which they sold at the moderate price of 2 Rupees per skin rather expensive work for 100 mules. From this until Friday 16th we took up our quarters on the sand under a hurricane house composed of planking from the wreck. At 11 a.m. on the 16th the whole party with the exception of the Captain, 1st Lieut. and a few unfortunates for a waiting place about 7 miles distant the route by over a plain of burning sand and the sufferings of the whole party from thirst were very great; a large portion of the men fell before reaching the water and one died of apoplexy—others were left back to those who had dropped and at 8 p.m. the whole had come up. In the evening the Capt. came with all the remaining sick that could be landed, on the Camels which had been procured from the Somalis. It was determined that no more day marches should be attempted.

Saturday 16th.—Marched at sunset to a watering place or road to Hattulshah 7 miles distant. Found water by digging holes in the soil but it had a strong saline taste.

Sunday 17th.—In the morning found the place to be infected with baras with whom we had to fight for the water; about 12 a.m. back the Sherret of Hattulshah came into camp and overruled us instead of marching on to Hattulshah which we should find very disagreeable to march again down to the Coast to a place not above 7 miles distant from the wreck where he had been all ready to take us on to Hattulshah, he would provide us with haggalas to carry the whole party to Aden. He would ask no price for his services but trusted to the English Government for remuneration this of course was eagerly agreed with. In the evening we marched to the beach to a spot called Bender Log and found our small boat of about 20 tons and four small fishing boats but not a drop of water.

Monday 17th.—Found ourselves regulars' when in a trap, nothing could be done until one was or another the Sherret had got 200 rupees out of us, nearly our whole stock of cash.—In this way he kept us until 2 o'clock p.m. when he allowed us to go on to the beach which we had to wait to, and then we sat like haggalas in a hotel for 24 hours in our wet clothes.

Tuesday 18th.—At 8 a.m. we came to an anchor in a watering place called Ben about 7 miles from Hattulshah, where the Sherret of the boat advised us to make our Camp, but the Sherret was not content to get us to the Town, however, he had had enough of his advice, and refused to help anything to do with him and lucky it was for us. The water has to be brought to the town from some distance, and had to get on there he would have made us pay fairly for it.—On coming to an anchor we had to swim ashore through the surf. Our camp was a beach of fine white sand which made a most comfortable bed, plenty of water to be had by creeping on the sand about 3 feet deep with your hands, we slept every night in the open air, and were always making our stomachs to the morning, but from low lying and having no higher shelter we all kept our trunks, shoes and our coats a cold amongst the whole of us. Our daily allowance was at first

half a handful of biscuits and two handfuls of dates; when the biscuit fell short we had to take to Jowary; rather better fare at first, with a little less much used, but we soon got used to it. Our life was pretty much the same now, day after day during the heat we stretched a blanket to protect ourselves from the sun and in the morning and evening we bathed and caught crabs, the crew being employed in cutting boards and stockading the camp. Saturday 19th.—A Brig passed within eight standing to the westward; she was some 12 or 14 miles distant, we could see down to her fore yard but could not communicate with her. The Sherret and rascals about him kept us feeding from hand to mouth, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any provisions whatever were procured, in my opinion there was ten times of the best system of dealing, we might have done what we pleased and made our own terms—however, we only had to obey orders—but every town and boat on the coast was at our mercy had we resorted to force, and this before long it must have come to, but a day of reckoning will yet come I hope with the Sherret.

On the 19th.—Rubeah-ben Sallem an Arab Merchant at Petuk came into Camp, and changed the face of affairs by offering to supply every thing that was required, on credit; orders were therefore given to him to complete a month's supply for the whole party.—Some days previous to this, after a long discussion, an arrangement had been made with the Neenash of the boat we came to Hattulshah, to take a party to Aden, to obtain assistance, this after some time he agreed to do for 200 dollars to be paid on reaching Aden. On the morning of the 17th at 8 p.m. a party consisting of Lieut. Balfour, Mr. Strirling and three members of the "Mamoon" with myself and four other passengers embarked on board her and up sail, with three others from the whole party on shore. We had a hazardous cruise of eight days in this craft, several times having had most narrow escapes of being upset during the heavy land squalls that blew off the African coast. Our hopes were much raised on Tuesday the 22nd by getting sight of a Barge about 8 p.m. but when on approaching we found us to the wreck of the "Captain Cook" of Newcastle, we boarded her and found the Somali plundering her, we got a few blacks and some cardinals which we were much in want of, out of her, and half a sack of damaged flour which the Somali thought was Chumma, and did not like our taking away when they heard it was good provender. As the crew had been taken to Aden by a brig we imagined that some craft would come to meet down from that place to the wreck, we wrote up a description of the wreck of the "Mamoon" on the coast with us, and gave a note to pencil to one of the Somalis who promised to deliver it to any ship that might come. We had no dangerous land squalls the evening. On the morning of Wednesday the 23rd, after discussing our plans, finding that our money was failing and no chance of procuring more we decided to trust up at once for Aden. All hands were put upon their measures of water for food, the muzzes being a tin water-bow—and we weighed anchor with a stiff head breeze at 10 a.m. From the port of the boat we were to take our departure, Aden was by a rough calculation N. W. by 100 miles, we had neither Chart, Compass, or Barometer, but thank God made him high land of Aden at 10 1/2 a.m. of the 24th about 2 p.m. when it was fully decided that it was Aden, we got the water in tank and then lay to anchor. On the morning of the 25th at 9 p.m. but the wind falling did not come to anchor until 11. The reporting crew arrived in the following Agent, the H. C. Ship "Tiger" was immediately ordered to

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Invited to appear on Tuesday, the **CAROLINA** Readers, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the **Carolina Register** will be considered as charged for accordingly, unless the nature of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-advertisers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Advertisers to the **Carolina Register**, requiring any publications issued from the **Carolina Register** office, are requested to send in, to secure attention to, send cash with their order.

No. 675


Foreign Druggists, Snow Shavers, Surf Bathers,
Official Swims, Swimmers, Swims. Water Kings, Visi-
ble, Swimmers, Kings, &c.—the whole are highly
famous by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. Water-
man and Swimmers, and which he will dispose of
BY LOTTERY, and receive the patronage of the
public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at
25 cents, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macon, Sat. September, 1848.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYSE
Napua, 1st September, 1945.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate supervision, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.
Necoo, 21st August, 1852.

For further particulars apply to Capt. MEIDRICH
on Board, or to A. HOWELL at Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co
The Point, Hongkong. 15th November, 1902.

FOR SALE
 **THE** British Brig **LANNET**, of 100 tons, now daily expected fr-om the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to.

Public Sale.

AVIS.—Par décision exécutoire en date d'enregistrement, M. le JALLESSE (Jules) comte, s'opposant plus de Comtelet de France en 1 hms.
COMTE DE RATTLEMENTON.
Mons. le 17 Avril 1902.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE "Third Day's Sale" of Messrs. D. Wilson and
Co's, Stock in Trade, will take place this day
P. TOWN END.
 Monday, Thursday, 22-4, 23-November, 1883.

POW HEN! has received instructions to bring forward and sell in the best advantage, the whole of Messrs D. Wilson & Co's extensive Stock of Wines, Port, Madeira, &c.—Consisting of—Sparkling Champagne in Pils and Quarts, Burgundy and Hock of the very first quality,—Wines in Pils and Quarts also in Pints and Halfpints, from Old Port, P. A. La Bue, Brandy, and English do. Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, (Jasmarin) and Plum's of France, Brandy, Noyau, and Maraschino of pure quality, French Brandy, and As-art. d'Algerie, (Old Time, and Whisky.

John Securus is Trustee and fully guaranteed by the Merchants of excellent quality, also "Solid Pils and Champagne, Best Cognac, and Unsurpassed Nots in 7th Time, Wines & Co. Producers "Garcia" Beef, Veal, Pork, Corned and Army Beef.

November 22, 1963

**THE Underwood will sell by Public Auction, on account of whose it may concern, at the Golden of Mr. W. SCOTT, to-morrow the 23rd instant, ELEVEN CHESTS MILWAUQUA, Sole to take place at 12 O' Clock
C. MARKWICK.
Victoria, 23rd November, 1901.**

NOTICE—Our Establishment is removed from
Hesse to Hongkong.
HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
No. 2 Wellington Terrace.
Victoria, 1st October, 1882.

LUTHERY & JEWELLERY

JNO. SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an increase of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the best cutters, consisting of **Plat. Earrings, Neck Chains, Bells and Gold Rings.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 35 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **MR. WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREY & CO.**

ALFRED HUMPHREY.

NOTICE—The Partnership existing between **DEBON, CARTER & Co** of Bombay, **DEBON, RICHMOND & Co** at Liverpool, and ourselves at Calcutta, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st of July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DEBON, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DEBON, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DEBON, DAVIDSON & Co.**

Memo, 1st August, 1942.

ALLIANCE FIRE & MARINE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company are prepared to accept Applications at Hongkong on condition—
1st.—The Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tin, Sheet Metal, or other incombustible material together with their contents, when such Buildings are built of, or from, such materials.

RATE OF PREMIUM, [PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
 And.—On each building and their contents, when not
 on hold-up, at the rate of [] per cent. per annum.
 Amount payable for 6 months [] of the annual rate will be
 payable in 3 months [] and []
 Of the [] of the []—Amount for the present, will be
 secured in the extent of \$10,000 only on one risk.
 And of the [] []—To the extent of \$1,000.
 A Building and its contents taken together, have a
 risk. Thus the above may be underwritten either
 on a Building alone or the contents alone; or, part on
 the Building, and part on the contents.
 No Assurance is to be considered in force until the
 Premium is paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be enabled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

For office applications, for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deduction from which entitles the consent of the Company, will violate the Policy.

SARAH MATTHEWSON & Co.
Agents in Office
March 28th 1856.

ANALYST: NANCIE INDIAN'S OFFICE.
THIS undivided lot has been supplied for the
 China, and prepared to great facilities for the
 in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Messrs. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905,

NOTICE—Business can be obtained at low expense
through **Quincy Company**, situated where they are
in First Street, on application to
C. V. CHAFFIN.
Baltimore, 21st Dec., 1886. 45 Queen Street.

FOR SALE.

AT THE ORDER OF THE UNDERMEND.
THE FOLLOWING Goods on FOAM Direct from London.
 London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
 Prime Old Port in 3 Bunch Casks,
 Superior Sherry in do.,
 Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
 Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
 Ladies' Chas and Lady Tippet Plaids,
 Ladies' Muffs and Fur Stoles,
 Ladies Cotton Ties, Knives,
 Gentlemen Cotton Ties, Shirts, and Socks.
 Also
 Some Fashionable Black and White Super
 Hats,
 Felt and Oiled Hats, Tye-ties, Cloth Caps,
 &c. &c.
C. W. SOWRA.
 10 Queen's Road,
 Victoria, 16th Nov. 1903.

JUST LANDED.

FRANCIS'S furniture of all descriptions in
 Clocks, Couches, Chairs, Chests of Drawers,
 Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other
 articles.
P. TOWNEND.
 Queen's Road.
 16th Oct. 1903.

JUST RECEIVED
AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.

L & D'S "do. do." Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
 Gentlemen's Hats, American Cigars in Tins,
 Butter in Small Kegs, Cheese, Ham, Rasmus,
 Almonds, Biscuits, Caster Oil, Bright Vaseline,
 Bread, Beef, and Pork, Vinegar, Oats, Pich and
 Tar, Doughnuts Biscuits, Cider, Perry and Cherry
 Wine.
P. TOWNEND.
 Queen's Road.
 Nov. 6th, 1903.

HORSBURY'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
 China for Sale at the Office of
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Messrs. 29th Sept. 1903.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

FOR SALE.—At the Undermend of the undersigned
 Patent Manila Cordage of all sizes—just
 landed.
 The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong,
 securing Communications of this Article direct from
 the Manufactory, is Authorized to supply it, when a
 large quantity is wanted on very favorable terms.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
 Victoria, 29th October, 1903.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCH", sails for and
 carries a good cargo, Dimensions, Length 68
 feet, Breadth 14, and Depth 7. Apply to
 A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office,
 or to D. J. BARRADAY,
 British Government Agency Office, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 12th October, 1903.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received
 for sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
 Messrs. 16th August, 1903.

FASHIONABLE WAINCOAT PIECES, and
 Doublets for PANTALOONS, of colored pat-
 terns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
 Messrs. 29th August, 1903.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S
 ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on
 strong English extra fine sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
 Messrs. 16th August, 1903.

FOR SALE.—Shawmut and Locomotive Cement
 Pavement CEMENTS, TRUSS, and Bore-
 hole Cement, also a few Cemented Blocks etc.
 Messrs. 17th February, 1903.

FOR SALE.—Ground Potatoes, Yields Lower, do.
 Hanging Lemons with three and four lights, do.
 Sheds complete. Also Shaving and Amusement
 Games, Hour and half Hour Games, also an assortment
 of superior Cigars, consisting of Gentlemen, Tumbler,
 of Black, Red, Champagne, White, Liqueur, and
 Finger Games, and some very fine Spanish Toys
 Games and Rarities. Apply to
W. LAKE.
 Messrs. 17th February, 1903.

FOR SALE.—Herring, Salmon, Corned & Pickled
 Herring, Pickled Salmon, in 5lb. Quarters and Half
 Casks, and in Bunches. Apply to
PLEASANT LAMBERT & Co.
 Messrs. 29th December, 1903.

The following works are expected shortly.
 Translations from Arabic
**BY HAN TELL, HART STUART, AND
 OTHERS.** BY WILLIAM FOSTER, M. A.

of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parker
 & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A. and sold at the Register
 Office here.

**LEFT BY DR. GUYTON, AND CAPTAIN
 CITY OF HARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS.**
 By Walter, late of St. Vincent's College, Philadelphia,
 and by Guyton and Mart, Philadelphia, U. S. A. and sold
 at the Register Office here.

**BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE
 IN NORTH AMERICA.** American Products
 and Goods of all kinds produced on the most favorable
 terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Balti-
 more, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or
 British America, according to order.

TWENTY and all other American and Eastern Products,
 sold to the best advantage and the Price reduced
 and, either in Merchandise or Money, in the Commission
 may require.

January, 1903. **WILLIAM PETER & Co.**
 Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Government Notification.

Ten annexed copy of an Official Communication
 from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner,
 intimating a modification which has been
 made in the new Tariff, regarding the article
 "Foreign Ginseng," is published for general
 information.

It is also notified, that on a careful examina-
 tion of the English Version of the Tariff, promul-
 gated on the 22nd of July last, it has been dis-
 covered, that the Article "See Other Items" are
 inserted at one mace five candareens each (1m.
 5c.) instead of one mace five candareens each (1m.
 5c.) which typographical error is hereby pointed out
 and is to be corrected accordingly.

By Order of His Excellency Sir HENRY POT-
 TINGER, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.
 Government House, Victoria,
 13th November, 1903.

KEYING, His Imperial Commissioner,
 Governor General of Kiangsoo and Kiangsu, &c.
 &c. hereby makes this Official Communication.

The American Consul having represented to
 me, "that in arranging the New Tariff, the duty
 on Foreign Ginseng had again been left un-
 equal, and that it was proposed to rate it as
 "filous, viz. on every 100 Catties of Foreign
 Ginseng to rate two tenths as first quality
 and eight tenths as inferior quality, and
 levy duties on these rates according to the
 newly established Rules; and that this
 "once agreed to, afterwards there should be
 "no change," and other words to the same
 effect;—Whereupon I, the High Commissioner,
 having consulted with the Governor General,
 and having ascertained from the market price of
 Foreign Ginseng that the above statement was
 perfectly correct, we forthwith agreed to the said
 proposal. Besides therefore respectfully memo-
 rializing the Court of this correction, and giving
 an Official Reply to the said American Consul,
 and duly advising the several high Officers of
 Canton, Fookien, Chekiang and Kiangsoo charg-
 ed with the Superintendence of Maritime Com-
 merce, it is right that I also officially inform the
 Honorable Plenipotentiary of the same, which is
 the express object of this communication.

An important Official Communication.
 To His Excellency
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G.C.B.
 H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary,
 Tientsin, 23rd Nov. 2nd month, 11th day,
 (7th November 1903.)
 True translation,
 Signed, **R. WOOSNAM**
 Interpreter.

The correction in the Tariff will be as follows:
 20 Ginseng 1st quality per 100 T. m. 5c.
 20 Ginseng 2nd quality per 100 T. m. 5c.

New Duty on 100 catties of Ginseng, all qualities T. 10 c.

True copy.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

**SIR EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POT-
 TINGER BART. and G. C. B.** His Majesty's
 Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, is
 pleased to publish, for general information and
 guidance, the following Copy of a letter address-
 ed to the Harbour Master and Marine Magis-

trate at Hongkong, together with "Rules regard-
 ing the discharge of destitute British Seamen
 from the Merchant Seamen's Hospital."

By order
RICHARD WOOSNAM.
 Government House Victoria, Hongkong,
 13th November 1903.

Government House, Victoria,
 (Hongkong) November 7th 1903.

Sir,
 I am directed by His Excellency Sir Henry
 Pottinger &c. &c. to acknowledge the receipt
 of your letter of the 5th of last month, in which
 you state that a Seaman called Peter Bowler
 then in the Merchant Seamen's Hospital, had
 been reported fit for duty, and requested to be
 instructed whether he was to be discharged im-
 mediately from the Hospital, and, if so discharged,
 whether he was to receive the allowance of a
 distressed and destitute British Seaman, until he
 could provide himself with the means of subsis-
 tence.

Your subsequent letter, dated the 6th instant,
 stating that the above Seaman had got a berth
 on board a Ship in the Harbour, has likewise
 been received; but His Excellency thinks it ad-
 visable to lay down the following Rules, by which
 you can regulate your proceedings in all future
 similar cases.

These Rules, with a copy of this letter, will
 likewise be published for general information
 and guidance.

You will of course distinctly understand, that
 the Rules now laid down are not in any degree
 to interfere with those promulgated in the Go-
 vernment Notification of the 16th of August last,
 respecting the admission of Seamen to the Mer-
 chant Seamen's Hospital.

I have &c.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Signed, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
 True copy, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

WILLIAM PETER, Esq. M. N.
 Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate,
 Hongkong.

RULES regarding the discharge of destitute
 British Seamen from the Merchant Seamen's
 Hospital.

1st. British Merchant Seamen may, for the
 sake of more strictly defining these rules, be con-
 sidered to be of two classes, viz.

Those who may have been serving on board
 Ships direct from England.

Those who may have belonged to vessels in
 the Country, Colonial, or Coasting Trade.

2nd. When a Seaman of the former class
 shall have been sent to a destitute seaman to
 Hospital, and is fit to return to his duty, he shall
 be ordered on board the first vessel proceeding
 to England agreeable to the Act of Parliament,
 and a Memorandum of the expenses incurred on
 him sent home to be recovered from the Owners
 of the vessel in which he was originally shipped.

3rd. With respect to those Seamen who may
 belong to the latter class, the expenses of all
 cases that may now be in hospital, or that may
 occur up to the 1st of December next, will be
 borne by the Government, but as from that day
 the penalties for breaches of the Merchant Se-
 men's Act are to be enforced, as announced in
 the Government Notification of the 4th of Octo-
 ber 1903, so, in like manner, the Master, Owner
 or Consignor (when the Law will admit) of the
 last vessel from which any destitute Seaman
 may have been irregularly discharged or left be-
 hind on any pretence, whether at Hongkong,
 Macao or any other place in China, will be held
 responsible, and obliged, by a summary inquiry
 and proceeding, to pay all Expenses incurred on
 such Seamen and without reference to the period
 that he may have served on board such last
 vessel.

Masters, Owners and Consignors of all vessels
 will therefore understand, that, in addition to the
 penalties laid down for infractions of the Mer-
 chant Seamen's Act, they will further be obliged
 to pay all expenses of men whom they may dis-
 charge and who may afterwards be found desti-
 tute or who may be sent to Hospital as destitute
 Seamen.

By Order of His Excellency Sir Henry's
 Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in
 China.

(Signed) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
 True copy **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

who instigate to such measures are the worst enemies their country has.

The Judges have decided that infringements between Churchmen and Dissenters in London (which) culminated by Chagoyan not belonging to the established Church are illegal. Though it was intended to carry the case by appeal to the House of Lords who might reverse this decision, still it was considered advisable to prevent the evil consequences resulting from such a decision by introducing a bill for rendering them legal. This has been accordingly done and as no opposing was made it was going rapidly through the different stages. It is only to have a retrospective effect, having the subject of a new enactment for the future to be taken up more liberally.

The Papers contain a long list of representations to the deserted Parishes in Scotland; the Church Courts are forwarding the settlement as much as possible, and the agitation seems gradually subsiding. Lord Aberdeen's bill for regulating settlements has passed through the House of Lords and been read in the Commons where it is not expected to meet with much opposition.

Government has sent out orders to restore the independence of the Sandwich Islands, but at the request of the King granting them the British protection. This secures to all the advantages we could have derived from retaining possession of them and saves us the expense of keeping an establishment there, while it insures the natives from being attacked by others.

In Spain the Government of Espartero has been overthrown and the revolution completed almost without a blow struck in his defence, the army commanded by Seoane and Zurbano having only fired a few shots and then joined their opponents. The late R-gent himself after the most unaccountable inactivity, waiting until the whole country had declared against him, was seized with a fit of combitiveness equally unaccountable and attacked Seville after to all appearance the acquisition of it could have been of no possible use to him. After bombarding the City for five days, the siege was raised on the 30th July by the arrival of General Concha and Brigadier Fernandez with their united forces, and as Cadix had also pronounced against him, where it he understood he had intended to betake himself, he found refuge on board E. M. S. Malabar. The Gibraltar Chronicle contains his "address to the nation on quitting Spain" dated on board the Steamer *Beatis* 30th July. After justifying his measures as strictly constitutional he adds: "A military insurrection without even a pretext has finished the work commenced by a few. Being abandoned by those whom I had so often led to Victory I find myself under the necessity of going to a foreign land, fervently praying for the welfare of my beloved country. To its justice I recommend those who remaining faithful to the legitimate cause, did not abandon it even at the most critical moments. The state may always reckon upon me as true servants." As the Malabar was reported off St. Ubes on the 6th August it is probable he has before this found refuge in Britain. Not for his last unfortunate attack upon Seville, which has produced much exasperation against him we would have felt little surprise at seeing him speedily reinstated, as the parties who have accomplished his overthrow seem by no means agreed either as to the measures next to be adopted or the person who shall be appointed to carry them out.

By letters just received from Bangkok, Siam, we learn that a few Steamers had been purchased for the King and she was now expected at Bangkok. The King was monopolizing all the trade and ruining his country, while his Ministers were busily engaged in erecting Forts at the mouth of the Mekong to keep out the English hostile forces. Sugar had risen in price, seventy five per cent. At Bangkok there was in September a larger number of foreign vessels than usual, the "W. S. Hamilton," Capt. Brown, from London, being the latest arrival.

It will be seen by the shipping list that the "Margaret Doyane" left Hongkong for Bangkok ten days ago.

During the past ten days large quantities of Rice have been purchased by Chinese merchants at Hongkong, from the foreign

shipping, and sent to different parts of the Coast at India.

Since the breaking up of the large mob town at Chapel Hill, and the sending off the swarms of beggars which infested the streets, there has been a marked diminution in the number of robberies, though a few cases still occur. Last week we have heard a godown at the East end of the town was broken into and property to a considerable amount carried off.

We have this week the melancholy duty of recording the death of Miss Anne FORTESCUE C. B. who died here on Wednesday last the 15th instant. Her home defense of Hanoi and subsequent captivity and suffering in Cabel are too well known to our readers to require any commentary. Having got leave of absence, before proceeding to England he had come on a visit to H. E. the Governor and has fallen another victim to the fever which in this season carried off so many valuable lives.

DIED.—At the house of the Marston Education Soc. ety, in this place, on the morning of the 19th instant, VERA PAULY HANSEN, Son of CHARLES PAULY HANSEN Esq., Manchester, England, after an illness of 15 days—aged 15 years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

My Dear Sir—Nt many years ago, somewhere in the West Indies—you doubtless will be able to tell your readers where and when—a body of British troops were ordered to take up their quarters on a site, rendered very unhealthy by exhalations from a neighboring swamp-exhalations like those which rise from Wongai-Chang, from the valley above the lines of the 41st N. I., and from the hillside above the Centre Bazaar. Well, those orders were promptory—solent volens—dead or alive—there on that unhealthy spot the men must remain, because such were the orders of "their most gracious sovereign, King," &c. As it happened, their commander, had a mind of his own. He knew his men. He would not have them do for nothing. Spades and shovels were soon obtained, and it was not long before the swamp ceased to send out its deadly exhalations. Ever after that the encampment was healthy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you will, if it be in your power, give all the particulars of this case to that men, wiser than you or your humble servant, may turn them to some good account here.

Whether there be from these valleys any bad vapors to be warded off—and whether some additional daily labor (as suggested by my Chinese friend) be desirable for the health of the troops—I leave it for you and others to determine.

Can you tell me if it be true that there has been so little sickness in the jails of Hongkong, as has been reported? See an article in the Chinese Repository for October 1862. And is it true that those prisoners are all kept daily at hard labor?

A few remarks on religion I have yet to trouble you with, Mr. Editor, provided your patience be not exhausted. But these I must postpone for another note. There is, however, one topic to which I am, at this time, anxious to draw the attention of your Christian readers. While writing this, two have fallen close by us, and are here even then borne to their silent home; one a boy, covered with honors; the other a lad, fresh in the dew of his youth. Did Fate or chance snagle them out as victims for the grave? No. Were they without cause taken away? No. Why then were they removed? Why, no man can tell. God knoweth. And we know it hath been done for good reasons, for preper ends. These and other recent deaths are to us all new afflictions, "coming out forth of the dust," "springing out out of the ground." The living areles touch on that where the divine judgments are in the earth, "the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

Admitting, as I do, that the immediate cause, as in some of the late instances of mortality, may be connected in the will of the Great First Cause, the opinion,—drawn upon my mind, still remains unchanged,—that much of the late and present distress has originated in causes capable or avoidable. I have named some of these, and I hope I shall not be deemed superstitious

• We believe our much valued Correspondent, whose verse on the subject of religion we shall be glad to receive, have alluded to a case mentioned in Dr. Jackson's "View of the Peruvian Dispensary and Economy of America" which we adopt.

If I suggest yet another, to wit the ungodliness of them in this Colony who "profess and call themselves Christians." In view of the judgments that are heavy upon us, I have seen the Mohammedans and the Pagans making oblations and offerings, hoping to appease their divinities. But what has the Christian community done? Ungodliness I understand to be a disregard of God and his commandments, a neglect of his worship whether public and private, or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

Seeing how much God's worship and commands are neglected by Christians in this country, the Chinese may well say to us, as they do, "you Christians have no religion." It is said that H. M.'s Government have appointed a Chaplain for this Colony; yet up to this moment both the army and the foreign residents have been left to depend, for public divine services, on the Naval Chaplains or missionaries. Consequently Christian ordinances have been sadly neglected. Not untruly, even at the bed of the dying and at the grave of the dead, no minister of religion has been present to give those counsels which are then so needed, as consolatory.

Man can never engage in duties, or assume an attitude, more becoming or more honorable, than those required of him in doing homage and paying obedience to his Maker. And in times of affliction, of whom may we seek for succor, but of Him "who for our sakes are justly displeased." I would not presume to say that any of the late, and almost unaccountable, mortality has come as a judgment for ungodliness—although it may so have come; yet knowing that "when the wicked men turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive," I am constrained to ask, what ought Christians to do? May not our disregard of God and his commands, a neglect of his worship and ordinances, be the cause, or one of the causes, of all this mortality?

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not regard these words, as misapropos, and tendering the deepest sympathy to them, here and abroad, who are smitten by these sore afflictions, believe me to be both your's and these sincerely,

SENEX.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 18th, 1862.

• Fort King George, Island of Tobago, was at one time unhealthy; it is now, as appears by a comparative view of the sick returns of the Army, one of the healthiest quarters in the Westward and Leeward Island station. The means through which it was made so, as not of common application, deserve to be brought under public notice. The fact is, strong, but it has not made much impression upon the official authorities. Fort King George stood, in 1780, under the lee of a swamp, at a distance of nearly one mile, and at an elevation of five hundred feet above the level of it. The exhalations which arose from the swamp, carried to that height by currents of strong wind, were supposed to be injurious to the health of the garrison. The means were obvious, and the effort was an extraordinary one at that time, that the commanding officer of the Royal Scots Regiment which then formed the garrison, acting with the sanction of a military, determined to drain the swamp by the labor of the men rather than allow them to be destroyed in detail by its poisonous exhalations. The first is authentic, and it is important. It furnishes an important proof that the Spaniards are not less capable of sustaining labor in tropical climates, even under field labor, than the Africans; and it is further of value as it shows that the most of what relates to the quarters and accommodations of the military may be effected by the military themselves without appeal to the public. The planter lost the tools in the present case; the soldiers of the British dragoon the bay; they did it without reward, and without injury to their health. But King George is now a healthy station; and, as mentioned so by the Register, its future garrison may be supposed to bear an enviable amount of gratitude to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Woodcock, who conceived the feasibility of the undertaking from his own good sense and executed it at his own responsibility. What he did was contrary to common medical opinion; it was moreover done without the sanction of the chief military authority.

ADDRESSES FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL FREE CARRIER.
London—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta—Messrs. Lock, Rotherham & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. Macleod & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. John Poy & Co.
Batavia—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CHANCE,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

DATA

PROFESSION of the above Late Merchant has met with a ready and increasing popularity in connection to British Shroveton.

Overseas Proprietors of Police News House and other residing in the East Indies and (from that he supplies) with propensities and eagerly, and on the most economical terms. **Engel's** from **South** and **Harper's** **N. Y.** present, in all parts of the above community by the **Overland Mail**, which is made up to London in the 6th of each month.

All orders must be addressed: **Print Paid**, **N. H. & L. W. W. L. K. E. N.** in full and name will be attended to and sent accompanied by a remittance, or reference (see page next, on page English house).

On Sunday August 7th at 8 p. m. the ship Lord Leather, Captain R. Dumas, struck one of the Pyramids of the South End of Forcator Hill.—When every thing that was possible to be done to get her off was duly and readily executed, but in one hour afterwards on ascending the wall we found the sea increasing in water, when both pumps were manned and kept constantly going till about 2 a. m. on the following morning, when on ascending the wall again we found 10 feet in her, being the same as the Quiver which had in the storm. At 10 a.

the *Clydes* from Bombay to China have in eight days come to our assistance when part of the cargo &c. was immediately landed out as we found it impossible to get her off again, the ship being disabled and dropping at both ends so as to carry away some of our masts and to prevent us to cut the hatches of the main rigging, which being done the mainmast immediately went over the side taking with it the main topmast &c. On the following day the French bark *Leone* anchored near us and we gave her some cargo which she took on to Singapore. Captain Dudenau left us and the 4th Officer with 25 of the crew in charge of the wreck and proceeded on to Singapore with the rest of the ship's crew, where he expected to get assistance and to return to the wreck.—The brig *Dun* in the morn'g came coming up, gave us assistance by towing as much of the cargo to the conveniently could do but finding the weather to put on a threatening appearance did not consider it safe to remain by the vessel any longer, and so received myself the 4th Officer and the 25 men board and proceeded on to Pinang.—*Ibid.*

By the arrival of the *Steamer Diana* we have had further accounts of the proceedings of Captain Dudenau who it appears had engaged the *Steamer Victoria*, and with the barque *Fortitude* in tow had returned to the wreck to save as much of the cargo as possible. H. M. S. *Harlequin* with other vessels were in attendance to render their assistance.—*Ibid.*

We beg to correct the erroneous impression at Singapore regarding the delay in loading the *Albatross* steamer, which was accomplished in much less time than was allowed for that purpose. Her detention here of 68 hours was not entirely on that account, but from Colonel Malcom's delicate state of health who we understood was laboring under the effects of the Chinese fever when the vessel was ready to start and could not be hurriedly removed on board.—*Ibid.*

OTAKURU.—Extract of a letter from Feb. 28th, July 13.

"We have advices from Tahiti to February 27, where there was lying a French ship of war. The French were much disturbed by the Queen and her subjects, who often expressed the hatred which they felt towards the new comers, and more especially on account of the manner in which they had obtained possession of the island. Queen Puanani had signified to the French commander that she would never acknowledge them as her ruler, and that if they persisted in retaining possession of her island she would leave it, and take up her residence with one of her relatives who governs some of the neighbouring isles. On the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Talbot*, Sir T. Thomson, in January, the Queen claimed this protection, which he offered her, and an affair was likely to have arisen between Sir Thomson and the French Commander. The French have forced the Tahitians to place their flag as a token in the uppermost corner of their isle—and which they oblige the Queen to have hoisted every day on her fort; but on the arrival of the *Talbot* she refused doing so, when, the French Commander declared if she persisted in her intention, he would fire on the town; whereon, Sir T. Thomson informed his rival that, if he fired on the town, he would at once open a fire on his ship. Each vessel prepared for action—the Queen still protesting in not lowering the flag, and at last the matter was ended by the French Commander being obliged to send some of his men to carry out his wish. Sir T. Thomson sailed in the *Talbot* (all well) to receive instructions from his admirals respecting the course he should pursue, and what power he should return to the Queen, who sought British protection."—*Malta Times*.

AMERICAN FISHES OR STUFFS.—The verb "to fix" is universal. It means to do any thing. "Shall I fix your coat, or breakfast for?" That is, shall I brush your coat, or get ready your breakfast for? Right away, for immediately or at once, is very general. "Shall I fix it right away?"—i.e. "Shall I do it immediately?" In the West, when you stop at an inn, they say—"What will you have? Broiled meat and common dinner, or white roast and chicken (steak)?"—that is, "Will you have pork and brown bread, or white bread and fried chicken?"—*Alma*. "Will you have a fish or a chicken?"—A dinner, or a luncheon? In full blast—something in the nature of.—*Alma* also says to

morning, with her yellow hat and feathers, looking like a full blast.—*Ibid.*

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—About half-past 10 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday last, an event was related throughout Liverpool which caused the greatest consternation, that the large warehouses of Messrs. Arnold, and Co., situated at Wapping, in that town, and which form one of the immense piles of warehouses extensively stored at the present time with cotton and other materials, was on fire. The building from which the flames were said to be issuing is also stored with cotton, and the whole premises upwards of 250 tons of brimstone. Through the cannon fortunately turned out to have been for the most part undamaged, for the accident which occurred, and from which it had its origin, would in all probability have been attended with the most disastrous consequences had not timely assistance been afforded. It seems that brimstone was being conveyed to the cellar, and that while one of the carts was being unladen for the purpose of throwing out a load of that combustible material, part of the iron-work at the hinder part struck against the brimstone and caused a spark of fire, which instantly ignited the brimstone then lying upon the ground, and produced an alarming blaze. Mr. Brewster, of the fire station, was speedily upon the spot with four engines and an equal number of water-carriers, and the flames were in a very brief period of time extinguished. It is worthy of remark that several extensive fires have been caused in Liverpool in a similar manner to the present—namely, owing to the carelessness of carriers in lowering brimstone into the cellars of warehouses.—*London Journal of Commerce*.

STEAMER STRAIN CANAL.—This machine is said to be in the course of manufacture. The model has been completed, and by experiments it has proved that it can occasionally come down "by the run,"—i.e. imports, when completed, it will travel 100 miles an hour. Stations are named to receive "bags and ambassadors," and it is calculated, if the capital be raised, if Mr. Reebach's bill should pass, and if the *Atlas* be not mistaken, the project may probably succeed.

—There are now three new iron steamers—the *Queen*, *Prince Albert*, and *Prince of Wales*, that convey passengers between London and Gravesend in one hour and a half for one shilling a head!

—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company are said to have offered to contract with the East India Company for a bi-monthly communication between Bombay and London for £150,000 per annum.

VALPARAISO, April 21.—Business here is very dull at present. There are many English vessels on the coast doing nothing, consequently freights are very low. We have been visited with a most destructive fire, which consumed property to the amount of two millions of dollars.—*London Journal of Commerce*.

The *Débat* contradiction, from authority, the report that the house of Baring and Co. are at the head of the project for cutting through the Isthmus at Duran.—*Galapagos's Messenger*.

It appears from a St. Petersburg letter, that the quantity to be sent into Russia this year from China, to be exchanged for Russian products, has been very small, as compared with the trade last year.—*Ibid.*

Smith is at present, comparatively, a thinly populated country, its waste being few, owing to the hitherto extreme poverty of its people, consequent on a government which had no parallel, even in the east, for avarice and despotism; in chief aim being to crush every spirit of enterprise in the merchant, devoting the whole of this wonderfully fine country to the selfish gratification of its rulers. But such portions of Smith as are cultivated seem to be returning fertility, and prove that the produce may, with care, be increased to any extent, though at present the whole country is little more than a preserve for game. The staple articles for a return trade from Smith may be considered as these:—fish, game, rabbits, sheep, deer, horses, oxen, and, perhaps, honey, grapes, and growth of every description. A very large proportion of its inhabitants are slaves, and, consequently, carrying men, who will continue to combat and to fight the longer we have a position in the country, and who only regard our trading policy and the mercantile power which we now possess, to induce them to change their miserable condition to any extent. The slaves themselves of Smith, as well as the native and foreign, either slave or free, are so poor that they are to be met with in any country; they have long been looked upon with intense sympathy to an altered state of things, when we could, without inflicting existing wrongs, prevent them from the suffering group of their despotic rulers. Those only who have witnessed it can understand the extraordinary disadvantages under which trade has hitherto been carried on in Smith, and what it is necessary, and what improvements are required, have the not every right to argue that commerce will increase greatly and rapidly.—*Sunday-Courier*, August 6, 1891.

The *Aerial Machine* has of late but little original public attention at home, and we have reason to believe that this loss of popularity is not owing to the alarming state of Ireland, or the revolution in Spain, which subjects, it has been suggested, may have temporarily supplanted it. No; we regret to say that dismal difficulties beset the scheme, and that the lively hopes excited in people's breasts are likely to end in mortification and disappointment. We have no letter from the inventor on the subject, nor a private communication from the Editor of the *Atlas*, nor a fragment of an essay by Lord Brougham on scientific inventions in general and *Aerial Carriage* in particular, but we nevertheless are in possession of sufficient information to be enabled, with some show of confidence, to assure our readers, that the machine will never fly. We have heard, from a most authentic source, that one or two experiments have been made privately, with models, and that on every occasion the unlucky things have fallen on their noses,—refusing in the most obstinate manner to perform their allotted journey. It was at first said that the greatest obstacle in the way of success, was the difficulty of ascertaining the exact amount of atmospheric resistance the machine would have to encounter, but the trials that have been made, fully satisfy us, that by far the greatest impediment is the impossibility of surmounting the resistance offered by the machine itself. It most pertinaciously and continuously opposes the wishes of the inventor, and notwithstanding all his coaxing and wheedling, has completely determined not to fly. All the battery bestowed on it in the *Atlas*, *Punch*, and other scientific journals, has been of no avail; and we hardly think if the *Morning Post* itself were to devote three editorial columns to its praise, it would budge one jot. Nay, even if our most gracious Queen were to make the first ascent, we doubt if the ungrateful and disloyal machine would agree to go up.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

November 26th, 1891.

Latest Dates.

Special	15th Aug.	Singapore	15th Oct.
U. States	15th June	Strait	15th Sept.
Calcutta	15th Sept.	Java	15th Sept.
Bombay	15th Sept.	Manila	15th Nov.
Madras	15th Sept.	Amoy	15th Sept.
China	1st Nov.	Amoy	1st Nov.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November. ARRIVED. 1891.

23. *Frederick*, Miller, from China.
24. H. B. G. *Amoy*, from China, B. N., and *Star*, from Java, for *Amoy*, from China.

25. *Ross*, from China, B. N., and *Star*, from Java, for *Amoy*, from China.
26. *Victoria*, from Java, for *Amoy*, from China.

November. DEPARTED. 1891.

23. *Cornwall*, from *Amoy*, for China.
24. *William*, from *Amoy*, for China.
25. *Charles*, from *Amoy*, for China.
26. *John*, from *Amoy*, for China.
27. *John*, from *Amoy*, for China.
28. *John*, from *Amoy*, for China.
29. *John*, from *Amoy*, for China.
30. *John*, from *Amoy*, for China.

The Mail Intimation has been given from the Post Office that Mails for Singapore, India and England will be closed here and at Malacca at 9 O'clock P. M. on Thursday the 20th instant and forwarded by H. M.'s Steamer *Sprigal* at 6th Inst December.

Mails from Amoy, Canton and Shanghai will also be closed at the Office here at 5 P. M. Thursday the 20th instant and despatched by H. M.'s Steamer *Driver* on the morning of the 1st December.

The General Price Current will this week be published on Thursday instead of Friday, in time for transmission by the Mail.

By the arrival of the *Mer* we are in possession of the Bombay Times and Gentlemen's Gazette of the 20th September. The news they bring is of considerable importance. By the death of Shere Singh and of his late minister and Amantia Dyan Singh the Panjab is certain to be thrown into a state of anarchy and confusion most likely to terminate in its becoming a part of our Indian Empire. Fortunately the Governor General had sometime ago given orders for assembling an Army of observation in the Upper Provinces and is therefore prepared for any emergency that may arise. "The preparations ordered by Lord Ellenborough," says the Gentlemen's Gazette "are on a grander scale than usual even in India. Three regiments of Europeans and nine of native Infantry with forty eight pieces of artillery, assembled on the banks of the Jamna, prove that something important was anticipated. To this force is also to be added that, of which we gave the details, yesterday, as being destined for the garrisoning of Scinde. Both those armies will in all probability, be immediately called on to uphold the doctrine laid down by the Governor General in his celebrated proclamation against such powers as might attempt to disturb the tranquillity of India."

The newly acquired territory of Scinde is already experiencing the benefit of our rule. A great inundation at Surat was only prevented from producing the most formidable results by the canal erected by Major Grant relieving the Taptas of its superfluous waters.

A great deal of sickness prevails in various places in India at Delhi the garrison is in such a state that the usual muster parade had from necessity been dispensed with.

Files of Australian Papers have just come to hand up to the 2nd Sept. The Legislative Council had met and were engaged in discussions on the Revenue, Currency, Tariff &c. The markets are said to be in a state of deplorable prostration completely "glutted and leech goods still arriving. The Revenue is expected to be deficient £100,000, but exclusive of the land fund exceeded that of last year by £16,204. The wheat crops were looking very well and a large cargo of grain had been shipped for Australia, while operations were making with good prospects of success to introduce new channels for industry by the growth of tobacco, and cotton gardens.

The British authorities have, we understand, raised the whole of the ground formerly occupied by the British, Dutch, and Greek factories for an annual ground rent of £5,000. It is intended to build thereon the necessary Consular Offices, and to let out the remaining ground to private parties, who will be required to build their houses according to a plan calculated to secure the houses as much as possible against the risk of fire. Beyond this we hear of nothing of interest from Canton, except that the demand for imports was better and prices of Cotton were improving.—Canton Press, November 22.

For Panchamas advices from Canton to 14th November have been received, which are to the effect that great activity prevailed there in trade, considerable quantities of Cotton goods having been sold, the enquiry for

Woolens was not however lively. Four vessels, we believe *Forbeson*, *Ellen Steward*, *Frankland* and *Lithland*, had sailed from Canton on the 18th for Shanghai, where Capt. Baker, H. M. Consul for that port, had already arrived.—*Ibid*.

Accounts from American sources that on the 20th of the 10th of last month a volcano broke out in the sea at a short distance South of Palau Island, one of a group of islands lying on the E. K. shore of the Island of Choochoo, which has led to the formation of a new island altogether. The curious phenomenon will be highly interesting to geologists, and men of science. It will be remembered that Capt. Hakod's interesting report on Choochoo noticed the evidence of a very recent upheavement of the whole island, active volcanic constituting the testimony of geological appearances as to the occurrence of this upheavement within the last ninety years. The present remarkable event proves that volcanic agency is still felt in the neighborhood of Choochoo, and leads to the supposition that further interesting phenomena may be looked for in that quarter.—Gentlemen's Gazette, Sept. 19.

REVENUE.—The trade with China exhibits an increase both of imports and exports,—in the former of Rs. 96,34,504, and in the latter, amounting to Rupees 58,15,428. The increased importation of Treasures forms the chief item, namely 94,23,656; other items requiring notice as forming the increase, are Silk Piece Goods, 2,38,609; Camis, 1,40,000; Tea, 1,03,501; American Copper, Rs. 91,000. The decrease in imports appears to be in Raw Silk, 4,53,513; Sugar Candy, 1,94,657.

In regard to Exports, the chief items of increase are Opium, Rs. 28,28,757; Cotton, Rs. 21,91,946; Pearls, Rs. 1,40,000.—*Sunday Times*, September 20.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the trade between China and Russia, the *Frankfort Journal* has the following remarks:—"By intelligence received through a direct channel from Kiebsin, it appears that the quantity of tea brought there this year by the Chinese to be exchanged for Russia produce, amounts to only 30,000 chests, whilst last year they brought 120,000 chests. The exchange trade at Kiebsin, between the Chinese and the Russians, has been very satisfactory, and the most of the merchants have been obliged to leave their merchandise in the depot until next year. The price of tea has already risen considerably, and will rise still more. The greatest share of the trade in tea is carried on between Moscow and China. The government has summoned the principal merchants of Moscow to St. Petersburg to hear their report on the exchange trade carried on this year with Kiebsin, and to give their opinion as to the best means of remedying this state of things. During the late hostilities between China and England, the Russian and Chinese exchange trade was more flourishing than at any other period."—*Ibid*.

Market, September 20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Cotton.—The market for this Staple is very dull at present—the shipments to China for the season being completed, and the prices at Home being too low and discouraging to induce shipments thither: there is no enquiry for Cotton even at prices under our quotations, which are quite nominal. The quantity on hand however is small.

Piece Goods, Cotton.—The operations in these manufactures have been entirely in New Singapore and Handkerchiefs for the Europe market, a few parcels of which have been shipped for England since our last.—*Panama* remains quite unchanged.—*Ibid*.

NEW ZEALAND.—SHEPHERD RAMMERS.

The Auckland papers, which came to hand on Saturday, contain the melancholy details of a most shocking occurrence. A combat had taken place at Cleady Bay between a large party of the Maoris or natives, about forty in number, and a similar body of the white settlers. The dispute originated, as usual, in a quarrel between the Company's surveyors and the natives, on the subject of land claimed by both parties. We deeply regret to find that Captain Wakefield, the Company's agent, Mr. Richardson, the recently appointed Crown Prosecutor, Capt. England, late of H. M. 11th Foot, Mr. Howard, the

Company's Surveyor, Mr. Pechen, merchant, Mr. Connell, surveyor, Mr. Brooke, who acted as interpreter, the Chief Constable of Nelson, and others, were numbered; nineteen Europeans, at least, having fallen, and many others injured. Many of the natives were also killed.—*Auckland*, August 19.

CAROLS.

Our latest news regarding the proceedings by Afghanistan, represent Dost Mahomed as having agreed a correspondence with the British Government, a step to which he has probably been led by the difficulties he has encountered. He has been at all events by proferring his attachment to us expressing his gratitude for all we have done for him, looking upon us as superiors and desiring us to be still always to happy to meet our wishes. Miran Khan, the Agent of the Dost at Lahore, has been dismissed by Maharajah Sher Singh with a present of Elephants, &c., in return for the horses brought from Kabul. The chief of the Khristian confession refractory, and now the Eastern Ghilzie, decline acknowledging the Dost. The party of the good Nawab (Zeman Khan) is daily increasing, and he has demanded the release of the second Amnoon Khan, but the Dost has hitherto refused to liberate him. Khan Sherwan Khan was invited to an interview by the Dost, under the most solemn assurances of safety, but he had no sooner presented himself than Dost Mahomed seized and imprisoned him on the slight pretext of his having assisted Miran Loh in the release of the British prisoners. The price of grain has increased greatly in Kabul in consequence of all these disturbances. Mahomed Ghilzie has sent emissaries into the Panjab territory to enlist to many Hindostanees, Boodhys and others, as Infantry, as they can, in preference of his father's and his own plans of forming efficient detachments of foot. Their cavalry is being reduced greatly as they have found in our experience that in a hilly country like Kabul, they are useless. An order has however been sent from Lahore, to prohibit the enlistment of men without the sanction of the Maharajah previously obtained. It is stated on pretty good authority that emissaries have also been sent by Dost Mahomed two or three times to report to him on the state of our position, so that he may be on the alert of any events bearing on himself or his prospects.—*Bombay Courier*, Sept. 1.

Lahore, August 15th.—An arrow was received from Sirder Tuli Singh, Nizam of Peshwar, to the effect that Sirder Dost Mahomed Khan had sent emissaries to Peshwar and its neighbourhood to enlist men into his service, and soliciting instructions on this point. He was told to reply that he might permit the enlistment of men, but was not to allow any number of recruits to aggregate within his government; they were to be sent off whenever they might amount to 100 or 200.—*Gentlemen's Gazette*, September 14.

From a "Comparative statement of the number of British Ships with their tonnage &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from the 1st January to the 30th June in the years 1842 and 1843 from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter," we find that from China there were entered inwards in 1842, 65 Ships with a tonnage of 21,099 and in 1843, 63 Ships, tonnage 18,378, showing a decrease in 1843 of 4 Ships and 2,721 tons. Outwards, 60 Ships, tonnage 22,440 were entered in 1842 and 60 Ships, tonnage 22,000 in 1843 showing an increase of 1 Ship, but a decrease of 440 tons in 1843.

Ships at Bombay loading for China 20th September.

Looking to sail immediately, Great India Company—Emma tomorrow, Lucy Sharp, 14th Oct. Perth, George IV. and Carthagena with dispatch, Duke of Wellington 16th Oct. and Singapore 21st Oct.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG LIGHTS AND

GENERAL FIRE CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Esdaile, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Livingston & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Patten & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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Assured other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five consecutive years.

Particulars for Agents will be placed in full possession of the risk to be taken: any deviation from which without the sanction of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, WATTS & Co.

Agents in Office.

Wm., 10th July, 1843.

31st MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
POLICE and having been appointed Agents in China, for the purpose of insuring and paying out, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Wm., 10th December, 1842. WATTS & Co.

NOTE—Bacon can be obtained at low rates in quantity. Bacon, selected where there can be no fine loss, on application to

C. V. GILLISPIE. 45 Queen's Road.

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CHARLES WILLIAMS

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment has most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Office Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the West Indies and China that he supplies with promptness and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, News of Irish, French and European Affairs, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 11th of each month. All orders are to be addressed (Post Paid) to **BATLES W. L. MERR** in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference, for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British News papers, on sending a paper (name), containing it.]

TO LET—The House and Premises known as the Archbold Hotel for 4 months from the 1st inst. previous, with Out office and Billiard Room attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE—A Capital Nine Billiard Table one of the best in Hongkong, together with Lamps and Cane complete, and a pair of new Billiard and Pool Balls with a Cloth, lately exported to the Mary Palmer, which can be sold with the Table. The Table is as it was made up to £2,000 only a few months since.

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE following Goods at **FOAM** Direct from London

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Cherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 5 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gowns,
Ladies' and Men's and Boy's Tartan Plaids,
Ladies' Mantles de Laine Dresses,
Ladies' Colles to Kings,
Gentlemen's Cuffs, Brown, Shirts, and Socks.

Also

Some Fashionable Black and White Muslin

Shirts and Gaited Hats, Tagliomans, Cloth Caps,

&c. &c.

C. W. EDWRA.

15 Queen's Road,

Victoria, 10th Nov. 1843.

BEST LANDED

HANDSOME assortment of all Sorts of Goods to Agents, Cashmere, China, Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other Articles.

F. TOWN-SEND.

Nov. 6th 1843.

JUST RECEIVED

AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.

LADIES'—Silks, Gowns, Shawls and Flannels, Gentlemen's Hats, American Crochets in Tins, Buttons in Small Bags, Chains, Hairs, Razors, Almonds, Raisins, Castor Oil, Bright Vaseline, Broad Brim and Dark, Vaseline, Oats, Pitch and Tar, Champagne Bottles, Cider, Perry and Cherry Wine.

F. TOWNSEND.

Queen's Road.

Nov. 6th 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, WATTS & Co. Messrs. 27th Nov. 1843.

PATENT MARINE CORDAGE.

FOR SALE—At the Warehouse of the undersigned **PATENT** No. 120, Canton Road, all sorts, just landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the Manufactory, to Antwerp, to supply it, in a large quantity is wanted on very favorable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 28th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—A fine "LORCH", with four and seven a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 90 feet, breadth 12, and depth 7. Apply to A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARADAE, British Government Agency Office, Messrs. Hongkong, 18th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Messrs. 10th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Docks for PANTALOONS, of admired pattern, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Messrs. 10th August, 1843.

TO COMMERCE—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, printed on long English extra fine sheets. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.** Messrs. 10th August, 1843.

FOR SALE—Brewers and Distillers' Copper Pot Still, and other Copper Plates and Boilers, also a few new Brass Boilers, &c. **W. LANE.** Messrs. 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—Brewers' Pedestal Table Lamps, in Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. Ships Stoves and Amalgam Cases, Hout and half Iron Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stone, Glass, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Tassels, Cuffs and Napkins. Apply to **W. LANE.** Messrs. 10th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—Newborn, Goodwin, Curran & Co's well known Registers, in Ship Quarters and Hotel Cases, and in Books. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.** Messrs. 10th December, 1843.

The following works are expected shortly

Translations from *Schiller*

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Phillips & Co. Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LAWS OF ST. CHRISTOPHER; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by W. J. Walter, late of St. James' College, published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE in NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order.

WILLIAM PETER & Co. Philadelphia, U. S.

January, 1843

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, 100, Canton Road, all sorts, just landed.

FOR SALE—At the Hongkong Register Office, 100, Canton Road, all sorts, just landed.

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FOR SALE—At the Hongkong Register Office, 100, Canton Road, all sorts, just landed.

Government Notification.

The undersigned Copy of an Official Communication addressed on the 12th instant by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., in China, to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor at Canton in published for the information and warning of Her Majesty's Subjects, as well as of the Subjects or Citizens of all other States who may be at the time residing at any Place occupied by Her Majesty's Forces in China.

In digesting the publication of this letter, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary cannot refrain from expressing both his disapprobation of, and great surprise at the conduct of the Persons concerned in this matter, who appear not only to have gone to the very considerable length of heeding the local Authorities, but, to have attempted to explain the stipulations of some parts of the Treaty, in a way that could not fail to excite the alarm and apprehensions of the Government of China, as well as the indignation of all right thinking persons, at so gross an evasion of a solemn Engagement between two Great Empires.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., &c., in China.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 27th November, 1843.

Government House, Victoria,

(Hongkong), November 18th, 1843.

I trouble Your Excellencies with this letter, in consequence of my attention having been called to a "Narrative of a recent visit to the Chief City of the Department of Changchow," in the Province of Fokien," which has just been published at Macao, and from which it would appear, that certain Foreigners had, during last month, visited the said City of Changchow, and forced their way into the Country, in opposition to the wishes and orders of the local authorities, who pointed out to the foreigners that their doing so was contrary to the Treaty, &c., &c.

From this remark of the local authorities I can only infer—especially as the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty were not at that time made public—that the Mandarins believed the persons who thus acted to be Englishmen, and I should therefore esteem it a favor Your Excellencies officially informing the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor of Fokien, that the party of Foreigners who visited Changchow had forced their way into the Country were Americans, and not British Subjects.

I reiterate to Your Excellencies my constant and earnest desire to restrain all British Subjects from thus, or in any other respect, committing the small or trifling infractions of the terms of the Treaty; and, should any of them hereafter attempt to do so—no matter what the pretence may be—in defiance of the Rules that have been laid down, and the Proclamations that have been issued, I trust the local Mandarins will seize and confine them, and will send them to the nearest English Consular Officer to be dealt with as may be found necessary and proper, to secure implicit obedience.

In addition to making this official communication to Your Excellencies, I shall publish this letter, and instruct all British Consular and other officers to warn all persons residing under their authority against any infractions, however trifling, of the Rules and Regulations that have been laid down.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellencies my best wishes for your health and happiness.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

True Copy

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Their Excellencies Kiating, Victoria, &c., &c., &c., Changchow, Lieutenant Governor &c., Canton.

Answer to the Petition of the

Hong Merchants.

The high Officers continuing to press the Hong Merchants to pay off the Hong debt due the Foreigners, the Hong Merchants have again in a body sent in a petition. In

this Petition they pray, that, in order to raise a fund for liquidating the Hong debts an additional impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea sold, and one mace on every picul of Cotton bought, and that those imposts be required from the Chinese buyer and seller and not from the Foreigners.

To this Petition, K. ying replies as follows:—
“The high Imperial Commissioner here-with makes *Note*.—The Kwangchow-foo is directed to make full and careful investigation and have the matter duly put on record. The Hong Merchants having in order to liquidate their debt, requested that an impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea, and one mace on every picul of Cotton, requesting that the Lingists make careful calculation touching the amount of these commodities and what would be the amount of the imposts, seeing the whole weighed, and the impost money delivered over to the proper treasury—we direct the Kwangchow-foo properly to deliberate and institute the proper investigations on the subject and then state the conclusions, after which we, the high Officers, will, by joint deliberation, make up our minds and return a definite reply to the said Hong Merchants' Petition.”

“LUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.”—We, yesterday evening, stated the arrival of H. B. H. Prince Albert at Bristol, to witness the launch of this magnificent steam-vessel, of which he became the sponsor at that ceremony. After the formalities of receiving the corporation and other addresses were gone through, the Prince proceeded to the works of the Great Western Steamship Company. The streets of Bristol were thronged from an early hour of the day, and the whole of the route through the city was tastefully decorated with flags and arches covered with laurel and evergreens some of the arches were surmounted with the inscription “Welcome, Prince Albert.” The following will be found a faithful description of the subsequent proceedings of this festive day:—

The banquet ended, his Royal Highness retired, and ascending the platform, entered the pavilion from which he was to christen the ship, and here was some mismanagement. The water had been let into the dock in which the *Great Britain* was lying, and she was afloat. A large hawser was made fast to a post on the opposite shore, by means of which it was intended to warp her out. A steamer on the Archimedes principle was also employed to tow the vessel out of dock. A two-inch hawser was the medium of connection between the steamer and the *Great Britain*. It was strained tightly, and the captain of the steamer repeatedly called out to the people on board the *Great Britain* to let go the large hawser, believing that he could tow out such an immense load with his tiny rope! Fortunately they did not do so, for the small hawser snapped, and left the ship unmoved. The ship was then warped out by the large hawser. Prince Albert was then standing in his Pavilion, waiting to christen the ship. As this was more than 90 yards from her bows, the persons present were doubtful as to her possibility of throwing the bottle of wine so as to strike the vessel. On looking minutely, however, a thin piece of wire was observed extending from the vessel to the Pavilion. The bottle of wine was attached to this wire, and his Royal Highness threw the bottle at the ship. It fell about 10 feet. The wire snapped, and the bottle fell into the water. As she was warped out, her head veered towards the Prince's Pavilion. Another bottle of champagne was handed to his Royal Highness, who threw it at the vessel, it struck her bows, and the broken glass and the wine fell upon the heads of the persons below, who were shouting against her sides, and wishing to keep her clear of the walls of the dock. As she cleared the dock, a salute was fired, and thousands roared at the air with their cockle-shells. She was floated out at half-past three o'clock. His Royal Highness and suite immediately afterwards took their departure by a special train. The weather, on the whole, was exceedingly favourable, and the coup d'œil from the dock of the *Great Britain* was magnificent. Immediately opposite was Brandon Hill, rising like an amphitheatre from the banks of the dock. Every part of the hill was covered with people—there could not have been

less than 50,000 persons on Brandon Hill, immediately opposite the *Great Britain*. A shower of rain came on about two o'clock, and the appearance of the hill then was various in the extreme. As if by word of command—with military precision—every individual on the hill raised an umbrella. It looked like one large variegated tent—of every variety of shade in silk and cotton. To the left of Brandon Hill, but isolated from it, Clifton Hill was seen, the windows of all the houses were densely crowded; on every angle of road from whence a view of the ship could be obtained there were persons congregated. The very trees seemed with human beings, who had clambered into them in the hope of getting a glimpse of *Prin*e Albert. So great was the anxiety of the inhabitants of Bristol and its neighbourhood to see his Royal Highness, that at the Temple-gate a house was actually squashed, and, instead of tiles, some hundreds of human faces were seen appearing above the rafters. It was, in fact, a roof of heads. The day was observed as a holiday in Bristol and its neighbourhood, and never since Bristol has been a city have so many persons been congregated within its walls as were assembled there yesterday.

The Royal train safely reached the Paddington station at three minutes before seven o'clock, p.m., thus accomplishing a journey of 950 miles in little more than 12 hours, besides staying for some hours at Bristol. The Prince immediately entered his carriage, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness appeared but little fatigued.—(Sun.)

NEW RUSSIAN STEAMERS.—The exportation of steamers from Great Britain, and particularly from the port of London, has been, for the last few or six years, an important branch of trade. During the present year, a great many steamers have been fitted out in the river Thames, for the Turkish, Russian, and Neapolitan Governments, and the French have sent a few steam-vessels here, to be fitted with English engines and machinery. The *Besoumbia*, and the *Thunder*, two large steam-vessels, have been lately built in the London river, and fitted out with engines and machinery, for the Russian Government; and on Saturday the first trial of a new steamer, called the *Diana*, built for the corporation of Riga, a fortified town of Russia, on the Dvina, and next to Petersburg the most commercial place in the Russian empire, took place in the river. The new steamer is intended to trade between Riga and some of the adjacent ports. She is a very strong timber built vessel, with an iron shifting cutwater, or more properly speaking, ice-cutter, to cut the ice in the winter season. Perhaps a stronger vessel was never built, but great strength is required for navigating the river after which she has been named. The *Diana* is schooner-rigged, and will carry an immense deal of canvas for a vessel of her class. The length is 180 feet in breadth. She is propelled by two engines of forty horse-power, each.—Morning Post, July 25.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GUNNEA.—Since our last notice of these operations, five divers have usually been employed every day, and have sent up a considerable quantity of wreck. Corporal Harris sent up 4½ feet more of the keel, in addition to the 30 feet previously recovered by him this season; so that as 101 feet had been got up at the end of last year, only 14½ feet of keel now remains at the bottom; for it is known from a drawing of the *Royal George*, preserved in Somerset House, that her keel was originally 160 feet long. But the largest and most remarkable fragment of the wreck recovered this season was sent up by private J. Girvan, on Saturday. It proved to be part of the forefoot and stem, measuring obliquely 16 feet in extreme length, and nearly 6 feet square for its cross-section 6 feet in perpendicular height. Two large copper horse-shoe chains, measuring about three feet each way in length and width, were found parallel, one on each side of this great fragment, firmly bolted together, and forming the stem with the forefoot. The dead wood in front of the stem was sheathed with copper. As there was every reason to hope that the missing part of the bow would be found in view of this fragment, the part of the keel, a stern applied to the forefoot of the keel and the stem, was put in front, and the keel was

of a charge of 190lb. to be fired on this spot, which was done on the 13th inst., but no explosion was found. He therefore cast two more charges, of 510lb. each, to the end of the line of the heaviest day, and further aft, which were placed by private Girvan and corporal Jones working in concert at the bottom, but still no explosion was found; in consequence of which *disappointment*. Pringle has directed Lieut. Hutchinson to prepare 6 large charges, each of about 730lb., amounting to 4380lb. of gunpowder, which will be fired successively by the various batteries on Friday. The six charges will be fired by the iron and steel and copper batteries, of 37 large plates of the former and 30 of the latter metal, covered from Mr. Davidson's entire battery at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, assisting the same superiority which General Foster employed in it when he first saw it, for a month recently occurred with it which had never been witnessed in the explosion of four years at Spithead. This plate battery fired in igniting a charge of 190lb., to the great surprise of Lieut. Hutchinson and of the officers who had prepared the charge and had the management of the battery, for on heaving up the vessel which contained the charge from the bottom and opening it, every part of the powder, both of the great charge and of the small priming charge, was perfectly dry; but on taking out the latter, it was found that the intense power of the battery, instead of making the fine platinum wire red-hot, and thereby igniting the powder as usual, had fused, and in fact destroyed that wire, so that it had no action on the powder at all. Hence in all his subsequent single explosions Lieut. Hutchinson either used a thicker wire, or a longer conducting apparatus. The object of the proposed simultaneous explosions is to break up and scatter the shingle or stiff mud in the line of the keel, and thereby to lay open the remainder of the pig iron ballast, of which 17 tons still remain at the bottom, the original quantity on board having been 125 tons 13 cwt. Should either the shingle ballast or the pig iron ballast be allowed to remain in one or more masses, they will obstruct the anchorage; but if loosened and scattered as proposed, it is considered that they will do no harm.—Galignani's Messenger, July 25.

Maharaja Shere Singh, and the Minister, Raja Dhyan Singh had, as is well known, long been watching one another with doubt, and distrust. The Minister had gone so far as to rebuke his sovereign in open defiance for his admission to intemperance, and the insult appears never to have been forgotten, or forgiven. In a moment of intoxication, Shere Singh spoke of his intention of making away with his Minister, and this of course being reported to him, soon brought matters to a crisis. The Maharaja was invited to review some Cavalry under the command of the Chief Ajit Singh, at a spot about a mile and a half from Lahore. Some horse-men purposely selected for their docility, and unworldly appearance were so placed as to attract the Maharaja's eye on his reaching the ground. On his remarking the disarray of the men, Ajit Singh answered as so to provoke the irritable temper of Shere Singh, and he used high words. On this Ajit Singh drew a pistol, and shot the Maharaja through the head. General Ventura attacked the murderer, but was interposed, and the General made his way to the city. Ajit Singh then struck off the late Maharaja's head, and placed it on a spear, cutting the body in pieces with his sword. The party of conspirators would then appear to have not the reticence of the heir apparent, Parnah Singh, a mere boy, whom they also murdered. Raja Dhyan Singh would at this time seem to have been on his way back to Lahore in a carriage; one of the conspirators is said to have suggested to Ajit Singh to make away with the Minister, as well, and thus secure the power himself. Ajit Singh consequently got into the carriage, with the Raja, and sat on and to him. He sent the body to Sukhyat Singh, and Hader Singh, the brother and son of the murdered Minister. Ajit Singh, Lala Singh, and other Chiefs then appear to have gone to the Fort, or Palace, and to have put to death all Shere Singh's family, save to a child one day old. It is to be presumed that they established themselves in the

Port for the night of the 10th. The town was in great confusion, and much plundering going on.
Horse Singh, and Buxtry Singh had meanwhile collected troops, and surrounded the city, or at any rate beset the gates; and on the 10th, they made their way into the Fort, seized Ajit Singh, Lena Singh, and others, and put them to death striking their heads off, and exposing them, and throwing their bodies into the bazaar. A boy named Bhup Singh, and to be a son of Bhup Singh's who had been previously placed on the throne by Ajit Singh, was now constituted Maharaja by Horse Singh, who named himself his Minister, and he with his uncle now hold the government. Gopal Singh, the second brother of Dhyan Singh, is at Jambou. His appearance in the plains, with a strong force might lead to fresh revolution.—*Eastern Star*, October 2.

MONETARY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[From the *Englishman*, September 25.]
The Money Market is very quiet, and little business doing; nor will there be any change, until after the Holidays. The Mail has brought about 18 lakhs in Government Bills on Merchants' account. The payment of the Opium compensation, it is expected, will be made in the course of this year.

Price of Bullion, &c.

	C's Rs.	
Hyson Silver, 100	0 0 104	0 0 200 m wt
China Gold bars, 14	0 0 19	0 0
Gold dust, 14	0 0 14	10 0 per an wt
Spanish dollars, 100	14 0 221	0 0
Mexican do, 0 0	0 0 220	0 0

per 100

Raw Silk.—A large extent of business has been done in this article, but at low prices, the rate of exchange continuing favorable for shipments.

Silk Piece Goods Corral.—In good demand. Choppahs and Bendanas.—Without report of sales. The position of the Home market is favorable.

Opium.—The market has been rather quiet, than otherwise as regards sales, but shipments to a considerable extent are going forward for China and Singapore.

Prices may be quoted at C's Rs. 1875 a 1855 for Patas, and C's Rs. 1800 a 1855 for Bencares.

Stock, 22nd instant, 5 P. M.

Patas,	Cheers 2,129
Bencares,	244

2,428

Cotton.—Our market continues in a very depressed state, and without report of sales.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG. DECEMBER 5th, 1862.

Latest Dates.

	6th Aug.	Singapore	2nd Nov.
England	18th June	Batavia	22nd Sept.
U. States	3rd Oct.	Java	15th Sept.
Calcutta	18th Sept.	Manila	18th Nov.
Bombay	17th Sept.	Australia	2nd Sept.
Madras	1st Nov.	Army	6th Nov.
China			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.	1862.
30, Pampanga, Valencia, from Macao.	
30, Josty Bell, Crawford, from Liverpool.	
DEPARTED.	
1, Victoria, Heywood, for Macao.	
1, H. M. S. Vesta, com. Gifford, from a Cruise.	
1, H. C. B. Pampanga, com. Hough, for Canton.	
2, Wm. Henson, McFarlane, from Macao.	
ARRIVED.	1863.
30, H. C. B. Pampanga, com. Hough, for Whampoa.	
30, Azim, Sullivan, for Macao.	
DEPARTED.	
1, H. M. S. Fortitude, com. Holland, for Hongkong.	
1, Ross, Dingfield, for Whampoa.	
1, Jas. Campbell, Phipps, for Whampoa.	
1, H. C. B. Pampanga, com. Hough, for Macao.	
2, Wampana, Smith, for China.	
2, Thompson, Heywood, for Macao.	
4, H. M. S. Dora, capt. Koppell, for Manila.	
4, Lady Macarthur, Young, for Batavia.	

It will be seen from the above to the Editor of the Hong Merchants contained in the preceding page that they are at length in a fair way of gaining the point for which

they have so strenuously exerted themselves by procuring an additional import upon tea and cotton. It is true the High Imperial Commissioner promises after investigation has been made, by joint deliberation to make up his mind; but the deliberation appears to have reference to the amount and not the propriety of the additional duty. If the measure is agreed to, it is a manifest infraction of the Treaty, the sixth article of which provides that goods whether imported or exported shall henceforward be taxed "according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon and no further same are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff." There is here no distinction made between the duties paid by British subjects and by the Chinese. Any attempt to make such distinction and under cover of it to impose additional duties is the most palpable and dishonest evasion, as the result to the British merchant and the effect upon trade must be the same, so long as duties are levied, whether he pays the whole, or only a part or none at all. We stated at the time when the claims of the Lingayats were acceded to that we believed it only the first of a series of encroachments upon the privileges obtained by the Treaty, and if such measures are to be submitted to the Treaty and Regulations are worth just so much waste paper.

By the Waterwitch we have received Calcutta news to the 3rd October. We have extracted a fuller account of the assassination of Shere Singh than we had in our last. It had been obvious for some time that at an early period a crisis would occur and that either the Maharajah or his minister must be the victim. A slight insurrection had occurred in Cabul in consequence of the oppressive measures resorted to for supplying the empty Treasury, but had been suppressed. Dost Mahomed appears very anxious to be on good terms with our Indian Government, though various opinions are expressed as to his motives.

In Australia the prospects of the Farmers are rather improving. We are told the process lately adopted of boiling down sheep for the purpose of obtaining tallow has raised the value of fleeces seventy five per cent above the prices current a few days before and at the same time opened a certain and continuous market for the annual surplus of their fleeces. The best sort of Tallow thus obtained is stated to be worth 4 shillings per cwt more than the best Russian in the London market. The exertions made to create a new branch of trade by salting Colonial beef and by growing tobacco give promise of turning out successful and remedying to a considerable degree the disproportion between the Imports and Exports which is grievously complained of. An increased quantity of wool has this season been sent to the English market where it is rapidly displacing the Baxon.

A meeting of the parties connected with the Sydney Bank had received a report from the Directors exhibiting their affairs in a much more favorable position. On a previous occasion the coin was as low as £200 while the liabilities amount to £24,000, whereas there was now £7,700 in coin and the liabilities were only £20,000 and the overdrawn accounts had been reduced from £39,000 to £30,000. It was resolved that the Bank should be closed and the business of the company wound up with as much speed as possible.

TO THE HOUSE OF THE HONORABLE MEMBERS.

MR. DEAR SIR,—You have doubtless heard of the Canadian boy, whose Stomach—having been opened by a gunshot and an aperture of two or three inches having been left open after the wound had healed—became a throne in which were exhibited a series of novel and interesting experiments. The name of the Youth—then about 18 years of age—was Alexis St. Martin. The experiments were reported, I think, by one Beaumont, then a surgeon in the United States

army. Once when on a voyage, a fellow passenger then endeavored to amuse me, when he said, by reading from Beaumont's book.

The phrenology of the Stomach and the variations in the health of the subject were noted down, day after day, just as you would mark, in a journal of the weather, all the movements of the barometer, with the phenomenon of the heavens. From these observations—made on the opened Stomach of Alexis St. Martin,—a great variety of deductions were obtained by Beaumont and others.

Two things I remember which bear on the point to which I wish now to draw the attention of your readers, namely, temperance in eating and drinking—the want of which temperance, I verily believe, has been the cause of more sickness and more deaths in Hongkong than all other causes combined.

1. An excess of food, or any quantity of intoxicating drink, invariably produced disorder in the Stomach of St. Martin.

2. This disorder, in the Stomach, was often clearly perceptible to the eye of the spectator, while the general health of Alexis was apparently unimpaired.

Two passages, possessing singular power over the popular mind, will lift their voices against every argument I can now offer in favor of temperance. *Morose Appetite* and *dance* *Friction* will bear no reason, nor be convinced by any Logic. With your permission, Mr. Editor, we will have this matter continued in open court. Judge and jury must be appointed, written evidence obtained, and witnesses summoned. Some days therefore will be necessary to prepare the case.

Your's respectfully,
SEXEX.

1st December, 1862.

P. S. If any of your readers, having a copy of Beaumont, will send it to you for me, I shall come a little doing on a special favor.

A pretty full account of Beaumont's observations and experiments is given in Dr. Combe's work on the Physiology of Digestion. Ed. H. R.

From Manila we learn that a rather severe gale was experienced there on the 31st and 1st of Oct. during which an English brig the *Elina* and a Chinese Junk were driven on shore—the former it was thought would be much injured, but the latter got off without serious damage. The junk, coming from the *Bachin* Islands, on her way to China, had only that day cast anchor in the Bay of Manila. A number of sailing vessels, says the *Benemerita* Philippine have been wrecked, and no less than 25 dead bodies were washed on the beach near Cavite. On shore the gale did but trifling damage in the immediate neighbourhood of Manila; in the province of Albay however several houses and plantations were destroyed, and a great inundation in South Camarines threatened destruction to houses and plantations, some have been lost and many herds of cattle drowned. From Cebu they write (we translate from the *Benemerita*) under date of 31st October.

"An earthquake has been felt here early on the morning of the 28th September. At daybreak of that day the sky was observed to be overcast, and the darkness was gradually increasing as if a heavy thunderstorm was coming on. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it began to rain and the darkness increased to such a degree that it was perfectly dark a little after five. This fall of ashes continued during the whole night and at daybreak the next morning the sky was somewhat clearer although the ashes still continued to fall thickly. Nevertheless they were as disagreeable as the evening before, as these fallen before on the walls and streets would be set in motion by the slightest breeze. Fortunately it came on to rain hard men after by which the dust was effectively laid. This was not the first time this phenomenon occurred by the eruption of a Volcano in the Island, in the territory belonging to the independent Mahometans near the famous Laguna de Linares, who been seen. On former occasions, so in 26 and 60, it did considerable damage to the crops, particularly to that of wheat, and we fear it may have the same effect this time.—*Continued From*, Dec. 2.

CANTON REGISTER.

D. WILSON & Co.
 1914

The annexed Extract of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, and the Pilot Regulations for that Port to which it refers, are published for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects.

By Order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 4th December, 1913.

"Extract."

"I may take this occasion to add, that the Pilot Regulations you have established and which I mean to publish, appear to me to be very good, and the rates moderate. I have heard, that some of the Owners of the Regular Coast traders have some objections to them, on the ground that such a charge is unnecessary, but I am of opinion, that, since the promulgation of the General Regulations & the Government Notification on the subject of Pilotage, any vessel which might not have one on board, and which might happen to be lost on entering any of the Five Ports opened by Treaty, would not be entitled to recover from the Insurers. To all Vessels coming from a distance, the Regulations on this head, it is self evident, cannot fail to be specially acceptable."

(True Extract)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Pilot Regulations at Amoy.

1st. Every Pilot is to have a licence signed by the Hui Hong, countersigned by the Consul, and stamped with the respective Seal of the Offices of those Functionaries.

2nd. To entitle a Pilot to his licence, he must produce a certificate of his fitness, signed by at least one Captain of one of Her Majesty's Ships, which certificate will be lodged at the British Consulate.

3rd. Every Pilot Boat is to hoist a red and white flag horizontal, with an English number on the flag.

4th. The following are the rates of Pilotage: For every Foot of Water the Ship draws, fifty Cents per Foot both inwards and outwards from the "Chau-Chai" Rock.

And one Dollar per foot, from a Line drawn from "Lumin" Island, "Chapel" Island, "Pakie" Island, or in the proximities of them.

5th. All British Merchant Ships are liable to the Pilotage from and to the "Chau-Chai" Rock, beyond (or outside of) which it is optional.

HENRY GRIBBLE,

Officiating British Consul Amoy.

(True Copy.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

The enclosed Copy of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, regarding the rate at which various foreign Coins are to be received at that Port, in payment of the Imperial Duties, is published for general information and guidance.

By Order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 4th December, 1913.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, December 3rd, 1913.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 12th of last month, submitting the result of an investigation into the Currency at Amoy, and stating that the output of the different Coins which had been assayed there, averaged One Tael and Seven Maos (11.7m.) in 3 than at Canton; but, that being anxious to a visit the Amoy Standard with that already in down at Canton, you had arranged with the local Mandarins for the adoption of the latter at Amoy, on condition that One Tael, Five Maos (11.5m.) should be allowed on every 100 Taels of Sycee Silver for refining expenses under the following heads, viz.

Charcoal	6 Maos.
Wages of 2 Men	2 "
Skippers &c.	2 "
House Expenses	1 "
	1, 5

By this arrangement,

	T. M. C. C.
Refining weighing	100, 2, 9, 6
Previous Dollars do	111, 4, 5, 6
Moscow do	115, 8, 9, 6
Belgium do	112, 1, 5, 6
China do	112, 5, 2, 6
Chopped do	110, 2, 9, 7

are to be considered respectively equal to 100 Taels weight of Sycee Silver, in all cases where the Imperial Duties may be paid in any of the above named Coins.

The charge for refining at Canton is One Tael Two Maos (11.2m.) on every 100 Taels of Sycee, and the difference is so trifling that I readily sanction your arrangement.

A Copy of this letter will be published for general information.

I have &c.,

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER

(True Copy)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

HENRY GRIBBLE, Esquire, Officiating British Consul at Amoy.

Gleanings from the Peking Gazette of September

Keying's report about the fiscal arrangement of the Custom houses,—the Treasury—Insurrection—Army—Navy—&c. &c.

Victory of the Imperial Arms.—The Imperial arms have obtained a decided advantage over the mountaineers of Kokonor, who for a long while most obstinately resisted the Chinese authorities, and at one time even threatened an invasion of the neighbouring Province Szechuen. Several Mongol Chiefs who gave assistance to the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverance broke the spirit of the rebels are to be promoted, and to receive all the cattle they took, as a reward.

Robbers.—A very considerable body of river pirates has made dreadful ravages in Szechuen, and spread terror along the banks of the great streams of that country. They are far from being subdued and have lately only become more daring. Ta Hsuehwan the bandit, longed with the native Mandarins, have committed many atrocities, but there is some hope of their submission on account of the promises of pardon held out, and the threats of an entire extermination vowed against the aborigines, if they do not instantly sue for mercy.

Birman Embassy.—A tribute bearer from Ava having appeared on the frontiers of Yunnan, stated that he had brought the customary tribute of his master, due to his High Lord the Great Emperor. And since the latter conveying the intelligence was couched in the most submissive terms, the Embassy was received in the most gracious manner.

Death of Officers.—The sale of rank and office has produced very large sums throughout the Empire. Great abuses however have crept into the manner in which appointments are made, as well as in the treatment of Mandarins at large; and the Emperor whilst specifying the numerous charges brought against the administration of the tribunal of offices, has ordered a radical change.

H. M. has sent a special order to select a clever officer for holding a situation in the Custom houses of Shanghai, and above all, that he should be well conversant with the character of the foreigners.

Governor New.—The proceedings against the late Governor of Keangnan and Keangso New, have been stopped, and he is permitted to leave Peking, without his rank however.

Yikling and Yikshen.—Yikling and Yikshen have received directions to shut themselves up in their houses and ponder over their misdeeds.

A widow of 55 years applied for the release of an only son, formerly a military Mandarin in Peshawar, to be a support to her old age. But so the Imperial Cabinet is desirous in upholding discipline amongst the army, and in maintaining the honor of the name of Mandarin, has been rejected, and he will be transported to the frontiers of Turkestan. Nor has Governor Law succeeded in saving the district magistrates of Chueh and Tsueh from ruin, though he very strongly applied on their behalf; because the

Emperor insists, that since they did not die for their country at the moment of danger, they must now abide the consequences.

The Navy.—The naval officers of Cheong have been ordered to charter as many vessels for the use of Government as they deem advisable in order to render their fleet respectable.

The officer who lost his cool to the west of Canton, when engaging the pirates is sentenced to transportation, whilst vice admiral Pan loses his button but retains his rank.

The Army.—To supply the wants of the Provinces an efficient militia is to be raised and drilled.

New roads for advancement are to be opened to the Manchou soldiers, who are diligent in the performance of their duty and possess the requisite talent.

At the pirates stationed along the Coast who have shown zeal and bravery are to be rewarded.

Insurrection.—Bab in August and towards the 15th end of September the mandarin in Gan-hway as well as Hsueh was fearful beyond all former experience, summoning whole districts and spreading devastation throughout the land. The issue of all the memorials upon this subject is most pending, and the Emperor has ordered, that a large sum of money be forthwith sent, in order to relieve the sufferers from starvation. The annual examinations have been stopped for the present, until the waters have subsided, and all the officers from the Governor down, entrusted with the construction of the dykes, along the banks of the Yellow river, are sentenced to very severe punishment.

Rain having fallen in torrents, part of the rice sent from the provinces to the capital was wetted on the way, and has become quite useless. The officer entrusted with the transportation, is sentenced to punishment on account of his neglect.

Treasury.—A strict investigation for the recovery of the lost nine millions of taels, has ended in the discovery of the strong-boxes containing the silver being in a very decayed state, and the sycee had gradually dropped out. This subterfuge however has trailed nothing, and several members of the Imperial household, who were under heavy liabilities, have been obliged to discharge them.

Upon the representation of Hway the Governor of Rivers, subscriptions to the amount of nine millions of taels, were last year raised, in order to reconstruct the dykes. Since now however the injury done by the mandarin is far greater, new measures are necessary. It is therefore proposed to levy additional sums, during the space of a year, upon the same principles as in the maritime Provinces (by bestowing offices upon the subscribers.)

The whole money contributed is 5 millions by merchants, and 6 millions by the gentry and people. Of this the salt merchants at Canton subscribed 1,200,000 taels, which has been applied for military purposes. Of 2,400,000 taels subscribed, 1,900,000 was to be used for the repair of dykes, and in three instalments within six years to be repaid. The merchants of Cheong furnished 1,600,000 taels of which above 120,000 were applied to the dykes, and the money will be refunded just as the above. The Lan traders subscribed 400,000 taels, and paid up 50,000 taels which is to be restored by the gabelle within five years.

The money in Shensi for which rank was bought amounts to above 1,800,000 taels in Shensi to above 1,000,000, in Chihle 370,000 taels. As for Canton and other Provinces from 340—to 600,000 taels. The sums however collected in the maritime provinces, are to be retained there and applied for military purposes.

This proposal is adopted, that the merchants and people might have time to collect the sums within the space of a year, but by no means to distress the people.

Looking a member of the conservative extreme, and with the supervision of the river, has reported, that considering the immense expenditure necessary for the repair of the hydraulic works, and the difficulty of procuring the money, and even when this is obtained, the reasons exchange that hence arises, propose that henceforth treasury bills be issued in lieu of payment. This plan did not succeed under the Ming and Sung dynasties, but to obviate the difficulties and the rapid fall of the value of paper money, the Emperor is to recover the taels and immediately to destroy them.

Miscellaneous.—The men who at the present moment maintain the most, and have consequently

by most inference, are the Manchou ministers Szean and Poon-yang, the latter a rising star. The importation of saltpetre, according to an Imperial decree, instead of as hitherto being restricted, is to be encouraged in all the five ports, as it can be brought and sold to Government agents at a far cheaper rate, than it could be manufactured in China.

The annual expenditure of the out port Yarkand (near Cabul) and an adjacent military station was 64,860 taels.

Camphor (according to the decision of the Superintendent of Customs at Amoy) if for foreign exportation, has to pay a double duty, by the native dealer as well as by the buyer.

Criminals sentenced to death for opium smoking, are again to be reported at the Imperial autumnal revision of all cases of capital punishment.

Two hostile clans in Cheuchoo district to the East of Canton, having engaged in bloody feuds, the Provincial Judge has been sent down with powers over life and death, to quell these disturbances (Canton Report).

Mahabangah and others have submitted various proposals made by Keying, which bear upon the subject of collecting duties. And the Privy Council as well as the Board of Revenue having taken them into consideration, and submitted them with their opinions thereon to the Emperor, they are approved of and confirmed.

1. The amount of fixed duties to be sent to the Capital by the Canton Maritime Custom-house was 899,064 taels, and besides a surplus of about 1 to 40,000 taels. Since however now the trade will be carried on in the other four ports, the receipts at Canton will fall short of that sum, and therefore Fuchoo and the other emporiums, must after having realized their respective quotas, make up the deficit of Canton.

2. In order to fix the whole amount of duties of the other ports, three years must pass, before a true estimate can be made. It will then be determined, how much each port according to the respective receipts of money can supply to Canton.

3. All extra charges, although formerly paid into the public treasury are at once abolished.

4. On every 1,000 taels sent to the Board of Revenue, there was formerly a percentage of 15 taels, and the recent extra charge of 35 taels in for that very purpose. There were moreover 55,000 taels paid in tribute, and 100,000 taels for an equivalent for the ginseng, and these were forwarded by the Hong-northeast to the Court establishment, besides 4 to 30,000 taels made over to the Inspector of grain for charitable purposes by the same individuals, and sundry fees to the Hopps and his people.

Since the Cohong however is now done away with, the tribute must be paid from the surplus of the stated duties. As for the ginseng, which at the rate of 700,000 taels, the value to be stipulated, if paid by the mid-merchants would within four years amount to 2,400,000 taels, it must now be sold for whatever it will fetch. The Hopps moreover must make arrangements to provide for the other items and manage matters accordingly.

5. A sum of about 120 to 130,000 taels was hitherto kept in reserve to be immortally in the Court in presents and for minor purposes. As now however the money was derived as exhausted the Hopps must in future manage this matter.

6. The duty on raw silk now fixed at 10 taels per picul is low than it was formerly. And the five ports being now open, merchants will go with this article to the nearest market. But they must make up the loss of the transit duties, which otherwise would have been paid, if they had proceeded to Canton, in whatever port they sell their cargo.

7. Tea, raw and wrought silks were hitherto prohibited to be exported by sea. But under existing circumstances, every junk that navigates the ocean, shall pay upon them the same duty as foreign vessels, to prevent their smuggling these articles on board the ships.

8. Every other part of the native trade, is to be carried on according to the old regulations without the least change.

9. All fees and payments to the inmates of the custom house are hereby cancelled, and the superintendents ought henceforth to provide for their whole establishment.

Tau-tung 23rd year, 7th intercalary month, 23rd day—14th September, 1863.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 12th, 1863.

To Correspondents.—The Letter from Man and description of Wong and Cheung valley will appear in our next number.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore.	2nd Nov.
U. States	18th June	Strait	14th Oct.
Calcutta	3rd Oct.	Java	17th Sept.
Bombay	20th Sept.	Moilo	19th Nov.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	2nd Sept.
China	24th Nov.	Amoy	6th Nov.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER. ARRIVED. 1863.

6. *Perona*, London, from Macao.
6. *Amst.*, Rotterdam, from Macao.
7. *Wagon*, Wren, Raper, from Macao and Calcutta.
7. *Thos. Choy*, Woodward, from Macao.
7. *Vancouver*, Ching, from Macao.
7. *H. M. S. Anson*, Sir T. Cochrane, captain Bruce, from a Cruise.
8. *La Belle Alliance*, Perry, from Whampoa.
8. *Pruta*, Rodgers, from Manila.
9. *Warlock*, Bell, from Amoy.
9. *Asia*, Sullivan, from Macao.
10. *Flower*, Haggan, from Macao and Calcutta.
10. *Amst.*, King, from Chuen and Nansu.
11. *Star*, McDonald, from Macao.

DEPARTED. 1863.

7. *Perona*, London, for China.
9. *Pruta*, Rodgers, for Macao.
10. *Victoria*, Potter, for Macao, Singapore and Calcutta.
10. *H. M. T. S. Rattahant*, com. Spratt, for England.

Since last week we have received the Calcutta Papers of the 6th to 31st September by the *Syph*, of whose safety doubt had begun to be entertained from the length of her passage from Singapore of which we have given an account elsewhere. But as later dates had arrived by the *Water Witch* their contents are not now interesting.

In the absence of any news of importance from abroad and with nothing very interesting occurring in our own vicinity we account ourselves particularly fortunate in being this week enabled to lay before our readers a copious selection of extracts from the *Peking Gazette*; and from the quarter we were favoured with them, the utmost reliance may be placed on their correctness.

The sense of their inferiority so painfully impressed upon them by the last war seems to have infused into the Imperial Court a determination to place both their army and navy in a more efficient state, and every measure they can devise for this purpose, they are perseveringly following up; amongst which a due attention to what has always been reckoned upon as the *sine qua non* of war is by no means lost sight of. The sale of rank and offices has been productive of large sums, and must go far to make up to the Treasury the deficiencies occasioned by "the decayed state of the strong boxes."

We must confess we do not much like the reference to the Hopps to manage the matters referred to in the 4th and 5th directions for collecting duties, which bear a dangerous similarity to the Chop from Canton we published last week. It will be seen that the (Chinese) Superintendent of Customs at Amoy has determined that a double duty is to be charged upon Camphor, and if the same takes place with regard to tea and silk at Canton, we shall soon be ready for a new edition of the *Tarif* "corrected and enlarged" but as far as the mercantile interest is concerned, not improved.

By the *Mermaid* we have today received the Cape of Good Hope Shipping list to the 1st September and Singapore Free Press to the 26th October from both of which we give extracts.

There will be a total eclipse of the Sun on Thursday the 31st instant. The line of con-

tal eclipse extends from Arabia by the north of the Nicobar Islands and the South of China-China through Manila. As the Moon passes the Perigee two days before, the extent of the space over which the Eclipse will be total can be but small. Here a little more than eleven digits of the Sun will be obscured—Time of greatest obscuration 4 minutes past 1 P. M.

Our Correspondent at Chuen writes us under date 24th November as follows:—"There is not much business doing here at present, and prices for all descriptions of goods are low, the market having been latterly well supplied. The following ships are in our harbour: *Eliza Stewart*, *Ellen Stewart*, *Ardisar*, *Amansa*, *Ternate*, *Louise*, *Zoe*, *Vizen*, *Snipe*, *Sundrapory*, *Ana Maria*, *Swallow*, *Frankland*, *Fort-euse*, and *Poppy*, also *H. M. S. Cambrian*, *Pelican*, and *Medusa* Steamer. The *Wolf* is stationed at Shanghai, and the *Pelican* is to be stationed at Ningpo, when the port is opened. The *Flower* and *Young Hebe* are surveying between this and the Yang-tze-king river. The weather is still mild for the season of the year, with occasionally a showery day, but fire is still unnecessary. The natives however predict a severe winter. The troops, and inhabitants generally, are very healthy. We had races last month, which afforded a good deal of amusement for a few days, and which with an occasional performance by our *Amateur Corps Dramaticus* serves to break the monotony of our life and to give us something to talk about, till smothered by the all-absorbing event of the arrival of a ship, and the probability of her having an English mail on board.

Along with this I send you a copy of Captain Balfour's Notification upon the opening of the Port of Shanghai on the 17th instant. The only ships which have as yet entered are the *Island Queen*, *Litherton*, *Manappa*, *Louisa Campbell*, and the *Valparaiso* (American). The *Barque William the Fourth* was seen entering the river upon the 30th instant direct from Manila. Business is reported as likely to go on favourably, but little yet is known, as the port had only been opened two or three days at the date of our last accounts from there.

Notification

City of Shanghai,
the 14th November, 1863.

I hereby notify to all Her Majesty's Subjects, that I have temporarily established the British Consulate within the City of Shanghai, in a Street situated close to the Walls, between the East and West Gates. I solicit the co-operation of all Parties in aiding me to conduct the duties entrusted to my charge. In communication with the Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, the Port of Shanghai is declared open for Trade on the 17th instant, from which date all the Regulations relating thereto will be in force.

For the present the limits of the Port of Shanghai are declared to be within the lines formed by the Paoshan Point bearing West, and the Battery on the right Bank at the Mouth of the River below Woosung bearing South West.

The place of Anchorage for loading and unloading within the Port, is as close over as possible.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI GENERAL FREE PRESS COURANT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Broomfield & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI COURANT.

SUPPLEMENT to the Hongkong, Kato CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1894.

With in the N. E. Bank, at the head of the River, adjacent to a Creek named the Wooning River, which, at its outlet the distance of three quarters of a mile below the Walls of Shanghai, discharges its waters into the Shanghai River, and upon the number of Vessels may involve a serious danger to the navigation of the River clear, and the mouth of the Wooning River well open.

The Tariff, General Regulations and various Proclamations promulgated by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for conducting the Commercial intercourse with China, must be strictly adhered to by myself, as well as by those resorting to this Port.

The Inspectors of Customs and Superintendent of Customs has established a Government Banking Establishment or Store Shop for the receipt of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export duties, and has fixed the office in the great landing from the little East gate of the City to the Bank of the River; the first being held by six partners, named—Yee Hing yee, Choo Hoshing, Hoon Hingho, Kwo Wanung, Choo Yuenyee, King Yuenka. Any one of whom is empowered to grant Receipts for duties paid on account of the above purposes. Standard weights and measures are lodged in the office of the Comptroller, and as all duties will be fixed and levied according to these Standards, British Merchants are recommended to provide themselves with sets, which can easily be obtained at Shanghai, and the propriety of endeavoring to bring the same into general use is submitted for consideration.

As the different Trades and professions at this place have different weights and measures, and as some agree with the Government Standard fixed for the five Ports, particularly caution is essential in all commercial transactions to have the party and avoid, by which the transaction is to be settled, well defined, and it will prevent difficulties and loss, to be cautious in reporting confidence until the characters and conduct of parties are better known.

Arrangements are in progress for engaging a suitable site for Dwelling and Store houses; by cutting by many the per centage to be paid on Silver coins, to take the Silver thereof to the standard of Silver fixed for the payment of the duties. For establishing a place for the Customs house, Transmissions of goods, landed and shipped off, and for appointing Pilots, and adapting other arrangements to facilitate the navigation in and out of the Port:—due attention will be given on the completion of the measures undertaken with any of the above stated points, which must for the present be confidential to still unsettled.

Although it is desirable to adhere to the usual hours for the transaction of business, yet it will be clearly understood that when necessary the Comptroller will be open to all persons at all hours, and any aid and information which can be afforded by the Comptroller establishment will, to a matter of duty, be willingly given on application either by writing, or personal communication.

(Signed) G. BALFOUR,
H. H. Co., Canton, Shanghai.

From the tedious passage made by the English from Singapore, which part the left in company with the Mar, considerable apprehensions were entertained for her safety. We are happy to state that she arrived at Macao on the 5th instant after a stormy voyage in which she carried away her foremast and

some of the other rigging, and had a considerable part of her cargo damaged.

The Rattlesnake Transport ship, J. Sprent, Commander, left this for England on Sunday last with a party of Invalids under the care of Dr. Allen late of the Minden Hospital ship.

Vessels spoken.—The barque *Serra*, from China, off Table Bay, 24 August. Mercury barque, from Greenwich to China, about three months ago (by the *Nesper*) with loss of masts and considerable other damage, intended to touch at the Cape for repairs.—*Shipping List*, August 11. *Pinnag*, from China in Lat. 34° 30' S. long. 120° E.—*Ibid*, Aug. 18.

H. M. S. *Albatross* put in to Hoof's bay with Mainmast sprung, on her voyage from China to England; it is reported the Doctor had died at sea, and that several of the Crew were sick.

The Portuguese ship *Amalinda*, *Servodas*, for Macao, and the Dutch ship *Caroline* *Johnsen*, *Rimder*, for China, were loading at Batavia on the 10th September.

Letters of a late date from Siam, speak of an increase in the prices of produce; the expectation of a Steamer for the use of the Siam government from England; of fitting out a new expedition against the Cochinchina; and of the use of severe measures by His Siamese Majesty to suppress the extensive counterfeiting of Ticals.

Within the last 12 years Mr. Wambrell has bred and reared within the United Kingdom upwards of 100 lions.

"The process of extracting wood with metallic solutions, such as oxide of iron, has, of late, been found to render it perfectly valueless. Pieces of Canadian fir, thus impregnated and now placed on a 6-rod oak fire, and become only hot and entirely charred."

Advertisement.

CAPT. W. W. W. W.

We anticipated that the heavy Southerly Gale which occurred between Thursday last, the 24th current, would be severely felt at the different harbors along the coast which are exposed to Southerly or S. E. winds, and the following communications, which arrived yesterday by the *Frederic* *Hall*, show that our anticipation has been correct.

Albatross bay.—It is our painful duty to report you of the last week of the *Prince Albert*. The storm on shore last night at about 8 o'clock, although the fully expected she would be wrecked, and there on the shore all night; we did not know she was so close until daylight this morning, as she went on the rocks between our house and the railway. We do not think anything of consequences can be saved. Thank God no lives are lost, which is wonderful, considering the place where she struck. The night was so dark that they could not see where she was driving. The poor fellows had in doing to the fore rigging all night (one of the mast could be seen upwards). We suppose the last course will be to send the wreck to the fire.

Albatross bay.—On the 17th instant, off Cape Horn, the Commander of the barque *Dutch* ran at a distance a large vessel with only foremast standing.

Monday morning, 24th.—It commenced to blow a furious S. E. gale yesterday morning, which continues to-day. At about 9 o'clock a. m. the barque *Dutch* parted and drove on shore, shortly after the brig *Elizabeth* *Richard* drove on shore, passing completely through the jetty; she was soon followed by the brig *Leaves* and the *Gull*, which also came upon the end of the jetty, more than one half of which structure is now carried away. All these vessels will become total wrecks. Several lives are lost, principally from the *Leaves* and the *Gull* particular not known, more men being still on the wrecks. It is hoped the remaining vessels will ride out the gale. The crew of the *Dutch* all saved. The *Richmond*, *St. Helena*, and *Vandila*, with signals of distress flying just before the departure of the post.

Perhaps the late gale was the heaviest which has occurred over a period of 20 years. About 20 boats (during the gale) filled and sunk from the party flying over them, for it would have been dangerous for the boatsmen to have gone off to bail out the water, and they have all been recovered.

The gale, it appears, must have gone from the West towards the E. at, for it began in Cape Town late on Wednesday evening, and early on Thursday morning it blew a furious gale. It continued all Thursday, moderating towards the evening and gradually subsided. At noon, on Friday, the 25th, the wind in Table Bay was light and variable with dark cloudy weather.

Our readers will perceive that the gale was nearly at quite over in Table Bay, when the *Prince Albert* was driven on shore in Plettenburgh's Bay, and that the gale only commenced in Algoa Bay upon Friday morning, the 25th current, continued through that night, and was still blowing violently on Saturday, the 26th, from the S. E., when the wind in Table Bay was N. W., with light air and fair weather. We only state the distance (as the Crow flies) between Table and Algoa Bays 300 miles, and the difference of time (when the gale commenced) at 24 hours earlier in Table than Algoa Bay. We have only further to remark, that the wind never varied a single point during the gale, either in Table Bay or Algoa Bay. Hurricanes or great storms may be termed whirlwinds, which travel at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, not transferring the whole mass of air which at any moment constitutes the hurricane, from one geographical point to another, but every part of atmosphere in its track receiving from that before it, and transmitting to that after it this revolving movement. The wind in the late gale appears to have been steady at Table Bay and Algoa Bay; perhaps from local circumstances, it may, however, have had a gyratory motion between the two ports, and its rate of travelling would seem to have been about 30 miles an hour.—*Cape of Good Hope Shipping List*, September 1.

Boatmen.—We regret to hear that some of the pirates in Borneo apparently seduced by the severe measures lately pursued there by Capt. Kerrison have been making some disturbances, but we have not yet received particulars of their proceedings.—our present information on this point is this:—The tribe of Sekutung Dyaks, equally notorious for their piratical depredations as those of Sarak, had made an attack on some Sarak people, killing some 4 or 10, besides carrying away prisoners as usual, and doing other mischief. Intelligence of this was com-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

announced to the *Harbours and Wharves*, but it is understood that as the Admiral is now very shortly expected from China, Capt. HASTINGS did not judge it advisable to leave this station at present, although there is little doubt that after communicating with Sir Wm. PARKES, prompt measures will be taken to put a stop to these outrages on the Coast of Siam.—Singapore Free Press, October 25.

TIGER.—We have this week to report three deaths from TIGER, both in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands. One occurred at Tailing where a Chinaman was the victim,—his body was recovered by his friends, and, as usual, buried without any intimation being given to the Police of the cause of his death. It is owing to the knowledge of the Deputy Magistrate that a body had been buried under rather suspicious circumstances he caused the Clerk to be dug-up and exposed when the appearance of the body at once showed the cause of the death. The Chinaman who lies in the jungle it is known never think of giving information of the ravages committed by TIGER, so that it is only by enquiry that the facts become known. Their feelings of superstitious regard in TIGER may perhaps be a cause of this—we have been assured that they believe that when a person is killed by a Tiger his spirit or ghost becomes a slave to the beast, and attends upon it—that the spirit enters the part of a Jookah as it were and leads the Tiger to his prey—and, so thoroughly superstitious does the poor ghost become in his Tigerish master, that he often brings the Tiger to the presence of his wife and children and calmly smokes their dainties before his ghastly face. The old pygmy or umbrellas which may often be seen stuck on the tops of newly made graves are intended to mark the spot where a Tiger-ghost body is deposited, but from what motive they are placed there we have not been able to learn. That the general belief as to the extent of the deaths caused by TIGER and their prevalence on the Island is not based on false grounds, we can attest, having made considerable enquiry on the subject. We are informed on the best authority that in one district between Bukit Timah and the old Siam, six persons on an average are every month carried off from the Gambier plantations, and that not one of these cases is ever made known to the authorities. Lately in the Kallang district a Cow which was grazing at no great distance from a house on one of the large plantations was attacked by a Tiger who carried it off. On Monday morning the body of a Chinaman was brought to the Police Office having been found at a short distance beyond the Sappo line near the road leading to New Harbour—the body was quite fresh and apparently nearly killed—the companion of this man who had gone with him into the jungle has not since appeared so that it may be concluded that the Tiger had also killed him, and carried away the body to his lair.—*ibid.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—There has been a large increase in the receipts and despatches both of letters and newspapers during the past official year. This will be seen from the subjoined figures:—

1941-42.		1940-41.		Increase.
Letters	396,135	335,390	60,745	
Newspapers	354,139	297,394	56,745	
Total	750,274	632,784	117,490	

1941-42.		1940-41.		Increase.
Letters	394,111	335,349	58,762	
Newspapers	37,000	196,436	159,436	
Total	431,111	531,785	100,674	

The total amount received for postage money in and from Hong for the year 1941-42 was Rs. 215,100 while for 1940-41 it is stated at Rs. 204,304,—a comparatively trifling augmentation of Rs. 10,796.—*Sunday Courier*, September 26.

The Chinese Government cannot be ignorant that a free intercourse with Europeans will mean affect a change to the people of all the provinces included in the treaty, very unacceptable to their conservative attitude. It is impossible at present, even to conjecture, what such an intercourse may lead to; the commercial consequences alone are quite beyond any calculation. When we recollect the predictions of Sir Thomas Munro, and others, supposed to be the best informed, as to the probable effect of opening the trade of India, we are afraid to indulge in any prediction on that of China. Judging by analogy we should expect a very similar result. That is a very large and permanent increase, but of rather slow growth. It takes time to change the habits of a people, and our manufacturers must interfere with the domestic industry of the Chinese people. We may expect some jealousy, and perhaps some resistance to a general substitution of our cheaper fabrics for their own. It is to be hoped, that a stimulus may be given by the foreign trade to Chinese industry, equal, if in a different direction, to what it now derives from home demand, so as not to produce severe distress in so populous a community. The very low rate at which the duties are now fixed upon all the most important articles, both of importation and exportation, must give a decisive impulse to the demand for our manufactures. We fully expect that many new articles of consumption will be discovered, under such a very moderate tariff. FLAX has been already noted to be available in large quantities for export, and we fully expect that iron and hardware will become very important articles of trade. Glass is much admired by the Chinese, and only kept out of consumption by its high price under the old system; it may in future form a large part of the outward cargo from Europe.—*Englishman*, September 14.

Water in ships' casks must become so unsuitable to taste and smell as to be a frequent source of disease, owing to the evolution of inflammable noxious gases by the chemical action of the water upon the wood. A table-spoon-full of fresh lime well mixed with a pint of water, by a slight agitation through the bung-hole, not only prevents this, but destroys the contained micro-organisms, and precipitates the dissolved vegetable matter; thus keeping the water pure, sweet, and wholesome, during the longest voyage; it is indispensable to confidence to health and comfort, that the fire-mixing ought to be confined to every emigrant ship by the Government agents. P. CROMBIE, R. R.

Colonel Gosses.—In the story "a man is considered as good as a mile," and is thought of no more; but it may be as well to say that, at Wexford, Lord Gosses had three horses shot under him, one of his arms shot off, his forehead laid bare by a shot in front of his cap, his sword broken in two, and the cloak in front of his saddle ripped with shot. At Portman he was hit by a spear iron ball, which buried itself, with his pistol, in his groin; but, notwithstanding the pain and suffering which this must have caused, he marched up to Paris with the army; this

story was never mentioned.—*Australian*.

The following General Order has been issued by the Commander-in-chief:—

Head-quarters, Calcutta.
11th August, 1943.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Hugh Gough to be Commander-in-chief of all Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indian, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors having appointed him to the Command of the Hon'ble the Company's Forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing Appointment, He deems it right to announce, that he assumed the duties of these important Offices on the 8th instant, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, as promulgated in the foregoing Order.

2. It would not come within the limits of an Order to convey to the Army Sir Hugh Gough's views and his expectations on assuming a Command of such vast responsibility, other than to express his perfect assurance, that, in carrying through the important Trust confided to him, he will have the energetic support of every Officer, from the General of Division to the junior grade in the Army, and the ready and willing obedience of the Soldiers, both European and Native. Sir Hugh Gough's integrity and character are identified with theirs.

3. An honourable record of brilliant Deeds in the Field and well performed Duties in Quarters have deservedly established for this Army, a high character, and earned for it both admiration and confidence.

4. In following the Example of a long list of distinguished Predecessors in Command, Sir Hugh Gough trusts he will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be enabled to lead over the Army of India, wherever he may have to be its Head, with unimpaired honor, and in a state of undiminished discipline.

5. General Sir Hugh Gough much regrets, that he is precluded by the absence of his immediate Predecessor, from deriving personally from that gallant Officer, that valuable information, which his long residence in India so well qualifies him to afford.

6. The same honors, which have hitherto been paid by the Military, will be continued to General Sir Jasper Nicolls.

7. The General Staff of the Army and Office Establishments will join the Commander-in-chief at Calcutta, by the 14th October next.

8. His Excellency directs that all Reports, Returns and Correspondence relative to Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble the Company's Forces shall be addressed to his Military Secretary and to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, respectively, until the arrival of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and the Adjutant General of the Queen's Troops, at Head-quarters.

9. The Commander-in-chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or, during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, on public business, from 10 to 12 A. M. any day of the week, Common days and Sundays excepted.

10. His Excellency will be happy to receive all Officers and Gentlemen who may wish to see him, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

11. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-chief may be seen on any day on at any hour.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

J. R. LAMBERT, Captain.

Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER.

NOTICE—New Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications beyond those that come from the Register office, new or extra, will be required to send applications to, to send each with their order.

Value of advertisement	
In the Times Recorder	
Through the freight, charter, etc.	\$ 2.
Advertisement, each insertion	1.
do. repetition, half charge	
do. For every line exceeding 7, 50 cents	
do. Continued for 3 months	\$ 2.

No. 679.

Le Comed de Proulx
COMTE DE SAINT-MICHEL



NOTICE—The Partnership existing between **DICOM, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DICOM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we have agreed to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DICOM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DICOM, HENDERSON & Co.** at Liverpool under the firm of **DICOM & Co.** at Hongkong.

Messrs, 1st August, 1943.

DICOM & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE & MARINE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE above-named Company, which has been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company are prepared to accept Assurances of Hongkong, in order to—
1st—In Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tin, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

On each Building and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months of the annual rate will be as for 1 month, if charged.

Of the 1st Class—Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above may be underwritten either on a Building alone or the contents alone or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurances to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.
Agents in China.

Messrs, 19th July, 1943.

ASIAN MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Messrs, 10th December, 1943. **MAI YHAR & Co.**

NOTICE—Business can be obtained at low rates in Insurance Company, situated where there can be no loss, on application to
C. V. CHILLUPPE
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1943. 45 Queen Road.

TO LET—The House and Premises known as the "Rockland Hotel" for 4 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-office attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1943.

OFFICE—The undersigned have just received ex "Atlas" direct from Messrs, a consignment of very Superior Cigars Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in half and whole boxes, also a few jars of 1000 No. 10, which they shall be happy to part with on reasonable terms for cash only as they are about leaving for Calcutta in a few days.
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 11th December, 1943.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, BENGAL BOTTLED.

EX—"Mary Palmer" arrived at Messrs, and daily exported is Hongkong.
A small consignment to order of Allsopp's prime rice, of first quality, Bengal bottled.
Messrs, from Calcutta's letter, dated Calcutta 23rd September, 1943. "We could not execute your order in full, owing to the supply of good rice the prices having been unprecedentedly small; but we have sent all the rice which we may from time to time send you, being of first quality; and we never have dealt in other than Allsopp's and Bass's marks."

ALSO

A few pieces of superior Black Calicoes, and patent Calicoes; a few Blue Linen and Caps of various patterns; Shetland Quilts, guaranteed not to contain arsenic; Quilts of English manufacture, far superior to the American; and a few gross of Metal buttons of various sorts.

A quantity of Rice having been imported, parties can have it manufactured to any pattern.
In B. MARKS for the BEER will be consigned in the or in which they may arrive, to prevent disappointment, as the consignment is small.

J. C. POWER.

4 Oswald's Row, Victoria.
11th December, 1943.

FOR SALE—A few "LONGHORN" milk cows, and a few good cows, 3 years old, 4 years old, 5 years old, 6 years old, 7 years old, 8 years old, 9 years old, 10 years old, 11 years old, 12 years old, 13 years old, 14 years old, 15 years old, 16 years old, 17 years old, 18 years old, 19 years old, 20 years old, 21 years old, 22 years old, 23 years old, 24 years old, 25 years old, 26 years old, 27 years old, 28 years old, 29 years old, 30 years old, 31 years old, 32 years old, 33 years old, 34 years old, 35 years old, 36 years old, 37 years old, 38 years old, 39 years old, 40 years old, 41 years old, 42 years old, 43 years old, 44 years old, 45 years old, 46 years old, 47 years old, 48 years old, 49 years old, 50 years old, 51 years old, 52 years old, 53 years old, 54 years old, 55 years old, 56 years old, 57 years old, 58 years old, 59 years old, 60 years old, 61 years old, 62 years old, 63 years old, 64 years old, 65 years old, 66 years old, 67 years old, 68 years old, 69 years old, 70 years old, 71 years old, 72 years old, 73 years old, 74 years old, 75 years old, 76 years old, 77 years old, 78 years old, 79 years old, 80 years old, 81 years old, 82 years old, 83 years old, 84 years old, 85 years old, 86 years old, 87 years old, 88 years old, 89 years old, 90 years old, 91 years old, 92 years old, 93 years old, 94 years old, 95 years old, 96 years old, 97 years old, 98 years old, 99 years old, 100 years old.
A. M. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to **D. J. BARBADAR**, British Government Agency Office, Messrs, Hongkong, 10th December, 1943.

FOR SALE.

AT THE ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.
THE following Goods on-BOARD about from London
London Bottled Pale Ale and P-ent,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Malt in 6s.
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies' and Men's White Turtin Plaid,
Ladies' and Men's White Turtin Plaid,
Ladies' and Men's White Turtin Plaid,
Ladies' and Men's White Turtin Plaid,
Gentlemen's Cotton Turtin, White, and Black.

Also
Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver Hats,
Felt and Glass Hats, Toggles, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.

C. W. BOWEN.

30 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 16th Nov. 1943.

HOBBS' CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.
Messrs, 20th Sept. 1943.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by
JNO: SMITH.
Messrs, 10th August, 1943.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Double for PANTALOONS, of various patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Messrs, 23rd August, 1943.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Messrs, 10th August, 1943.

FOR SALE—Bottles and Kridonovon Glasses PATENT CARBONATE TONIC, Pansol and Bussell Brand, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LAKE.
Messrs, 17th February, 1943.

FOR SALE—Bottled Patent Table Lamps, in Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Staining and Amalgam Cases. Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table Glasses and Napkins. Apply to
W. LAKE.
Messrs, 12th February, 1943.

FOR SALE—Messrs, Gossard, Gossard & Co's well known Machines, in India Quarter and Half Cakes, and in Small. Apply to
PERKINS LARSEN & Co.
Messrs, 30th December, 1942.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 19th, 1943.

Latest Dates.

England	2nd Aug.	Singapore	2nd Nov.
U. States	14th June	Stralia	10th Oct.
Calcutta	3rd Oct.	Java	27th Sept.
Bombay	20th Sept.	Manila	10th Nov.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	28th Oct.
China	24th Nov.	Army	10th Nov.

SHIPPING IN ELIGENCE.

December.	ARRIVED.	1943.
12.	MARY, Great, from Port Nicholson	
13.	POTTERY, Rotterdam, from Liverpool	
14.	THE JESS, (Am.) Singapore, from Messrs.	
15.	OSWELL, Kirk, from Port of London	
16.	STRENGTH, from Messrs.	
17.	BRAC, Harding, from Messrs.	
18.	THE JESS, (Am.) Singapore, from Messrs.	
19.	OSWELL, Kirk, from Port of London	
20.	STRENGTH, from Messrs.	
21.	BRAC, Harding, from Messrs.	
22.	THE JESS, (Am.) Singapore, from Messrs.	
23.	OSWELL, Kirk, from Port of London	
24.	STRENGTH, from Messrs.	
25.	BRAC, Harding, from Messrs.	
26.	THE JESS, (Am.) Singapore, from Messrs.	
27.	OSWELL, Kirk, from Port of London	
28.	STRENGTH, from Messrs.	
29.	BRAC, Harding, from Messrs.	
30.	THE JESS, (Am.) Singapore, from Messrs.	

Notice a Mail for England via Singapore and Bombay, per clipper "Mae", will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m. Sunday the 20th instant.
Post Office, Victoria, 16th Dec., 1943.

Intimation has been given by Government that Lease of all Lots and Parcels of Crown land hitherto granted in this Colony will be ready for delivery after the 15th January next; and that a public Auction of new assignments situated above the Queen's Road will take place on the 22nd January.

All persons who failed to establish their Claims against the late Hong Merchants before Captain Bellier will be paid at Hongkong after the 10th January.

Government have secured a Lease for Twenty five years of the ground formerly occupied by the Factories at Canton and are ready to apportion what remains after reserving a space for the Consulate among the Mercantile Community.

Our only arrival since last week are from Australia by the Euphrates which entered our Port on Sunday last, after a passage of forty-eight days from Sydney and brings our latest dates from that quarter down to the 26th October.

Commercial affairs remain there in a very depressed state, though hopes begin to be entertained that the worst is now passed, and a slight revival is mentioned in some articles, particularly in the export market. Strenuous efforts continue to be made for extending the recently commenced trade in salted provisions. Almost every vessel, we are told, which arrives from the districts lying along the coast from Port Phillip in the South to the Clarence river in the North, brings large consignments of Salt beef, tallow and hides, for exportation. Prices of wool have experienced a considerable advance and at Hobart Town Sheep were selling rapidly at sixteen shillings a head. The Banks too had lowered their rate of interest to six per cent; from all which it was hoped public confidence would be speedily restored and credit re-established.

The natives had in many places committed outrages, killing the cattle of the settlers and in several instances murdering the shepherds. Great complaints are in consequence made of the inadequate protection afforded by the Police, and the severity exercised by government against such as in defence of their property have killed any of the aggressors. Some instances of bushranging have occurred and the Mails have been once or twice stopped and robbed, but the parties have either been arrested or are hunted from place to place in a manner that must hold out few inducements to others to join them.

The Legislative Council continues its sittings, and its deliberations engage a great share of public attention, though not generally of a nature to interest our readers much. The state of the Revenue, Public Education, and a proposal to establish a tariff, imposing protective duties upon all articles coming in competition with Colonial produce, have occupied much of their time. We consider it fortunate for them that their power in this last particular does not extend farther than a charge of fifteen per cent ad valorem; and the experience of the mother country might hold out a useful example to them to beware of creating a fictitious state of affairs, which however promising in theory, has produced little benefit to the parties interested, and from which, afterwards it is found almost impossible to escape.

On the 3rd October a Committee was appointed for enquiring into the possibility of establishing a communication overland between Sydney and Port Elizabeth, and the advantages which might arise from such a communication. This Committee gave their report on the 24th, strongly recommending the Governor to appoint an expedition of discovery, which would trace about 1,100 miles of unexplored territory, and mentioning the present time as particularly favorable for it, when water would be found plentiful after the recent abundant rains. They point out the benefits to be expected from establishing such an intercourse as follows.

"The geographical position of Port Esmington seems to be one which renders it eminently adapted for becoming, at no distant period, a great commercial entrepot. Possessing a harbour which is represented as being 'unexcelled if not, unequalled in the world,'—in close proximity to India, China, the southern parts of Asia, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago—its port already frequented by numerous tribes of Malays, anxious to effect an interchange of valuable commodities, (the product of their soil), for British manufactures, with lands of almost incalculable extent, and capable of supporting the growth of all tropical vegetable productions, with the command of an all but exhaustless supply of labour from the adjoining islands, furnished by a race orderly, industrious, and comparatively civilized, who are ready, moreover, to accept of employment at rates of wages, so low as would enable the employer to compete with the slave labour of America and the West Indies, and with a climate described as being particularly salubrious; this part of the Australian coast seems to possess in itself resources, the development and future influence of which appear to the Committee to be objects of the greatest importance to the British Empire at large, as well as to the inhabitants of this Colony in particular. Were this point, however, made the key of the Australian Settlements to the rest of Asia and to Europe, its importance to New South Wales would be augmented to a degree almost incalculable. As a channel for introducing that description of population peculiarly and exclusively adapted for tropical labour; the opening of a communication between the settled parts of the Colony and the north coast would effect that desirable object. The command of such labour would tend to the development of new sources of Colonial industry and enterprise, which could not fail to have a direct and beneficial influence on the interests of this community. A demand would also, in all probability, be created for part of our surplus stock, particularly horses, of which shipments might be effected to the ports of India and other parts of Asia. Within a week's sail of Java, and fourteen days' sail of Singapore and China, an intercourse would, no doubt, be speedily established with those places; and as the direct communication with India might be effected in the course of a month, it seems to the Committee no extravagant expectation to look forward to the period when, by the agency of steam, the intercourse with England from this part of the Australian coast may be accomplished in a period not exceeding sixty days."

"They would add, that the mere effort to extend our knowledge of the interior, is so important a direction, in an object which, in itself, cannot fail to compensate for any reasonable pecuniary outlay or exertion that it may demand. Some addition would be made to our existing knowledge of the interior of the country,—new districts of location would be opened up,—important acquisitions would be made to the cause of geographical science, and a renewed interest excited in relation to Australia, throughout the civilized world."

The Proposer of the measure of Dr. Nicholson points out more minutely some of these advantages "a great abundance of labourers" he says "from the cluster of islands forming the Eastern Archipelago, were anxious to be employed at the rate of £4 a year as wages, engaging to supply themselves with provisions for a similar sum. Three men were of a very desirable class, inasmuch as they had greatly benefited from the labours of the Church Missionaries, and were most of them professed members of the Dutch Protestant Church. Another advantage would be, the establishment of a large market for the cattle, horses, &c., of the colony, at a rate far exceeding their present, or perhaps any previous, value."

Should this arrangement be carried into execution Port Esmington will become a place of great importance, and may safely be looked upon as a centre whence civilization will spread over the neighbouring islands, at present containing some of the most savage of the human race. Indeed whatever may be the fate of the present enterprise, it scarcely admits of a doubt that this will before long be the seat of a British Colony. The surveying ship *Beagle* has recently made some discoveries of great interest in that neighbourhood which we quote from the "Englishman" of 15th August.

"The most curious fact recorded regarding this newly explored country is, the low temperature that prevails there, the thermometer in August being occasionally as low as 56°, and giving an average of 66° Fahr. Everything in Australia seems to obey laws of nature peculiar to that singular country and a temperature descending as one approaches the equator is not the least singular phenomenon hitherto noticed. The latitude where this was observed was 17° 56'. The country is stated to be flat, and the soil alluvial. It will be interesting to know whether this cold tropical climate is healthy, and whether its peculiar temperature is caused by cold currents from mountainous regions. Two large rivers were discovered near Van Diemen's Gulf, on the northwest coast; which have been named *Afrolide* and *Victoria*. The latter is stated to be the largest yet found in the tropical Australia, and was explored by a boat party in within 500 miles of the centre of the continent. Like every other river which has yet been examined in Australia, it is stated to show marks of having been, at some recent period, a large and rapid river, though now delivering very little water. It is impossible to suppose that any sudden great geological change has dried up the streams of the southern continent, and therefore the conclusion to which such appearance leads, is, that there are occasional periods of extreme drought alternating with others of unusual rain. The early settlers on the banks of the Hawkesbury, an inconsiderable river near Sydney, were surprised by a sudden inundation to the height of sixty feet. Many of the rivers recently explored, and stated to be only chains of ponds, may be subject to similar overflows, and it will require experience to know the safe limit for constructing habitations near them. Though the *Victoria* river does not differ much in latitude from the *Flinders* it was found to compensate in temperature for what the other was deficient. The thermometer ranged there from 95° to 110°, and was found almost insufferable by the surveyors. The sources of these and other rivers appear to converge towards a common centre, which gives rise to the opinion that they have their origin in some great central lake or marsh. If this is contained near the limit of the periglacial zone, it will account very well for the large empty water-courses, showing marks of recent and violent floods. A lake so situated may in some years receive superabundant supplies, and in others the rains which reach it may not be at all considerable. A succession of two or three dry, alternating with two or three wet seasons, would be quite sufficient to change insignificant streams into furious torrents."

From New Zealand we learn that in the late unfortunate affray it is now clearly made out that the natives were the aggressors; and that from this and other circumstances many are so discouraged that they only wait an opportunity of returning to Sydney.

The ship *Gondolier*, *Officer* master, which left Macao 22nd July with a cargo of tea &c. arrived at Sydney on the 15th October. Passenger—Mr. Hutchinson.

A friend has sent us for insertion the following description of Wang nai chung valley, as a curious coincidence of the similarity of two localities so far distant.

Wang Nai Chung, "in a rich and fertile valley situated in the South Eastern part of the Harbour; it is about a mile and a half in circumference, nearly surrounded by an amphitheatre of rocky hills which from their shape and structure throw off the rain and drive that fall upon them in the autumnal season in almost no great quantities so they are deposited. The alluvial level into which the (whirl of this water falls is interrupted in various directions by a mountain stream" diverted into three channels for the purpose of irrigation all of them uniting in one common channel leading to the beach where the valley opens to the Bay, this channel is filled by the tide at high water but being below the level of a very extensive flat but by the recession of the tide during the greater part of the day its waters discharge very sluggishly at other times mostly by filtration through the sand.

The part in inverted commas is taken from

Manner's Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, where he describes the marsh of Poles in India, he concludes "in the national sense the banks of the civil hospital surely fail to show that individuals from the adjacent country who have slept in the vicinity of Poles have been attacked by remittent and intermittent fevers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

Mr. Dean Stan.—Accompanying this, I send you some short extracts from Beaumont's *Sketch*, regarding the Beach of Alopes St. Martin, alluded to in my note of the 1st instant, touching temperature in cooling and drinking.

I am sorry to say that Misses Agassiz and Omar Pashan—of legitimate name—seem likely to prevent the emancipation of jurors, by having induced great multitudes of good people to pre-form their opinions on the case of regicides.

I have to hand some valuable, and singular, confessions, which I may perhaps by and by send for your perusal.

I am glad to hear that all the vallet, in Victoria, are soon to be drained, and other improvements of some nature undertaken. Some indeed are already in progress.

I have not forgotten the *Hongkong Register*, who are to form the new police corps. I have heard it whispered that a part of that veteran body will be sent out from home. But for this I cannot vouch.

Hoping that the following extract from Beaumont will not offend your readers, I remain, Mr. Editor.

Yours &c.,
S. H. S.

Dec. 13th, 1813.

"July 26, 9 o'clock, a.m. Weather clear, wind N. West, brisk. Thermometer 66°. Stomach empty—not healthy—some erythema, (inflammation) and aphthous patches on the mucous surface. St. Martin has been drinking *ordure spiritus*, pretty freely for eight or ten days past—complains of no pain, nor shows symptoms of any general indigestion—says he feels well and has a good appetite."

"August 6, 8 o'clock a.m. Stomach empty; coats clean and healthy as usual; secretions less vitiated. Extracted two ounces gastric juice, of more natural and healthy appearance, with the usual gastric acid flavor; complains of no uneasy sensations, or the slightest symptoms of indigestion; says he feels perfectly well, and has a voracious appetite; but not permitted to indulge it to satiety. He has been restricted from full and confined to low diet, and simple, diluent drinks for the last few days, and has not been allowed to taste of any stimulating liquors, or to indulge in excess of any kind."

Disordered appearances, similar to those mentioned above, have frequently presented themselves in the course of my experiments, and examinations, as the reader will have perceived. They have generally, but not always succeeded to some appreciable cause. Improper indulgence in eating and drinking has been the most common precursor of these disordered conditions of the coats of the stomach. The free use of *ordure spiritus*, wine, beer, or any intoxicating liquor, when continued for some days, has invariably produced these morbid changes. Eating voraciously or to excess; swallowing food eagerly masticated or too fast; the introduction of solid pieces of meat, composed of cords into the stomach, or of mouth bags of aliment secured in the same way, almost invariably produce similar effects if repeated a number of times in close succession.

"These morbid changes and conditions are, however, seldom indicated by any ordinary symptoms or particular sensations described as complained of, unless when in considerable degree, or when there have been corresponding symptoms of a general affection of the system. They could not, in fact, in most cases, have been anticipated from any external symptoms, and their existence was only ascertained by actual *ordure* examination."

"It is interesting to observe to what extent the stomach, perhaps the most important organ of the animal system, may become disordered without manifesting any external symptoms of such disease, or any evident signs of functional derangement. Various conditions may also take

When, and continue for some time without affecting the health in any sensible degree."

"Etiologic, acute or chronic disease may exist in the membranous tunic of the stomach and bowels, more frequently than has been generally supposed; and it is possible that there are good grounds for the opinion, advanced by a celebrated teacher of medicine, that most febrile complaints are the effects of gastric and enteric inflammation. In the case of the subject of these experiments, inflammation certainly does exist to a considerable extent, and in an apparent state of health—greater than could have been believed to comport with the condition of the gastric functions."

The *Esperanza* besides her other cargo has brought over twenty five Horses from Sydney for sale here.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to break into the Godowns of one of our merchants, but the native watchmen having given an alarm, it was heard by the plunderers, who unfortunately escaped.

We understand H. E. the Governor has given orders that no more paddy shall be grown in the vicinity of the town. We sincerely hope that this measure will be productive of all the good effects which we as well as others have anticipated from it.

The Canton Press of the 9th inst. brings to our notice an opinion of some importance in the "Answer to the Petition of the Hong Merchants" published in our number of the 6th. It is dated "Tseukwang 3rd year, 9th Moon, 24th day" (15th November, 1843.)

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the trade between China and Russia, the *Frankfort Journal* has the following remarks:—By intelligence received through a direct channel from Kiebits, it appears that the quantity of Tea brought there this year by the Chinese to exchange for Russian produce, amounts to only 80,000 chests, whilst last year they brought 180,000 chests. The exchange trade at Kiebits, between the Chinese and the Russians, has been very unfavourable; and most of the merchants have been obliged to leave their merchandise in the depot until next year. The price of tea has already risen considerably, and will rise still more. The greatest share of the trade in tea is carried on between Moscow and China. The government has summoned the principal merchants of Moscow to St. Petersburg to hear their report on the exchange trade carried on this year with Kiebits, and to give their opinion as to the best means of remedying this state of things. During the late hostilities between China and England, the Russian and China exchange trade was more flourishing than at any other period."—Singapore Free Press, October 28.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from the Missionaries to Siam, which contains so much interesting information regarding the progress of improvement in that country, evidently in a silent but not the less sure course of advancement from barbarism to civilization, that we extract the greater part of it.

Nine years ago, two Missionaries settled in Siam, when they seem to have gained liberty to do so only from the smallness of their number, but the jealousy of the Government gradually relaxed and twenty two are now living there without being interfered with. They have four printing-presses in constant operation, besides another in the possession of Prince Chao-Fa-Yai who has constructed a new set of characters for printing the Bali. By these means a great part of the Scriptures and other works for religious instruction, as well as other works have been circulated.

Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the increase of intercourse between the native and Christian nations for the last few years. From the revolution in Siam in 1826, when the French, who had previously carried on a considerable trade here, were compelled to leave the country, the intercourse with Christian nations almost entirely ceased. No successful attempt was made to renew the intercourse till 1832, when Mr. Crawford was sent by the Governor General of India on a special Embassy, with the design to the removal of the obstructions to the trade. In this he was in some measure success-

ful; and a Treaty of commerce was afterwards concluded between Siam and England, by Mr. Buxton. Notwithstanding this, however, there was but one and then, and at long intervals an arrival of an English or American vessel. When the first American arrived, and for some time subsequently, only three or four square rigged vessels visited Siam in a year, and these were generally owned and manned by Mohammedans. Not a single square rigged vessel was owned by the Siamese.

"Now, there are frequent arrivals of such vessels; 51 have been reported during the two last years. The vessels owned by native Mohammedans are now generally commanded by English officers. The market is well supplied with a considerable variety of European goods. The consequence has been, that the Siamese have obtained more correct views of foreign nations, and have in instance supplied themselves with many articles of utility and comfort. This is particularly the case with the nobles, and the wealthy classes. The superiority of European vessels has induced the Siamese to build a number after that model, and in order to still them successfully, many have paid some attention to navigation and the sciences connected with it, which could be acquired only from foreigners, or from foreign books. This change has mainly been effected by his Royal Highness Prince Chao-Fa-Noi, and Prince Noi-Wai, (formerly Count Sit.) the former of whom, has, in addition to an excellent set of of nautical instruments, a good library of books in the English language. Ten square rigged vessels, some of them of a large size, have been built under the superintendence of the above named persons, and others are in progress. The Siamese recently made a successful voyage to Singapore with one of these vessels, commanded and manned by Siamese; and another has since returned from Bombay and Ceylon, having only a foreigner for a captain; the latter vessel has already sailed for China, and is to be followed by another in a few days.

"This increase of intercourse with Christian nations, we think, is interesting from the circumstance that history establishes the fact, that no heathen nation has ever been able long to sustain idolatry in such circumstances. It may have become infidel, or Atheistical, but the grossness of idol worship is too apparent long to survive even the light of science. Those who can, by taking an observation of the sun, determine the latitude and longitude of the place where they are; and can calculate the convexity of the ocean and earth, will not long believe in a system of religion which teaches, that the earth is a plain, and the sun revolves around it daily, and sits behind a mountain higher than the moon.

"It is not, indeed, the province of Christianity directly to teach the sciences; but it is no less true, that every system of pagan faith has for its very foundation and support, that which true science proves to be utterly false. Let the Buddhist be convinced, that the mountains on which his heaven is situated has no existence, and an important point is gained. The very foundation of his religious hopes is annihilated. His mind is at once emptied of much that is false, and is in a state to receive truth, religious truth; for it is impossible for man to be without religion. We have reason to believe, that this is precisely the state of mind of many in this kingdom at this moment. Since our publication of an Almanac, to which is appended a brief outline of Astronomy in Sanscrit, many have expressed to us their doubts of their own system. One, the Royal pageant before mentioned, who has perhaps more information than any other in the principality, himself being a priest who is frequently called to examine candidates for the priesthood, particularly the sons of the nobles; has unreservedly declared to us, that the Siamese system of Astronomy is utterly untenable. (To be concluded next week.)

AUSTRALIA.

REVENUE FOR 1844.—It will be seen by reference to our Legislative Council Report, that the reductions which have been already made on the amount proposed to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the various departments, exceed £12,000. Of this sum about £5,000 has been taken from the Federal Estimate alone.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We have again to report that there is no im-

provement whatever in business; everything appears to be as dull as ever. Scarcely any produce is now brought into 'Australasia' by the vessels, and it is probable that a greater amount of business will not be transacted until the harvest is over. The prices of most articles are merely nominal; money being an extremely scarce that every one is ready to sell for whatever his articles will fetch.—Melbourn Mercury, October 31.

The transactions of the past week have been unusually limited; some enquiries have been made for Shirts of the last arrivals, but no sale of consequence have been effected. Twenty tons of Manila Sugar, 22 Victoria, were sold for £12 per ton, at four months; and the fluctuation in this market may be gathered from the fact, that £10 10s. was refused by the holders of this sugar a very short time ago. The demand for Hyson skin Tea continues limited, and is confined to the better brands, which are somewhat scarce; the inferior qualities are quite neglected. The average price may be quoted at 20s. There has been but little business done in the Spirit Market this week, and growing symptoms begin to prove that the pressure of the times is now beginning to be seriously felt among that large portion of consumers, the working classes. The retail spirit trade is instance as a proof of this assertion, and in the article of Rum alone, the decrease in the country is a beyond belief. This decline, which must so materially affect the largest item in the general revenue, has not been ineffective in giving a depressed tone to the markets generally.—Australasia, October 31.

TEA.—Hyson 2-2 per quarter (14 lbs.) Hyson Skin 2-4 to 2-5 per chest. Gunpowder 2-3 per quarter. Congou black 2-15.—Morning Chronicle.

HONG KONG.—Affairs here still remain very gloomy. Commerce is all but dead, as confidence is completely overthrown. It is the general opinion, however, that the worst is past, although some few colonists declare that the crisis has not yet arrived. I think, however, that matters generally are by no means so bad as they are represented to be; the general outcry of "no money" is, in my opinion, made a convenience of by many, to avoid paying just debts or doing good to their fellow creatures, as I can observe there is no lack of cash when bargains are to be picked up, by the destruction of the unfortunate.—Ibid.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—As a proof of the extent to which time and attention will go in civilizing the natives, we may mention, that one of the Adelaide natives, known by the name of Jimmy Sooket Esq., returned in the *Hawk*, after an absence of ten months, but did not display the slightest desire to rejoin his tribe. He is actually, as steward on board the *Hawk*, and has again proceeded to sea in that vessel. Great praise is due to Captain Brown for the pains he has taken in reforming the taste and habits of this man, and it is a pity that others do not follow the example he has so worthily set.—Geelong Advertiser.

CAPS OF GOOD WORK.

[From the "Launceston Advertiser," Oct. 12.] By the arrival of the *Annie*, the Caps, on Sunday last, we have received... up to the 25th August. The engaging subject is the official information received, that a general meeting was held on the 7th August by the Emigrant Farmers at Peterborough, and that the terms of his Excellency's Proclamation, for the settlement of the Natal affairs, have been accepted. The supremacy and authority of her Majesty have been acknowledged and restored, and thus by conciliation the great work of pacification concluded.

Every citizen, on this highly satisfactory news becoming known, cheerfully rejoiced at the news, and gave vent to expressions of gratitude towards his Excellency the Governor and those who aided him in bringing about so desirable an event.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REDUCED RATES GENERAL FREE COUNCIL.
London.—Messrs Smith, Elder & Co. Circular.
Calcutta.—Messrs Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs Robinson & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs John Patten & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs Thompson, Roberts & Co.

ENTER, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CARRON, AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. Fowles having left our employ we request the favor of all Persons having communications to make on business to address the firm hereafter. Mr. Robert Beaumont, is authorized to receive all accounts due to our firm and grant receipts in all cases connected with our business in China.

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 24th November, 1943.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and ATTENTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now occupied by Captain Fawcett.

Macao, 1st September, 1943.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

Macao, 21st August, 1943.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. of Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1943.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, in order:—
1st—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are built of brick or stone.

RATE OF PREMIUM. 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months; 1/2 of the annual rate will be paid for 3 months.

Of the 1st Class—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above must not be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive years.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1943.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1944. **NAI YUEN & Co.**

NOTICE.—Business can be obtained at low rates on GUARANTEED Government, reduced where there can be no fine loss, on application to

C. V. GILLFILLAN.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1944. 65 Queen Street.

TO LET.—The House and Premises known as the Archibald Hotel for 6 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-office attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 27th November, 1943.

JOHN AND Co's. NEW LOTTERY Scheme.

1 Prize of	50,000	Cd's. Rs.	50,000
2 Prizes of	25,000 each		50,000
4 Prizes of	12,500		50,000
8 Prizes of	6,250		50,000
16 Prizes of	3,125		50,000
32 Prizes of	1,562		50,000
64 Prizes of	781		50,000
128 Prizes of	390		50,000
256 Prizes of	195		50,000
512 Prizes of	97		50,000
1,024 Prizes of	48		50,000

175 Prizes Cd's. Rs. 200,000
50000 St. ds. For Lottery Purposes Cd's. Rs. 2,000

5000 Tickets Cd's. Rs. 500,000

CONDICTIONS.

1st.—5000 Tickets to be sold at our Lottery office, at 50 Company's Rupees each.
2nd.—The 5000 Prizes of 50 Company's Rupees each will be drawn on the 1st day of drawing and 5000 of the Tickets which may be drawn will be

entitled to exchange them for unknown Tickets, at the original Price of 50 Company's Rupees each.

3rd.—The first day's drawing will take place at the Exchange Room on the 1st March 1944.

4th.—The remaining drawings will proceed at the rate of two drawings per week, until the whole shall be concluded.

5th.—There will be 5 drawings, 1943 each day.

6th.—The capital Prize of Company's Rs. 50,000 will be reserved, and put into the wheel on a Friday at the 5th or last day's drawing.

7th.—One Prize of Company's Rupees 25,000 shall be put into the wheel on the 3rd day of drawing, and the other Prize of Company's Rupees 12,500 on the 4th day of drawing.

8th.—All the other Prizes shall be put into the wheel on the 2nd day's drawing.

9th.—Prizes will be paid three days after each drawing, without any deduction.

10th.—The Prospectus reserve to themselves the power of raising the Prize of tickets after the 3rd day's drawing.

11th.—The result will be published in the Englishman, Harbinger, and Exchange Gazette, Odessa, and in the Public Papers of Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Malacca, and other papers, and Printed slips will be forwarded to subscribers at every station.

12th.—Orders from the Interior punctually attended to.

JONES AND Co.

Written Buildings Tank Square.

Calcutta, 22nd October, 1943.

FOR SALE.—The Press and Types lately used for printing the KARRAN GAZETTE Newspaper. A new Point of Type has lately been added; the entire being in every way suitable for parties wishing to establish a Journal at Hongkong or any of the new Ports of China. Terms extremely moderate. Apply at the Office of the Eastern Globe.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received a "Patrol" direct from Manila, a consignment of very Superior Cigars Nos. 2, 4, and 5, in half and whole boxes, also a few Jars of Cocoa Nut Oil, which they shall be happy to part with on reasonable terms for cash only or they are about leaving for Calcutta in a few days.

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 11th December, 1943.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA" sails bar, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cubits, Breadth 19, and Depth 7. Apply to A. M. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAM, British Government Agency Office, Macao. Hongkong, 12th October, 1943.

FOR SALE.

THE following Goods on FOAM Dressed from London

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Cases Casks,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Tartan Plaids,
Ladies' Muffs de Laine (French),
Ladies' Cotton "do" Hosiery,
Gentlemen's Cotton Ties, Shirts, and Stockings.

Also

Some Fashionable Black and White Summer Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Toggles, Cloth Caps, &c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA.

12 Queen's Road,

Victoria, 16th Nov. 1943.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 29th Sept. 1943.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1943.

FASHIONABLE WATCOAT PANTS, and Doublets for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 23rd August, 1943.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of 1943/44 ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, for use on strong English cotton fabric sheets. Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Brewed Potable Table Beer, de Hongkong Lager with these and four lights with Shanks complete. Ships Steaming and Anchored Capable. Most and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior glasses, also containing of Decanters, Tumblers of Stone, Wood, Champagne Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Spanish Tapes Glasses and Baroque. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 15th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Bottles and Ribs, Macao, 1943. PATRONS: CARPENTERS, TURNERS, FRAMERS and others. Also, also for (Macao) Dinner sets.

Macao, 27th February, 1943.

FOR SALE.—Bottles, Glasses, Corners & Cylinders, also Macao, in Macao. Apply to FLETCHER LARSEN & Co. Macao, 26th December, 1943.

Concluded from No. 51, Page 231.

Another fact of interest has lately come to our knowledge. It is the rise of a new party in the principality. This party have rejected, as opinions, a large number of what were considered their sacred books, and have adopted some customs more in accordance with those of enlightened nations, such as sitting on chairs instead of mats &c. The other party still adhere to the whole as formerly. The new party, we denounce the liberal, from the fact that after the panic, arising from a false report industriously circulated here some months ago, that the king had prohibited our books, the class of persons and those connected with them were for some time almost the only persons who sought or received our books. A number of the head priests of the war belonging to this class, have respectfully sent and requested of us a full set of all our publications, often specifying all the portions of the Bible. A number of the other priests belonging to those who have made similar requests, and some of them have, with apparent sincerity, stated to us, that they had doubts respecting their own system of faith, and wished to examine more fully the principles of the Christian religion. Some of the nobles, the founders and patrons of these wars, have also requested our books; and it was with much pleasure, that we were able to supply them with so large a portion of the Word of God. To the liberal party the Royal priest above mentioned, and many others of the greatest power and influence in the kingdom belong, and their number is constantly increasing.

Respecting the panic above alluded to, we are satisfied it was not occasioned by any thing the king said respecting our books. What was the specific cause, we have not been able to learn. Just before that time, in November letters were received by this Government from his Excellency Governor Bonham stating, that in his mind the Siamese had broken their treaty with the English. His Majesty immediately ordered large numbers of Pikman, to repair the fortifications and build new forts at that place. The whole country was in commotion from fear that the English were coming. Soon after, it was reported that the king had prohibited our books. Probably some one unfriendly to us and wishing to identify us with the English, taking advantage of this state of things, and also of the excitement produced by the proclamation of the king to purify the priesthood, which appeared a short time before, circulated the false report respecting our books. As general was the panic, that for months, we could scarcely persuade an individual to take one of our books, except presents of the new party; and even now, but few others will receive them. Many of our books were torn up, or burned; and many having them were fined by petty officers, who, without authority thus took occasion to enrich themselves. The excitement has now nearly subsided. In consequence of the proclamation to purify the priesthood, we have been told, that upwards of 1000 priests have recently been expelled. In order to increase the means for purifying the country, the petition required of the Chinese has, the present year, been increased to 6 tian. Those who are unable to pay, are required to labor on works on the public works. The tax in 1942 was only 3 tian. It has been increased to 6 tian, and now, and now amounts to the sum above mentioned. This, together with other taxes levied on all the productions of the country, bears heavily on the laborer, who are the principal cultivators and operators. Consequently many annually return to China, or seek employment in other places. It is believed the Siamese Chinese, are now for less numbers here, than they were formerly.

The condition of the mass of the people here is, in some respects different from that of most pagan nations. We refer to the general superstitions through which the services of every man are placed at the disposal of the Government. They are placed under different

officers, and are practically his vassals, while he himself maintains the same relations to his subjects. Though nominally, the superior is entitled to the services of those under him, only one month in three, yet back to the fact of the people of their superiors, that they are perfectly at their command at all times. The Princes and Chinese are exempted; the latter by paying, in commutation the poll-tax above mentioned. This state of things operates often very unfavorably to the progress of light and truth, especially on the mass of the people. For example, we engage a person to work in our employ; he remains a number of months and considerably under Christian instruction and influence, and perhaps begins to doubt respecting his own religion, and to think favourably of the Christian religion. His friends, or enemies have only to inform his master, and he is removed and sent to work, perhaps in a distant part of the country; or in some other way kept from our influence. His master will, perhaps, very politely apologise to us, for putting us to the inconvenience of losing the services of the man, and express his regret that his business requires him. A great deal of this kind of policy is practised by the Princes. This being the case, there can be no real progress here, at least, till considerable numbers embrace the Gospel. The progress of truth at first must of course be slow. On the other hand, this very feature in society, should a number of influential persons sincerely receive the truth, would, instead of hindering, tend to favour the rapid progress of the Gospel; for all persons under their control, could then easily be brought, at least, to hear it.

St. Helena.—As it seems that a Report continues to prevail at the Cape and India, that since the Transfer of this Island to Her Majesty's Government, heavy Port charges and other Duties are levied upon the Shipping: it may be right to state, that such a Report is totally without foundation, and can have only been invented by those who feel their Interest to deride vessels from calling at St. Helena.—In confirmation of this assertion, it has been deemed expedient to subjoin the *very few* Charges which can made by the Government, and which are as follows:—

Clearance Fee, £s. 6d.—The payment of this Fee entitles the Captain to receive Water, Supplies, &c.

Entré Fee, £s.—This Fee is only payable when Goods are landed from a Vessel.

Manifest Fee, 10s.—This Fee is only payable in event of their being something to be written off, or added to the Manifest.

Water, 2s. per Ton.—This amount is levied on defray the expenses incurred in conveying Water to the Wharf, and thence by means of Lathern Hoses into the Ships Boats;—thus obviating the necessity of the Water Casks being landed. If required, Captains can be furnished with Latherns, capable of carrying from 10 to 15 Tons each, at the rate of 23s. 6d. per day, or 11s. 9d. per half day.

Spoken per Expresses on Orange.—On the 1st May in lat 33° 40' & long 24° 11' ship Amicus, discovered a sunken Rock, of considerable extent in the straits of Baly, not laid down in the Charts; with 5 fathoms water; the South end of Java, bearing S. by W. ½ W., and the Rock Tahan, N.W. by W. ½ W., called it Verdes Rock.

The French ship *Union* from Mauritius to Harro suffered very severely off the Cape. They were compelled to throw into the Sea, a large quantity of Tea and Coffee. Her Cabin was nearly all destroyed by the violence of the Sea.

The following Vessels from China are reported in the St. Helena Shipping list.
Upwell, (Am.) for New York, with Mrs. Knight and Child, Dr. Mead, and Mr. Brown, Passenger, arrived May 4th and sailed the 6th.

Langell, (Am.) for New York, arrived May 6th and sailed the 8th.

Alexander Spring, for London, arrived May 11th, and sailed the 13th.

Hindostan, for London, arrived May 20th, and sailed the 24th. The *Hindostan*, severely injured her rudder by a heavy sea on the 2nd April off Cape Good.

Thomas Lowry, for London, arrived June 9th, and sailed the same day.

Upwell, for Leith, arrived June 19th, and sailed

the same day.
Princess Royal, for London, arrived June 18th, and sailed the 19th.
The Bark Prince George, for Malabar, arrived 18th June and sailed the 17th.
Lady Clarke, for London, arrived June 25th and sailed the 26th.
The Bark William Hyde, for Cork, arrived June 27th and sailed the same day.
James Matheson, for Liverpool, arrived June 29th and sailed the 30th.
St. Lawrence, for London, with Lieut. G. Elliot, a. n. Passenger, arrived July 9th and sailed the 10th.
The Bark Siam, for London, arrived July 10th and sailed the 11th.
H. M. Tmp Ship Apollo, for England, arrived July 11th and sailed the 12th.
Edinburgh, for London, with D. McNeill, Esq., Passenger, arrived July 12th.
Thomas Perkins, (Am.) for New York, with Captain Crocker, Passenger, arrived July 15th and sailed the same day.
Liverpool, for Cork, arrived July 17th and sailed the 18th.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 23RD, 1913.

To Correspondents.—Our best thanks are due to Mr. W. J. M. We shall avail ourselves of his influence in an early number.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Sept.	Straito	30th Nov.
U. States	17th July	Singapore	11th Nov.
Calcutta	9th Nov.	Java	4th Nov.
Bombay	30th Sept.	Manila	3th Dec.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	26th Oct.
China	24th Nov.	Amoy	13th Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December.	ARRIVED.	1913.
19.	FRANK WARRER, (Am.)	Presit, from Boston.
19.	SEABARQUE, Brown,	from Liverpool.
19.	DEBARATER, Watt,	from Amoy and Macao.
20.	ARY BELMONT, Blackstone,	from Liverpool.
20.	ELORA, Turnbull,	from Singapore.
20.	ABRAHAM, McIntyre,	from Macao.
20.	W. H. HUNTER, McFarlane,	from Macao.
20.	ARIA, MARR, West,	from Macao.
21.	WARLOCK, Jefferies,	from Amoy.
21.	OSMA, White,	from Chusan.
22.	LADY ANNE, Brown,	from London.
22.	VICTORIA, Potter,	from Macao.
22.	HIMARAD, Gill,	from Singapore and Macao.
22.	ARIA, Boston,	from Amoy and Macao.
22.	CHARLES JAMES, McFar,	from Whampoa.
22.	SEA SHADAPPA, Furness,	from Macao.
24.	PERMAN, Rogers,	from Macao.
24.	PRINCE OF WALES, Hall,	from Chusan and Amoy.
PASSENGERS.—Per Lady Anherst, Revd. Mr. Houston and Led., Captain Brown, 15th Regiment, English Forces, Graves, Kelly, Irving, Graham, and James, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. Walker and V. Cottage, 65 Troops, 5 Women, and 7 Children.		
December.	SAILED.	1913.
20.	JOHN BELL, Crawford,	for Whampoa.
21.	ARIA, Kellogg,	for Macao.
21.	ABRAHAM, McIntyre,	for Macao.
21.	W. H. HUNTER, McFarlane,	for Canton.
21.	POWELL, Abbott,	for Macao.
21.	ARIA, Sullivan,	for East Coast.
22.	Mrs. Thomson,	for Macao.
22.	OSMA, White,	for Macao.
22.	STEARNS, ———,	for Macao.
22.	VICTORIA, Potter,	for Macao and Calcutta.
22.	CARON, Crocker,	for Whampoa.
22.	WARLOCK, Jefferies,	for East Coast.
24.	MARY, Grant,	for Macao.

By the Andax and Pantaloon we have received files of the Calcutta Newspapers to the 9th of Nov. The September Overland Mail had reached Bombay on the 11th October and Calcutta on the 17th. Copies of the London Mail have reached China forwarded by parties in Calcutta, but as we have not been so fortunate as to see any of them, we cannot our summary of news from the Indian Extracts. The Mail from Bombay is understood to be on board the *Cebalati* the first vessel built at Hongkong, and which sailed on the 26th Oct. and may be expected very soon. We hope to be able in our next number to supply additional details and shall then make some remarks upon the news supplied.

From India we learn that matters continued in the same state in the Punjab, but disturbances were expected in that quarter. Success to a great extent still prevails at Delhi. A report was prevalent that Dost Mohammed had been assassinated at the instance of the King of Bokhara but doubts are entertained of its authenticity. The fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly continues to excite much interest both there and in London. A Jew has brought intelligence that he was present at their execution, while another witness declares that only Captain Conolly was put to death as being a great favourite with the Khan of Khiva and that Colonel Stoddart was still alive. We published some time ago a letter of Mr. Wolf the well known Missionary, volunteering to proceed to Bokhara, and Captain Groves who had previously made a similar offer has published a pamphlet supporting his views and soliciting subscriptions to enable him to accomplish his purpose. It was currently reported that in consequence of the intelligence received by Lord Ellenborough of the Persian intrigues at Candahar and Kheilat H. M.'s 56th Regiment of Infantry would be despatched to re-occupy Karrack in the Persian Gulph.

The Hindoostan brings intelligence that the Memnon had gone to pieces.

Since writing the above a friend has kindly supplied us with the Monthly Times of 6th September. From it we learn that the following rate of what is called compensation for the Opium delivered to the Chinese had been fixed on. For Patna £66.7.17½ per chest, Benares £61-11-3½, Malwa £44-11-2 and Turkey £43-3-3. The Royal Family of France had a very narrow escape on the 29th Augt. when travelling to meet our Queen. The horses took fright at some fire arms discharged as a mark of loyalty and three of them leapt over the parapet of a bridge on the Broue and fell head long into the stream, the carriage in which were the King, Queen and eight members of their family being saved from following them only by the promptitude with which the traces were cut. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours had a narrow escape about the same time from being upset in their vehicle in the South of France.—Sir Robert Peel stated that the Emperor of Russia had refused to hold any communication with the Khan of Bokhara in consequence of the reported Murder of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and when the Khan sent an Envoy to Russia he was not received. The Sultan had acted in the same manner.

By the Heary Pratt we have received files of American Papers to the 17th July from which several extracts are given to day. We had marked several more but must reserve them to next week.

The Revd. Vincent. Staunton, Colonial Chaplain arrived on the 23d Instant by the Lady Anherst and on Sunday last commenced his ministerial labours here. After the usual morning service he delivered a very good discourse which he introduced by a very appropriate and feeling allusion to the particular circumstances under which he addressed his audience. He will continue to officiate every Sunday in the Chapel, Queen's road at 11 a. m. but we trust no further delay will take place in providing a more comfortable and becoming place of worship.

The British Barque *Pyrrus*, Captain John Soddler, was totally wrecked on the *Pratas Shoal*, on the night of the 9th Instant, and every thing lost but the ship's register, the Crew are all saved but perfectly destitute. They have arrived at Shanco in a China boat. The vessel belonged to the Newmonth General Shipping Company.

September Overland Mail.

The Mail is more hurried than any of the eight which have preceded it this year. The Queen

had prorogued Parliament, taken the three royal children to Belgium, and visited the Coast of France with her royal spouse, where she was received with every demonstration of respect. The agitation in Ireland continued with little abatement, and O'Connell has published the outline of his Parliament, which is to consist of Three Hundred members and to meet in Dublin. Of course, the assemblage of these representatives would be an event not of common, and being the mother to a great. The disturbances created by Robert and his daughter in Wales have increased in violence, and it has been necessary to send two additional regiments into the country; but manufactures are in a more flourishing state than they have been in any previous month. This is in fact the sum of the intelligence brought by this mail.

The *Hindostan* has made a splendid passage of twenty-five days.

Mr. Cushing had arrived at Gibraltar enroute to Alexandria in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Missouri*, but that vessel unfortunately took fire on the evening of the 28th August, and was utterly destroyed. Her bulwarks and one paddle-box are alone above water. The *Missouri* was the largest steam vessel in the U. S. Navy, measuring 2,900 tons, engines of above 500 horse power, and with a crew of 300 men, not one of whom was lost though so many as 70 were swimming in the Bay at one time. Mr. Cushing expects to meet at Bombay a Squadron of the U. S. Navy, with which he proceeds to China.

It appears that every possible assistance was rendered by the English Steamers present, and by the Commandant at Gibraltar. The present year seems peculiarly inauspicious to Steamers, both English and American. The loss of the *Missouri* is an irreparable loss, as it constituted one-half the United States Sea-going Steam Navy.

The *Hindostan* passed close to Cochin twenty-four hours after leaving Suez, and anchored at Aden at 4 a. m. of the 28th. The whole of the Bombay mails were left there, as well as all those (some 20 boxes) which had come through France, such being unfortunately only marked, "India mail outward" without the actual destination, whereas those made up in London for the dispatch of the 31st August, and marked outside Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, were allowed to be taken up in the *Hindostan* and so will reach those places several days earlier than the letters of the 6th ultimo.

The *Hindostan* left Aden at 9 p. m. of the 28th and at 10 a. m. of the 29th, spoke the H. C. Steamer *Victoria* from Bombay to Aden to convey from the latter place the crew of the *Monaco*, and on which vessel would be put the mails which had been left there. The *Cleopatra* with the August India mail only left Aden on the 29th, and so would not arrive at Suez until long after the *Oriental* had left Alexandria, thus leaving England for two months in succession without mails, and in the case of Madras for three, unless the opportunity afforded by the *Hindostan* had been generally taken advantage of.

The H. C. Steamer *Albatross*, having on board Col. Molester, with dispatches from China, arrived at Suez on the 16th September, and was to remain there for the Consul's return, or further orders from the Home Government. The F. and O. S. N. Co.'s new Steamer *Lord William Russell*, which left Southampton for Calcutta via the Cape, on the 24th August, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st September, but being disappointed in obtaining coal there, went back to Cadix on the following day.

The Pioneer Criminal Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Benbow*, left Southampton for India on the 24th of August; she takes out between thirty and twenty passengers. Excursion to India the first Thames a distinguished party was entertained in board the *Benbow*.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on the 13th Aug. a mail for the island of Hongkong received by Mr. R. Wynn, Chief Engineer of Her Majesty's Ships, was approved of.

France.—The French ambassador M. Lagrange, the ambassador to China, will leave for that destination on the 15th of October next, accompanied by M. de Forcade, his first secretary, M. d'Arnaud, and six other attachés, a physician, and several commercial delegates.

Remains Royal Vessels.—According to an unauthenticated report, Queen Victoria, with her Consort, will visit Berlin in the autumn, to return the King's visit. Should this be the case, Berlin would be so animated in autumn as it is not in summer. —Hamburg Paper, July 18.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The number of passengers through the tunnel, from Hammersmith to a thoroughfare—a period of little more than fifteen weeks—exceeded 1,000,000.—*Record*.

UTTERY, June 2.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a meteoric stone fell in the common of Hammersmith, about a league from this city. After a violent explosion, reported three or four times, resembling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. It weighed seven pounds, is of a longish irregular shape, and covered with black crust peculiar to these bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.—*Ibid*.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person on the 24th of August. The speech delivered on the occasion contains nothing remarkable or new; it alludes in favorable terms to the passing of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, and regarding Ireland expresses a firm resolve to keep intact the legislative union, and expresses her Majesty's reliance on the good sense and patriotism of the people; with respect to disturbances in Wales it announces that enquiries are entered into as to the causes thereof. There is not a valuable relative to the affairs of India or any of the colonies.

"From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries."

"I have foreborne from requiring any additional power for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary laws, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union."

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage, to the utmost of their power, a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

Her Majesty has set the example in holiday making to her faithful subjects, for accompanied by Prince Albert of course, her Majesty and suite embarked at Southampton on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* Yacht on the 28th August, and after visiting the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Falmouth, the party crossed to the French coast and landed near Dieppe on the 2nd September whence her Majesty and the Prince were escorted with all the honors to Chateau d'Eu by the King of the French accompanied by most of the Royal Family. This visit of her Majesty to the King of the French was apparently owing to an invitation conveyed to her Majesty a short time previously by the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, who went over to England purposely, and the shortness of whose visit caused much absurd speculation at the time. We need hardly add that her Majesty and the Prince were received by the French Royal family with every possible demonstration of respect and attention, and the members of both parties seemed equally pleased with each other. It was uncertain how long her Majesty's visit would be protracted, but there was some talk of a trip to Paris and grand preparations were in progress there in anticipation of the visit. The more respectable portion of the French papers mention her Majesty's visit to their sovereign in terms of satisfaction, both as regards the compliment paid by the Queen to the French nation, and the promotion of greater cordiality between the two nations which may be anticipated through the reciprocation of kindly feelings between the two sovereigns. But there are not wanting some of the Radical French Press who object to see much danger in the Queen's visit to their country, and who pointed to one political motive therein.

The Commissioners of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have, by a large majority, adopted a resolution expressive of their cordial approval of Lord Aberdeen's Bill. The formation of the settlement at New Edinburgh in New Zealand seems to attract much attention in Scotland; excepting which, and the large number of new appointments to the deserted

phases of the Biscayas, there is little news in this mail relative to the "Land of Cakes."

In Ireland the meetings attended on O'Connell and his disciples motions in isolated numbers and frequency. The riot comes in at the rate of 1,500£ a week. The most notable of the recent meetings of the past month was that held on Tara Hill which is in Mr. O'Connell's words "the spot where the ancestors of Ireland were elected, and where the Chiefs of Ireland bound themselves by the solemn pledge of honor, to protect their native land against the Danes and every stranger." Mr. O'Connell says, he has a great many meetings to attend before the three hundred gentlemen, to be entitled the "Preservative Society," are to be assembled in Dublin. We should say so too.

The reception given by Mr. O'Connell to Mr. G. Bennett of New York at a recent meeting was rather remarkable; the name of Mr. Bennett was mentioned at his own request for an introduction, O'Connell replied, "He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do, he is the Editor of the New York Herald, one of the most infamous Gaieties ever printed." This speech brought a shower of groans from the assembly, over which by which Mr. Bennett made the best of his way out of it.

Some excitement has been caused in France by the unfortunate effect taken by a shot fired by the *Electre*, which vessel was stationed off the bank by the authorities in Newfoundland to prevent French fishermen from encroaching in waters where they had no right to fish. The *Electre* warned off one of the French vessels which however paid no attention to the blank cartridge fired as a gentle hint, a shotted gun was then fired which unhappily killed one man and wounded several on board the fisherman. A Frenchman of war was off St. John's having arrived with the intention of requiring an explanation of the above outward accident.

A number of gentlemen of the Anti-Slavery party in England are about to offer to the Government of Texas a sum of money to be applied to emancipation of all the slaves of that state, in return for which it is proposed that the Texas Government shall grant to those parties a certain amount of the public lands taken at a fair valuation. It is said the British Government have promised to serve with its influence the promoters of the above plan, and if it be carried into effect an insurmountable bar will be thereby placed between Texas and the United States.

COMMERCIAL.—During the month of August the manufacturers in Lancashire have been in full work, as compared with some months past, and, generally speaking, throughout the country there has been more business doing than at any previous period during the present year.

East India and Colonial produce, however, have not made any corresponding advance, considering the very low prices to which all kinds had arrived.

The stock of bullion in the Bank is increasing, and will probably reach £10,000,000, gold being a trifle dearer in London than in any other part of Europe. Money therefore, is still easy, at 2½ per cent. on tolerable security; but it has been more in demand, which shows an increasing trade, and, this aided by a bountiful harvest, makes us anticipate that our future reports under this head will be more cheering than we as faithful journalists could make for some time past. We venture also to indulge a hope that the spirit of wild and reckless speculation abroad has been "laid," and that operations will be carried on with caution, remembering the large stocks on hand in this country, and that it must be some time before any outlet can be depended on to considerably reduce them.

Failures in the loan trade are of daily occurrence, but the price has advanced 10s. per ton; the prevailing opinion is that many more of limited means will be brought down.

FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Morrison & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Paine & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

CANTON REGISTER.

Whilst speaking of the widely different manner in which the Americans and the British are regarded and treated in China, it would be worth while to refer to one of the great surviving causes of the late war. It is altogether a mistake to adopt the popular opinion, and suppose that the "opium question" was the *primus mobile* of the war. Its origin is to be traced to the events which followed the

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1942.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

expiration of the East India Company's charter in 1835. Previous to that period the European trade with China had been conducted by the company, and their representative were received and treated by the Chinese government, with appropriate respect and courtesy. But it was in the character of merchants only that they were organized. On the expiration of the company's charter, Lord Napier was sent out to China, by the British government, as their official representative. On his arrival, he was asked what character he sustained, and on his answering that he appeared there as the official representative of the British government, he was immediately informed that he could not be received or permitted to remain in that capacity. A tedious controversy followed, and many reams of paper were fired off on both sides. Napier asserted his fixed determination to remain. "Very well," said the Chinese government, but orders were immediately issued prohibiting any aid or from supplying the contumacious "barbarians" with food—from serving them, or ministering to their wants in any way. The result may be imagined—Napier was soon starved into a retreat, and not long after, died of a broken heart. From this time the British government felt itself bound to whip the "Celestials" into submission, and only awaited a favorable opportunity of performing the task, with a reasonable show of reason and justice. The repetition, in the case of Commissioner Elliot, of the conduct on the part of the Chinese government, which was so offensive in Napier's case, presented this opportunity, and the war was accordingly commenced, which has now terminated in throwing upon the civilized world, a vast populous and fertile region of the earth, which had been for so many ages almost altogether barred against

We cannot avoid entering, in however brief and despatch a manner, to the probable, nay, the uniformly certain, throwing open the doors of China to the entrance of the civilization, religion, arts and sciences of Christendom. It is an event, almost equal in importance to that which added a new continent to the globe. Vast tracts of fertile soil, the culture of the experienced and skilful tiller of the ground. Commerce is stimulated by ten thousand new streams to enterprise and reward. The philanthropist, and the Christian see the obstacles removed, which have hitherto prevented enlightened benevolence from dispersing the blessings of truth and knowledge to millions of the human race, who would otherwise have perished like previous generations in the darkness of heathenism. The surplus population of Europe, and the enterprising offspring of the new world, will soon convert the extended Asiatic field, into a scene of successful industry, enterprise and labor.

It is a very common, and a very erroneous notion, that the Chinese are a stupid and ignorant race. This is so much a popular opinion that those who are better informed will excuse us in saying a word or two illustrative of its utter want of foundation in truth. And the readiest way to show this is to refer to one or two facts connected with the controversy on the opium question, as it was carried on in China by those who took the leading part in the mismanagement and discussion of the affairs of the empire. Some six years ago there was published a quarto volume, in which this question was discussed in the most elaborate and skillful manner. The majority of the tracts was signed at great length, and on probably the same grounds as those on which the temperance question was discussed in this country. The majority displayed in the adoption of the arguments, and the shifts and turns with which they were managed on both sides, would have done us no discredit in the most complicated legal disputes in our own courts. Thus, it ended the discussion of the ques-

tion of the traffic, and the question whether the traffic being one which could not be suppressed, could not or should not be legalized with advantage to the nation, was argued with equal ability, vigor and effect. But the official documents of the Chinese government having been of late so frequently and universally presented to the examination of the public here, no more is necessary to be said in vindication of the tact, shrewdness, and great natural intelligence of the Chinese; these documents presenting the most indubitable evidence of the no ordinary pretensions of their authors to the most respectable character as diplomats.

The appointment of Mr. Cushing we regard as eminently felicitous. He is, as is well known, a man of the most finished education—of extensive and varied reading—of refined taste—great powers of observation—an experienced judgment—thoroughly acquainted with the science of just and enlightened diplomacy—and of singularly amiable and pre-possessing manners. His acquaintance with the history, literature, politics, customs, and present condition of China is remarkably extensive and accurate; and considerably surpasses, we will venture to say, that of any European who has (not) resided in the Celestial Empire. When we add to these considerations the fact that the Chinese are already disposed to receive an American official in a favorable manner, we may surely have little hesitation in predicting for this mission all the success which can possibly be expected. Besides all this, Mr. Cushing will assume from his arrival a character of perfect independence. Unlike Macartney and the other representatives of the British crown, he goes not as a "tribute-bearer"—not as a donor of homage to his celestial majesty. He will offer no presents, and accept none. He goes in the unshackled majesty of the independent representative of a free people, soliciting no favors, and anxious only to serve his country, and perpetuate and improve those amicable relations which already happily subsist between it and the power with whom he has to treat. As regards both the settlement on advancing the terms of the Commercial relations of America and China, and the communication of interesting and important information relative to the present state and future prospects of the celestial empire, we anticipate from Mr. Cushing's mission, results far more brilliant and magnificent. —N. Y. Herald.

AFRICA—Colonial Settlement.—By a recent treaty concluded between Governor Roberts, of Monrovia, and several of the neighboring Kings of the Gold country, free access is opened for trade and travel to the regions near the Niger. The colonial influence is, by the same arrangement, extended far into the interior, and the Governor of Liberia is recognized as umpire and arbitrator in disputes in which the native kings, parties to the compact, may be engaged. Another important article in the agreement is that the slave trade shall be forever banished. The penalty for selling a slave is to be fixed by the Colonial authorities, the person charged with such offense being accused the right of trial by jury. It may be observed, by the way, that the introduction of this old Anglo-African usage among the natives of Africa—an inseparable concomitant of English and American freedom—has been brought about by a most remarkable course of events. And perhaps it may come to pass that greater marvels will be wrought in due time in connection with the same cause that have resulted in this phenomenon.

This treaty with the Kings of the Gold country is not the first which the Colony of Monrovia has established with the natives. Similar agreements exist with about thirty chiefs or Kings, and some of the treaties are nearly twenty years old.

On the occasion of the treaty with the Golds, Governor Roberts, with a few associates, visit-

ed the Gold country, and spent a hundred miles or more up the St. Paul's river. They were received by the head chiefs with much ceremony and hospitality. Of the country thus explored Governor Roberts says—"I have travelled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through. It is well timbered and watered; and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world."

Those settlements already form the best and most permanent opening to the continent—an immense region of which so little is known. It will be through these channels that future explorations will be successfully made.—A. & D. C. Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS AND CANTON TRADE.—The ship *Clarion*, with a cargo of lead and cotton, left New Orleans on the 22d ult., for China direct. The New Orleans Bulletin says, "our Mississippi lead is believed to be the most esteemed of any in the world, and may become an article of great export to Asia."—N. Y. J. of Commerce.

The news from abroad is highly favorable to American interests. All the commercial letters concur in stating that a great feeling of reaction exists in favor of American credit. Prices had gone up a great deal and there was no disposition to sell American stocks.—Weekly Herald.

COTTON.—There is no new feature in the Cotton market, which remains extremely dull; holders are firm, but exporters decline opening to any extent, and the few sales making are principally for home consumption. The transaction since our last comprise about 2000 bales at the rates previously current, comprising for the week a total of 3750 bales.—N. Y. Spectator.

BALE.—The market for Missouri is steady, but rather quiet—2000 pigs sold at \$3.35, 5 mos.

TEA.—There has been a good demand for Green recently, and prices of low grades Young Hyson, to which the inquiry has been principally directed, has improved 2 a 3 cts per lb.

Domestic Goods—

Shirtings, brown, 3-4	— 31 a — 41
Shirtings, brown, 7-8	— 5 a — 6
Shirtings, bleached	— 4 a — 7
Shirtings, 8 L do.	— 7 a — 11
Sheetings, brown, 4-4	— 5 a — 7
Sheetings, brown, 4-5	— 10 a — 13 1/2
Sheetings, bleached, 4-4	— 7 a — 13
Sheetings, bleached, 5-4	— 12 a — 15
Calicoes, blue, yd.	— 7 a — 12
Calicoes, fancy	— 4 a — 15
Flannels	— 7 a — 10
Stripes, best colors	— 7 a — 10
Bedsteads	— 25 a — 60
Chairs, 4-4	— 7 a — 10
Cat, Obleg, No. 1.	— a — 7 1/2
Cat, Obleg, No. 2.	— 6 a — 7
Cat, Yarn, 3-13 per lb.	— 11 a — 14
Cat, Yarn, 14 a 15	— a — 15
Cat, Yarn 20 a 25	— a — a
Cat, Yarn, 30 and upward 5 cents below the number.	

Sheet Wares on home prod. yd. a — 4
Gingham per lb — 37 a — 25

LEAD—Duty, Pig and Bar 8a. Old and Scrap, 1 1/2; Sheet, 4 cents per lb.

Fig — 3 25 a 3 37 1/2
Bar — 4 a — 4 1/2
Sheet — 4 1/2

TEA—Duty, In American vessels from the place of growth free, otherwise, 10 a 20 per c. b. and 10.
Imperial per lb. — 31 a — 50
Green per lb. — 25 a — 50
Hyson — 40 a — 50
Young Hyson — 35 a — 50
Do. Canton made — 30 a — 50
Do. Wanchow made — 15 a — 17
Hyson skin — 25 a — 50
Souchong Pouchong do. — 25 a — 50

Printed at the Hongkong Register